The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1883—EIGHTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A RARE CHANCE

FOR

CHEAP BOOKS.

Book Department

OF

"THE FAIR."

SLIGHTLY SHOP-WORN

BOOKS,

And Books Damaged by Railroad Accident.

E. J. LEHMANN

WILL OFFER FOR SALE

TOMORROW (MONDAY),

Jan. 15, 1883,

An enormous stock of slightly damaged books

ASTOUNDINGLY CHEAP.

The Prices Speak for Themselves.

Shakspeare's Complete Works

For 18 cts.

The following books, handsomely bound in cloth:

LORD DUFFERIN'S

Letters from High Latitudes.

A $2.00 Book for 48 cts.

Advice to a Wife and Mother.

BY DR. CHAVASSE.

Reduced from $1.00 to 38 cts.

CONYBEARE & HOWSON'S

Life and Epistles of Saint Paul.

Price $1.50—for 48 cts.

Works of the Popular Novelists,

MARY JANE HOLMES and AUGUSTA EVANS WILSON,

Only 68 cts. each.

Dictionary of English Literature.

BY DAVENPORT ADAMS.

A $2.00 Book for 68 cts.

Mackay's 1,001 Gems.

Regular price $2.00 and $3.00.

Sold for 68 cts. and 98 cts.

Waverly Dictionary.

An indispensable Book for all lovers of Sir Walter Scott.

Price, $2.00—sold for 68 cts.

Boy's Play-Time Book.

Worth $2.00—68 cts. to 98 cts.

1,000 Cloth-Bound Books

38 cts. each.

MUSIC,

Vocal and Instrumental,

4 cts. a sheet, worth 30 to 75 cts.

NEW MUSIC RECEIVED DAILY.

BE IN TIME FOR FIRST CHOICE.

E. J. LEHMANN,

"THE FAIR,"

State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.,

CHICAGO.

"Where there are Corsets there is Comfort."

—*Lord Bacon.*

GREAT CORSET SALE!

COUTANT & CO.

Encouraged by the unanticipated magnitude of their Fall and Christmas Trade, have determined not to wait till Spring for a revival of business, but by keeping a sharp lookout they intend to keep

Business Booming All the Time!

Tomorrow, Monday,

Jan. 15, 1883,

WILL BE A

RED LETTER DAY IN CHICAGO.

A BONANZA

For the Ladies.

We have just purchased direct from a manufacturer his entire stock of

CORSETS

AT HALF PRICE.

Look and be Convinced

THAT

Coutant's is the Cheapest Store in the City.

A COUTIL CORSET,

180 Bones. Fly over the Busk, Handsomely Embroidered French Back, perfect fit,

Market Price, $1.75.

Our Price, 94c.

C. A. COUTANT & CO.

GREAT CORSET SALE!

COUTANT & CO.

English Satteen Corsets,

In all colors, extra length, full boned, elegantly embroidered, French elastic side steels,

Worth $2.00. Our Price, 94c.

There Is a World of Comfort in a Good Corset.

The Mystic,

A three-ply double-boned Corset, strong and durable, a perfect gem in Corsets,

Worth $1.25. Our Price, 75c.

Elevated Health,

With shoulder-strap. The advantage of this Corset is that it places the weight of Clothing on the shoulders. This Corset is invaluable for health and comfort.

A $1.25 Corset for 75c.

The Very Corset,

Containing genuine whalebone. We will guarantee this Corset will not break down over the hips.

REGULAR PRICE, $2.00. OUR PRICE, $1.00.

Downs' Self-Adjust. Corset,

Warranted to fit any figure perfectly. They always give entire satisfaction.

A FULL LINE OF

French Woven Corsets,

From 75c to $3.50.

Don't Forget Tomorrow's Sale. Be in time for First Choice.

145 STATE-ST.

MASKS,

Laces, Spangles, Bells, &c.

The Best Goods, and at prices that

CANNOT BE BEAT.

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.,

Nos. 138 to 144 State-st.

FOR SALE!

The Fine Office Building,

Nos. 95 & 97 Washington-st.,

To close an estate. Pays over 8 per cent net.

LYMAN & GIDDINGS,

101 Washington-st.

Wanted to Lease

A New York firm is desirous of leasing a store on Madison-st., between Clark and State, or on west side of State-st., between Randolph and Adams. Address G H H, P. O. Box 290, New York.

Receiver's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, the 24th day of January, 1883, at my office, Room 4, Number 120 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois, by order of the Superior Court of Cook County, I will sell at public auction all of the desperate and doubtful debts due the late firm of FRISBIE & RAPPLYE, and held by me as Receiver of said firm.

A schedule of said debts and judgments can be seen at my office at any time before or at said sale.

Chicago, January 11th, 1883.

FRANKLIN DENISON,

Receiver of the late firm of Frisbie & Rapplye.

JAMES L. HIGH,

Solicitor for Receiver.

HARD AND SOFT

COAL.

City delivery or in cars. BRIAR HILL REDUCED to $5.50 per ton delivered.

J. D. STONE,

85 Dearborn-st., 226 Archer-av., 132 East Twelfth-st., and Clybourn bridge.

Telephone 3606.

Loans on Real Estate

Made promptly at current rates by

BAIRD & BRADLEY,

Rooms 15-H, 99 La Salle-st.

Her "Majesty's" Opera Company.

JUST RECEIVED, A VERY CHOICE LINE OF

OPERA CLASSES

From the various celebrated makers in Paris, which we will offer at reduced prices during the coming week.

MANASSE SIGHT IS PRICELESS OPTICIAN TRIBUNE BUILDING

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses accurately adjusted to the various defects of vision. Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

PROPERTY OWNERS

AND

TENANTS

Desirous of remonstrating against an ELEVATED RAILROAD on S. State-st. will find petitions, to be presented at the next meeting of the Common Council, at cigar-stands in the rotunda of all the principal hotels, and also at all the drug-stores on State-st.

H. ROCHER,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

77, 79, 81 State-st.

Finest work at the most reasonable prices.

TO LEASE,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS, a six-story and basement building, which is to be erected in one of the most central locations in the new wholesale district near Market-st. The building is to have both passenger and freight elevators, and is to be in every respect first-class. Address Q 95, Tribune office.

Real Estate and Loans. W. D. KERFOOT & CO. 90 Washington-st.

References furnished if desired to any person we have represented during 20 years.

BANKRUPT STORE,

184 & 186 State-st.

GREAT ATTRACTION! GREAT ATTRACTION!

ON

MONDAY! MONDAY!

ON OUR

Bargain Tables!

The Best Calico, 3c per yard.

JOB LOT OF HOSIERY.

Boys' Cotton Socks, 2c.
Men's Seamless Hose, 8c.
Men's Sharo Knit Hose, 19c.
Men's Shaker Socks, 10c.
Men's Full Regular Sock, 20c.
Men's All-Wool, Full Fashioned Sock at 40c, worth 75c.
Ladies' Hose, three pairs for 25c, in plain and fancy colors, especially for balls and masquerades.
Full Regular Ingrain Hose at 30c.
Large line of Children's Hose from 8c a pair up.

We have the finest line of Hamburg Embroideries ever shown, Edgings and Insertings to match, from 1c a yard up.

Chemise and Drawers at 25c, 43c, and 49c.

Skirts and Night-Gowns at half price.

Remnants of Silk, Satin Dress Goods, Flannels, Cloths, nearly given away.

Monday Morning,

ALL DAY! ALL DAY!

AND FOR THAT DAY ONLY!

We will fill country orders for any of the above goods except the Calicoes, which can only be obtained by personal selection.

BANKRUPT STORE,

184 and 186 State-st.

(Opp. Palmer House.)

S. SHIREK.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO PATRONS

OF THE

CUNARD LINE

AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

As it is a well-known fact that berths for MAY, JUNE, and JULY are sold months in advance, and indications are that

TRAVEL to EUROPE

The coming season will be larger than ever, we beg to call your attention to the following powerful steamships, which are appointed to sail from Pier 40 North River, New York, as follows:

SAILINGS:

CEPHALONIA	Wednesday,	2 May
SERVIA	Wednesday,	9 "
BOTHNIA	Wednesday,	16 "
GALLIA	Wednesday,	23 "
SCYTHIA	Wednesday,	30 "
CEPHALONIA	Wednesday,	6 June
SERVIA	Wednesday,	13 "
BOTHNIA	Wednesday,	20 "
GALLIA	Wednesday,	27 "
SCYTHIA	Wednesday,	4 July
CEPHALONIA	Wednesday,	11 "
SERVIA	Wednesday,	18 "
BOTHNIA	Wednesday,	25 "
GALLIA	Wednesday,	1 Aug.

Secure your staterooms at once and thereby insure a desirable location. Applications by mail and wire will receive prompt attention. Diagrams can be had at

Company's Office, 131 Randolph-st.,

UNDER SHERMAN HOUSE.

P. H. DU VERNET, Agent.

F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Department.

FROM THIS DAY

THE FAIR

Will Open at 8 a. m.
Will Close at 7 p. m.

Great Losing-Money Sale for One Month.

E. J. LEHMANN,

State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

Good Opportunity

For a man with capital to take special or active partnership in place of retiring partner in a large established good-paying mercantile business in the city.

Address Q 28, Tribune office.

FOR RENT.

Four upper floors 155 and 157 Dearborn-st. Built for printing.

R. R. CHAMBERS,

Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

CHICKERING PIANOS

ALWAYS VICTORIOUS!

The World-Renowned

Chickering!

Every Artist of Distinction Indorses These Pianos!

Extraordinary Bargains and Remarkable Inducements to All Purchasing Pianos of Us.

We are receiving daily immense shipments of SUPERB UPRIGHTS finished in every variety of richly carved Foreign and Domestic Woods. It is worth your while to call and see our vast display and elegant new designs just received at the Music Rooms of

Pelton, Pomeroy & Cross,

150 & 152 State-st.,

CHICAGO.

Magnetic Review

A Record of the Cure, Alleviation, and Prevention of Disease Successfully Treated by the "Magneton" Curative Appliances.

A Valuable Discovery for Supplying Magnetism to the Human System.

Are You Nervous & Lack Vital Energy?

In all diseases of a nervous or muscular type, such as Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Overworked Brain, Exhaustion or Loss of Vital Energy, Weak Back, Kidney Disease, our Magnetic Belt or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the procreative organs. Whenever any debility of the procreative organs occurs, from whatever cause, the continuous stream of Magnetism permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. There is no mistake about this appliance. Years of use have tested it, and thousands of cures are testified to. Weakness from indiscretion, Impotency, Lack of Vigor, sterility—in fact, any troubles of these organs are cured. Do not confound this with electric belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. This is for the one specific purpose.

Price of Belt, with Magnetic Cork Insoles, $10. Sent by express C. O. D., or on receipt of price, and if not found as represented money refunded. In ordering send measure of waist and size of shoe usually worn. Remittances can be made in currency, sent in letter at our risk.

We positively assert that our Magnetic Belt and Insoles will effect what we claim, and we offer to refund money where they fail to do all we claim.

By the wearing of a pair of Magnetic Insoles a uniform, soothing, and pleasant warmth of the feet is constantly kept up, and all the ills and pains resulting from Cold Feet completely avoided.

ONE DOLLAR secures them by mail at our expense and risk.

For sale by all druggists.

Office hours from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Ladies' Abdominal Supporter.

TO THE LADIES—If you are afflicted with Neuralgia, Nervous Exhaustion, Dyspepsia, or with Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Headache, or Cold Feet,

An Abdominal Belt and a pair of Magnetic Cork Insoles have no superior in the relief and cure of all these complaints. They carry a powerful magnetic force to the seat of the disease, and by its tranquillising influence upon the sacro-iliac plexus, or nerves, and in its powerful stimulus upon the blood it possesses healing virtues rarely found at the best springs in Europe or America.

For Lame Back, Weakness of the Spine, and pain across the Kidneys, this is the best Appliance and Curative Agent known.

The Belt does not interfere with any action of the body, but acts as a stimulus and support to the trunk and spine, while reinforcing the Kidneys with Nature's own healing energy.

For all forms of Uterine Complaints it is unsurpassed by anything ever before invented, both as a curative agent and as a source of powerful vitalizing force. No lady would do without this admirable garment after knowing its powerful influence upon the back, spine, kidneys, etc., for five times its cost.

Price of Belt, with Magnetic Cork Insoles, $10. Sent by express C. O. D., or on receipt of price, and if not found as represented money refunded. In ordering, send measure of waist and size of shoe usually worn. Remittances can be made in currency, sent in letter at our risk.

We positively assert that our Magnetic Belt and Insoles will effect what we claim, and we offer to refund money where they fail to do all we claim.

By the wearing of a pair of Magnetic Insoles a uniform, soothing, and pleasant warmth of the feet is constantly kept up, and all the ills and pains resulting from cold feet completely avoided.

ONE DOLLAR secures them by mail at our expense and risk.

For sale by all leading druggists.

Office hours from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Appliances and Insoles for sale by all Druggists

DON'T FORGET, OFFICE

MAGNETON APPLIANCE CO'MY,

IS AT

No. 218 State-st.,

Cor. of Quincy. CHICAGO, ILL.

ADJUSTED!

And that liberally, has been

SEA'S FIRE LOSS!

And so fair-minded were the insurance companies that the saved stock has not cost us much,

NOR SHALL IT YOU.

SEA'S Linens

Not hurt at all for actual use. Slightly damaged by smoke and water.

These Are the Prices

As appraised by the insurance companies:

Our entire $18,000 Linen Stock at half value.

Turkey Red, Fast Color Damask, 35c.

All-Linen Loom Dice Tabling, 15c.

Half-Bleached (54 inches wide) Table Linen, 15c.

Half-Bleached Table Damask, 24c. Extra width, extra quality, worth 50c, for 24c.

90c quality Red Border Damask, 49c.

Fine Bleached Irish Damasks, 64c. would cost us 87 1-2c to buy.

Finest Satin Damasks all reduced to 98c.

"Five-eights" Fine All-Linen Napkins, worth $1.75, 89c.

"Five-eights" Satin Damask Napkins, $2 quality, 98c.

"Three-quarter" size Napkins, $3.90 quality, for $2.24.

3c HUCK TOWELING Three Cents per yard. 3c

Linen Crash, 5c. Linen Crash.

Glass Towels ready for use, 4c.

All-Linen Striped Twilled Towels, 18x36, One yard long. 9c. 18x36, One yard long. Jobbers ask $1.50 per doz. at wholesale.

Fine Damask Knotted Fringe Towels, 18c.

Damask Towels, 40 inch. long, 20 inch. wide, WORTH 38c. 25c. WORTH 48c.

Fancy Huck Towels, 30x40, 27c. Extra quality, and worth $6 doz.

Turkish Towels, full size, 7c.

Turkish Towels, extra large size, 19c.

ONE WEEK ONLY

Linens Saved from Fire.

Men's Regatta Shirts, Percales and Cambrics, 50, 60, 70, and 79c.

Extra Heavy Scotch Underwear, 39, 49, 59, and 74c. Not damaged; slightly mussed.

German Woolen Half Hose, 21 and 25c.

Children's Hose, All Wool, 33c, worth 65c.

Children's C. G. French Cashmere Hose, "finest quality," 48c for all sizes. Regular price, $1 to $2.50.

THE

SILK SALE

Continues six days more.

VELVETS,
PLUSHES,
SATINS,
SILKS,
BROCADES.

Still Greater Inducements!

Sea's Millinery!

Largest and best assortments

Plumes, Tips, Hats,
Bonnets, Frames,
Pompons, Ribbons,
Beaded Laces & Crowns.

CRAPE BONNETS

Made up at shortest notice.

Sea Trims Hats Free!

SEA'S Dress Goods!

Saved from blazes by the woodroad quickness of the

Fire Insurance Patrol.

But never mind the why and wherefore.

LET THE PRICES TALK.

Only a few of the bargains mentioned, but every yard of Dress Goods passed by water or perfumed by smoke

MUST GO IN SIX DAYS.

THE COLORED DRESS GOODS.

Heavy Poplins, 10c, worth 20c.

Sicilian Cloth, all colors, 12 1-2c, worth 20c by the case.

Twilled Cashmeres, 15c, worth 25c.

Brocaded Cicilians, 19c, worth 37c.

36-inch Cashmere, 36-inch, remember full yard wide,

36 Cts.

Roman Serges, yarn dyed, 28c. Warranted fast colors and worth 45c.

All-Wool Flannel Suitings, 49c.

Colored Dress Goods of Finer Grade.

Every Yard Reduced.

Black Dress Goods.

48c Black Cashmeres reduced to

33c.

Finer Grades at 36, 49, 56, 69, 79, and 98c.

Black Drap D'Ete, 98c to $1.49.

Black Camelettes, 98c.

Black Ladies' Cloth, 98c.

Black Momie Cloth, 98c.

Black Drap D'Alma, 98c.

98c French Figured Armures, 98c. All only 98c, and damaged but little.

Courtauld's London Crapes, 49, 59, 69, 79, and 84c.

All-Silk Veil Crapes from 84c to $4.

REMNANTS

Of Crapes and Dress Goods to be cleared this week. Price no object.

SMOKY BOXES

Spoil the appearance of our

Popular Corset Dept.

The Corsets themselves are not hurt, with the exception of some few, not more than 600 pairs, which got tumbled about and soiled, and which all will be sold regardless of

Quality, Cost, or Value

At 29 Cts.

Former prices 48, 69, 74, 98c, $1.24. Just the price of a pair of clasps. Box and laces thrown in to quickly rid us of

These Corsets Saved From Fire.

98c Corsets for 37c.

$1.24 Corsets for 49c.

This Week $1.24 Corsets 49c.

All sizes, white and colored, double busk, unbreakable clasps, side lacings, side steels, silk embroidered busts, silk stitchings, lace-edged, any number of bones. In few words, it is our

$1.24 Corset Reduced to 49 cts.

The Corset perfect, the box slightly smoky.

French Woven Corsets, double busk, glove-fitting, Paris made Corsets, 74c.

The Favorite Pliable Hip Corset now 98c.

ALL CORSETS REDUCED,

Including all popular makes.

Sea's Curtains.

$259.25

Was given us by the insurance companies in consequence of the fire having passed and tossed about our

Lace Curtain Stock.

They are not damaged, but this Saving will be given to Sea's customers this week in this way.

ALL 98 CT. CURTAINS 48 CTS. PAIR.

Think of a pair of genuine Nottingham Lace Curtains for 2c less than half a dollar.

$1.48 Curtains for 74c.
$1.74 Curtains for 98c.
$2.98 Curtains for $1.48.

SEA'S SIX FLOORS.

PARDRIDGES'

Main Store, Main Store.

Additional Inducements IN Muslin Underwear & Embroideries.

We have made prices on certain lines of desirable Underwear which will peremptorily check any controversy as to who is giving best values in this class of goods. We want our patrons to distinctly remember that our assortment is equal to any in this market, and that we will protect them at all times as regards prices.

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT!

In addition to the immense values we have been showing we are now prepared to display

EXTRAORDINARY AND UNPRECEDENTED VALUES!

At the low price of

10c AND 12 1-2c.

Something entirely new.

PARDRIDGES'

Main Store,

114 & 116 STATE-ST.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

To close out the stock, every hat, irrespective of value, at the phenomenal price of

48c EACH.

CARPET DEPT.

Low Prices Previous to Inventory.

All-Wool Ingrains, 50c. Reduced from 75c.

Best Tapestry Brussels, 75c. Reduced from $1.

Velvet Carpet, $1.25. Reduced from $1.50.

Best five-frame Body Brussels, $1.25. Reduced from $1.40.

Upholstery Goods and Lace Curtains

All reduced to prices that merit immediate inspection.

PARDRIDGES'

Main Store,

114 & 116 STATE-ST.

FORCED

Cash Bargains

Never Before Equaled!

200 Cartons Satin and Gr. Gr. Ribbons at 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, and 12 1-2c, all newest shades, worth 12 1-2, 14, 16, 20, and 25c.

500 pcs. Lace Stripe and Checked Piques at 6, 10, 11 1-2, and 12 1-2c, worth 8, 15, 18, and 20c.

1,000 pcs. Dotted Swiss Mulls at 12 1-2, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25, 28, 30, 33, 35, 37 1-2, 40, 44, 48, 50, 55, and 58c; special cash bargains.

20,000 yds. extra wide Hamburg Edgings at 10, 12 1-2, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25, 28, 29, and 33c; worth double.

$10,000 worth of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Muslin Underwear, prices guaranteed 10 to 25 per cent lower than same goods can be obtained elsewhere.

200 pcs. American Cashmeres at 11 1-2c, worth 18c.

150 pcs. 40-inch English Cashmeres, all the new colors, at 25c, worth 40c.

100 pcs. French Foulard Cambrics at 12 1-2c, worth 25c.

300 pr. White Blankets at $1.39, $1.75, $3, $3.75, $4.75, $6, and $7; reduced one-half from former prices.

600 Bed Comforters at 69, 89, 90c, $1, $1.10, $1.25, $1.39, $1.49, $1.59, $1.75, up to $2.85; bargains never before offered.

500 Turkish Rugs reduced to 59c, 79c, $2.37, $2.75, $2.95, $3.15, $4.75, and $5.19; former prices $1, $1.50, $3, $4, $5, $6, $6.50, and $7.

300 Children's Suits at $2, $3, $4, $4.25, $4.50, $4.75, $5, $5.50, and $6, from Assignee's Sale — TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER.

500 pr. Boys' Knee Pants at 37 1-2c, worth 75c.

300 Sets of Ladies' and Children's Furs, being the stock of Messrs. Hollingsworth & Ames, Broadway and Fifth-av., New York, which we will sell at less than half price.

600 Odd Lengths of Flannels, Cloths, and Cloakings—a Manufacturer's Remnants—at a tremendous sacrifice from cost.

500 pcs. Lace Curtain Net at 10, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, and 65c, worth double.

300 Gents' Unlaundered Shirts, warranted Wamsutta muslin and 2100 linen, at 50c; retailed all over the city for $1. Job lot, odd sizes.

WILL OFFER IN OUR BASEMENT

House-Furnishing Goods.

1-qt. Covered Pail at 5c. 2-qt. at 6c. 3-qt. at 9c. 1-2 gal. Oil Cans at 12 1-2c. Large Dish Pans, 14c. 2-qt. Coffee Pots at 9c. 2-qt. Dippers at 6c. 1-qt. Coffee and Tea Canisters at 6c. 7-qt. Tea Kettles, copper bottoms, at 40c. Dust Pans, 6c. 8-inch Pie Plates, 1 1-2c. 2-qt. good Sauce Pans at 10c. Pressed Milk Pans at 2, 3, and 4c. Dinner Pails at 18c. Copper-bottom Tea Pots at 19c, worth 45c. Fire Shovels at 9c. Full assortment of Granite Ware at 25 per cent less than regular prices. Crockery and Glassware reduced 30 per cent from former prices.

DEEP CUT

IN PRICES OF

CLOAKS AND DOLMANS,

Never Before Heard Of!

300 Ladies' Light Cloth Dolmans at $4.75, $6.50, $8, $8.50, $9.50, $12, and $13; former prices $10, $12, $15, $18, $20, $22, and $25.00.

300 Ladies' Light Cloth Jackets at $2.75, $3.50, $4.50, $5, $6, and $7; former prices $5, $7, $8, $10, $12, and $14.

100 Black Satin Rhadama Dolmans at $10, $11.75, $12.50, $15, $25, and $30; former prices $18, $20, $25, $30, $45, and $50.

75 Fur-Lined Circulars at $14, $22.50, and $30; former prices $25, $35, and $45.

200 Ladies' Black All-Wool Cashmere Suits at $8, $10, $12, $12.50, and $15; former prices $15, $20, $22, $25, and $30.

600 Misses' Light Cloth and Diagonal Cloaks at $1.50, $1.75, $1.85, $2, $2.50, $2.75, $3, $3.25, $3.50, $3.75, $4, $4.50, $4.75, $4.85, and $5; former prices $3, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5, $5.50, $6, $6.50, $7, $8, $9, $10, $10.50, $11, and $11.50.

300 Children's Dresses at 95c, $1.50, $2.25, $2.35, $2.75, $3, $3.25, $3.50, $3.75, $4.00, $4.50, up to $14; reduced to one-half of former prices.

500 Misses' Imported Light Cloth and Diagonal Havelocks at $3.85, $4, $4.25, $4.39, $4.50, $4.75, $4.85, $5, $5.25, $5.50, $5.75, $6, up to $11.50; prices guaranteed 50 per cent less than early fall opening prices.

300 Misses' Ulsters at $2.75, $3, $3.25, $3.50, $3.75, $4, $4.50, $4.75, $5, $5.50, up to $9.75; less than half of former prices.

Buying all goods strictly for cash and in larger quantities than any house in our line, enables us to offer many cash bargains unapproachable.

All goods marked in plain figures. One price for all.

Money refunded at all times if goods are not satisfactory.

BOSTON STORE,

118 and 120 State-st.

Orders by mail and requests for samples promptly executed.

CARPETINGS!

GREAT REDUCTIONS!

TO CLOSE OUT our large stock of Wiltons, Axminsters, Moquettes, Brussels, and Ingrains, to make room for SPRING GOODS.

A splendid selection can now be made by parties about to need Carpets.

CHICAGO CARPET CO.,

Wabash and Monroe.

HAZELTON PIANOS.

BEST NOW IN USE.

Low Prices and Easy Payments.

Root & Sons MUSIC CO.

CHURCH & LEE, Managers.

Wholesale and Retail.

Wabash and Adams.

Corticelli Sewing Silk.

Unequaled for Hand or Machine Sewing.

Every Spool Warranted Smooth, Strong, Full Length.

"CORTICELLI"

Is absolutely the best Sewing Silk made.

WESTERN HEADQUARTERS:

207 and 209 FIFTH-AV., CHICAGO.

R. W. HARE, Manager.

Public Notice.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. Superior Court of Cook County. Albert A. Johnson et al. vs. The Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository. Whereas, certain depositors and others, creditors of the estate of the Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository have, under order of Court, traded their claims to the Receiver for property of said estate at the rate of 50 per cent of their claims, on the basis that the assets of said estate would yield in dividends a sum equal to that per cent of all claims; And whereas, the assets of said estate will pay an additional per cent in dividends, over and above said 50 per cent, for which dividends said parties trading for same, or their representatives, will be entitled on application, as set forth herein, said Court ordered on December 26, 1882, that all such claims for dividends over and above 50 per cent be brought before the undersigned, as examiner, and establishment before the 15th of March, 1883, or be barred from participation in the assets of the Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Deposit or in the hands of the Receiver.

Now, therefore, The undersigned gives notice to all whom it may concern, that he will examine such claims, and take testimony thereon, at his office, 120 Dearborn-st., Room 6, in the City of Chicago, in said County, at 10 o'clock a. m. on Monday of each and every week, beginning with said 15th day of March, and continuing said entire days of the 15th and 16th of each week.

FRANKLIN DENISON,

Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County.

Dated January 12th, 1883.

TO THE WEAK,

Nervous, and Debilitated.

THE HOWARD GALVANIC SHIELD

Cures LameBack, Weak Kidneys, Lack of Vigor, Lost Vitality, Weakness Of a Personal Nature

RESULTING FROM LOST STRENGTH and IMPOTENCY, EXHAUSTION, RHEUMATISM, and other DISEASES of the BLOOD, NERVES, MUSCLES, DIGESTIVE, and GENERATIVE SYSTEMS that ELECTRICITY or MAGNETISM cures.

ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET FREE.

THE HOWARD GALVANIC SHIELD concentrates more ELECTRICITY and Magnetism over the NERVE CENTRES than ten of any other garments, belts, &c., made, and are WARRANTED as represented.

Prices of Appliances in which ELECTRICITY and MAGNETISM are COMBINED in ONE APPLIANCE: SHIELD No. 1, 2 generators, $4. No. 1 A, 4 generators, $6. No. 2, 6 generators, WITH PAIR OF INSOLES, $10. SPINALS, with pair of Insoles, $15 upward. JACKETS, $20 upward.

Prices of Goods that Are Only Magnetic.

Narrow Belts, with pair of Insoles, $4. Double width, with Insoles, $6. Lung Protectors, with Insoles, $8. Shoulder Caps, each $5. Knee Caps, each $2. Leggings, each $3. Wristlets, $3 per pair. Anklets, $3 per pair. Hip Caps, each $4. Insoles, per pair, $1.

MONEY CAN BE SENT by EXPRESS or P. O. ORDER, or REGISTERED letter. GOODS sent by MAIL or C. O. D.

The Howard Electro-Magnetic Insole

Warms the feet, perfects the circulation, and prevents colds, rheumatism, and disease. One dollar secures a pair by mail. Ask your DRUGGIST or SHOE DEALER for them. Send size of boot or shoe worn.

AMERICAN GALVANIC COMPANY,

134 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

Central Riding-School.

MR. WILLIAM REISH announces to the public that he has opend a Riding-School for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children in the Cavalry Armory on Michigan-av., near Madison-st.

Having had many years' experience in several Riding Academies of Europe, as well as an officer in the German Army, Mr. Reish, supported by experienced Riding Teachers and furnished with the very best equipment of horses, saddles, etc., is able to conduct a Riding-School of the higher grade, equal to any first-class institution of that kind.

The public is invited to call and inspect the riding gallery, and receive further information, at Cavalry Armory, Michigan-av.

THE DRYSDALE & BAILEY PATENT AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC GAS BURNER

Is the most compact, reliable, and practical burner ever invented. Sole right of sale for the City of Chicago open for negotiation. Address CHARLES W. BAILEY, Patentee, 125 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Finest and Best

TEETH $7.00.

CUMMINS DENTIST.

70 State Street,

Cor. Randolph.

THE

MAGNETON APPLIANCE COMPANY.

MAGNETIC INSOLES

WHAT THEY DO.

Insulate the feet from the cold damp earth, and thus prevent the abstraction of the positive force from the body.

Generate by their MAGNETIC ACTION an agreeable warmth and insure against COLD FEET.

Secure perfect circulation in the FEET and LOWER EXTREMITIES.

Cure Chilblains and remove all unnatural heat, perspiration, swelling, and tenderness of the FEET AND ANKLES.

Exert a tranquillizing and invigorating influence upon the entire system THROUGH IMPROVED CIRCULATION.

Prevent, relieve, and, in some cases, CURE Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and kindred diseases.

In all forms of Chronic and Nervous Disease and Debility are invaluable.

One pair of the Magnetic Insoles will demonstrate the truth of these claims. Price, $1 per pair. SEND CURRENCY OR STAMPS IN LETTER AT OUR RISK.

100,000 prominent residents of the City of Chicago wearing them. INSOLES FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

THOUSANDS OF PERSONS

Are now writhing in Disease, all of whom date the contraction of their different Maladies from the catching of a cold from

DAMP OR COLD FEET.

"Keep the feet warm and the head cool" is an axiom as old as the hills, and yet it is as true today as at any period in the world's history.

Insoles sent postpaid on receipt of $1 per pair. To families, 6 pairs for $5. State size wanted and whether for lady or gentleman. Agents wanted in every town.

Send for illustrated paper, giving cuts of Magnetic Appliances that have no equal in the world. MAGNETON APPLIANCE CO., 215 State-st., Chicago.

REDUCTIONS

IN

Flour, Sugars, Coffees, Hams, Bacon, Lard, Dried Beef, Chocolates, Shrimps, Rice, Tapioca, etc., etc.

Don't fail to obtain our quotations before buying.

C. JEVNE,

Wholesale & Retail Grocer

110 & 112 Madison-st.

1883.

ELITE DIRECTORY

ON SALE.

Jansen & McClurg's.
Cobb's Library.
Palmer House News Stand.
H. A. Pierce, 149 State-st.

HAIR GOODS.

Wavelets, Bangs, Switches, Nets, and any kind of Hair-Work offered at reduced prices.

B. C. STREHL & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers of

HUMAN HAIR AND HAIR GOODS,

157 WABASH-AV.

GET THE BEST.

CLARIONA!

The new automatic musical instrument.

Retail Price, Eight Dollars.

J. HOWARD FOOTE,

Gen'l Agent for the Northwest,

188 & 190 State-st.

Opposite Palmer House.

RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, Oct. '82—Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: After wearing your Patent Reflective Common-Sense Truss for two years I find I am entirely cured, not having worn the Truss for months. My age is 73 years. Previous to your adjusting a Truss I had great difficulty in retaining the rupture. THOMAS CHANNEL, 39 Hudson-st.

DR. A. H. PARKER, COMMON-SENSE TRUSS CO., Office and Factory, 2 State-st., Chicago. The only Western Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, Trusses, etc.

RACINE COLLEGE.

THIRTIETH YEAR.

Grammar School and Collegiate Dept.

The Grammar School prepares boys for College or for business. The College includes Classical and Scientific Courses, with Modern Languages. Situated in a region which the late census shows to be unsurpassed in point of healthfulness, entirely free from malaria, convenient of access from both Chicago and Milwaukee. Second term begins Thursday, Jan. 18, 1883. Address the Rev. ALBERT J. GRAY, Warden.

HOME SCHOOL FOR SMALL BOYS.

Address L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis.

Extra Inducements!

AT

P. & J. CASEY'S,

The only CASH HOUSE on the West Side.

Parlor Suits in Hair Cloth, Terry, Raw Silk, and Plush.

Chamber Sets in Walnut, Mahogany, and Ash. Lounges, Wardrobes, Folding Beds, Sideboards, all kinds of

FURNITURE,

Body Brussels, Tapestry, and Ingrain

CARPETS.

A full line of

COOK STOVES AND RANGES.

Big place, big stock, everything big except prices, which are very low for SPOT CASH.

Come and see us before you buy and see if we can't save you some money.

P. & J. CASEY,

147 & 149 W. Madison-st.,

CORNER UNION.

Rev. Father Wilds'

EXPERIENCE

The Rev. E. P. Wilds, well-known city missionary in New York, and brother to the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:

"73 E. 54th St., New York, May 15, 1882.

Messrs. J. C. Ayer & Co., Gentlemen:

Last winter I was troubled with a most uncomfortable itching humor, affecting more especially my limbs, which itched so intolerably at night, and burned so intensely, that I could scarcely bear any clothing over them. I was also a sufferer from a severe catarrh and catarrhal cough; my appetite was poor, and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by observation of many other cases, and from personal use in former years, I began taking it for the above-named disorders. My appetite improved almost from the first dose. After a short time the fever and itching were allayed, and all signs of irritation of the skin disappeared. My catarrh and cough were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, until it is now excellent. I feel a hundred per cent. stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the Sarsaparilla, which I recommend to all sufferers, as the best blood medicine ever devised. I took it in small doses three times a day, and used, in all, less than two bottles. I place these facts at your service, hoping their publication may do good.

Yours respectfully, E. P. WILDS."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Cleanses, enriches, and strengthens the blood, stimulates the action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby enables the system to resist and overcome the attacks of all Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Catarrh, General Debility, and all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and a low state of the system.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; price $1. six bottles for $5.

Hardware.

Having finished inventory, I find overstocks of a large line of goods, which I will offer at bargain prices to close out.

Call this week, and buy at 20 to 50 per cent below factory prices. Nails, $3.40.

A. W. WHEELER,

141 Lake-st.

PROPOSALS WANTED.

The lowest bidder wanted to bore State-st. for Electric Light Wire at the Park Theatre. Apply immediately to JOHN D. LONG, Park Theatre, 3d and 5th State-st., or W. H. HOWARD, Southgate Palace, Third-av. and Harrison-st.

FOREIGN.

Lord Granville's Egyptian Note Received with General Satisfaction.

The Health of Mr. Gladstone a Subject of Serious Comment in London.

Gambetta's Obsequies at Nice Rendered Distasteful to the Members of His Family.

The Dublin Authorities at Last Cast a Drag-Net and Catch Many Small-Fry.

Arrests in Italy—Cold Weather in Moscow—Fears of the Czar—Another English Royal Baby.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. SMALLEY'S CABLE TO THE NEW YORK "TRIBUNE"—THE EGYPTIAN NOTE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—[Special.]—The *Tribune's* cable letter says:

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Lord Granville's note to the European Powers, which was presented at Stamboul yesterday, gives great satisfaction. Contrary to general expectation, it sketches the entire plan of reconstruction in Egypt. The cardinal features are the abolition of the control, the appointment of a European Finance Minister to assist the Khedive, and plans for the freedom of the Suez Canal. The latter have been approved at Berlin, Vienna, and Rome. The Porte is known to be most conciliatory. It has entirely changed its attitude since the abandonment of Arabi's trial, and is gratified by Lord Granville's desire to recognize the Sultan's position in Egypt. Berlin heartily approves of the abolition of the control. The French press is irritated and the Duclerc Cabinet sullen. Rome strongly desires to be in accord with England, the Italians preferring English financial administration to French. This note offers no point for a conference. England felt her way beforehand, and Bismarck is favorable to anything she can accomplish. The Suez Canal scheme seems to have been already accepted and will probably be ratified at an early date.

FRANCE AND AFRICA.

Political interest is now largely centered on the relations of England and France. The isolation of the latter is complete, Gambetta's death particularly influencing affairs for the advantage of England, and, in spite of their chagrin, both the French press and the Government recognize the futility of opposing England. French obstinacy is again defeating itself. By refusing joint military intervention France excluded herself from the right of aiding in the settlement. By declining the Presidency of the Reformed Debt Commission, which was suggested by England, she permits Englishmen to control all the finances of Egypt. Probably the door is still open to France to accept the Presidency of the Debt Commission.

Lord Kimberley's policy in South Africa causes grave anxiety. Cetewayo's arrival at Darnford creates no enthusiasm among the Zulus, who are still hiding women and cattle. Colonists are equally disturbed at the prospect. The home Government is also apprehensive, and is contemplating the dispatch of troops. It is possible that Lord Derby may considerably modify his predecessor's plans.

GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone's illness is the chief subject of home interest. His illness is solely due to a cold and to the want of sleep. The latter is serious, since hitherto Mr. Gladstone has commanded sleep at will, like Bonaparte. Mr. Gladstone has always been able to sleep anywhere and at any time. The family are not anxious respecting him, and no doctor is in regular attendance. Avoidance of work and a change to a southern climate are expected to effect a complete restoration of his health.

The abandonment of the Midlothian campaign causes great disappointment, but Mr. Gladstone's special journey to Midlothian has pleased his constituents, though it cannot supply that revelation of ministerial policy which was indicated in Mr. Gladstone's letter to Lord Roseberry.

IRELAND.

Numerous arrests by the Dublin police consequent on reports of a new murder plot have created fresh anxiety here, but the affair appears to be only another effort to shake off the authorities, who are gradually gaining the upper hand. It is satisfactory to learn that the Government are getting at the secret of the conspirators and have prevented the execution of the plot. Meanwhile, the Government are seeking to appoint an Irishman Under-Secretary at Dublin Castle. It is hoped that some well-known Irish member will accept the position. The distress among the peasantry is increasing, but, in spite of the clamors of the Nationalists and the better informed representations of the Roman Catholic Bishops, the Government declines to give out relief or to institute public works. The present mild weather favors this decision.

The ghost of Miles Joyce, the murderer, is the latest witness against Saxon tyranny. As the Wardens of Galway Jail have made application for a transfer to another prison, it is probable that the ghost carries a musket and uses threats. Lord Spencer has personally undertaken the maintenance of the two boys who are the only remaining members of the Joyce family massacred in County Galway.

NOTES.

It is generally believed that Sir Arthur Otway, member for Rochester, will succeed the Rt.-Hon. Lyon Playfair as Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees. Sir Arthur Otway is popular, and is not likely to be opposed.

There is a prospect of the country's being inflicted with the rehearing of the Belt case, as the rule to move for a new trial has been granted. Certain remarks show that the Judges are not in accord with Sir John Huddleston.

The Chamberlain libel case is also much discussed. The proceedings against the *Times* and the *Observer* for contempt are generally condemned. Many Radicals say that the action against Mr. Boyd is below the dignity of a Cabinet Minister.

Edwin Booth has been enthusiastically received in Berlin. He played Hamlet in English, and the other parts were spoken in German. The Berlin press is unanimously favorable in its judgment. There is much satisfaction here at his success.

In London Miss Ward has revived "Forget Me Not," and Mr. Toole has reappeared in "Dot."

Clarke's Oriental art collection, purchased in India for the South Kensington, will be a marvelous revelation to Londoners.

MR. JENNINGS' CABLE TO THE NEW YORK "WORLD"—GLADSTONE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—[Special.]—Mr. Jennings cables the *World* as follows:

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Various and extremely conflicting rumors are afloat concerning the health of the Premier, the general belief, so far as I can arrive at a conclusion, being that his condition is less satisfactory than the public has been allowed to suppose it was. It was settled yesterday that Mr. Gladstone should start for Cannes on Monday, but all depends upon the weather and his strength. In a little over a month the regular session of Parliament will begin, and for this great ordeal it is as certain as anything can be that the Premier is quite unfitted. Many of his friends believe that he will not make the attempt to get through it, but perhaps carry along the work up to Easter and then resign. That it will be an arduous session your readers can easily imagine, since Irish affairs are as threatening as ever they were, England's new policy in Egypt will come up for discussion, the Scotch demand some legislation with regard to their local affairs, and there are impending the two great measures of the assimilation of the county franchise and the reorganization of the Government of London. Of course things would not be so bad if Mr. Gladstone could be induced to husband his strength or to intrust to his lieutenants work which they could discharge for all practical purposes as well as himself, but he is constitutionally incapable of doing either. The symptoms in his case, I hear, are possibly not those of a complete breaking up, but they are more serious than they have ever been before, and, as this is the second time within four years that Mr. Gladstone has been compelled to intermit his labors and seek absolute repose, it is not likely that he will allow the repeated warning to go unheeded. Everybody admits that the Premier's removal from the field of active politics, from whatever cause, would throw the Liberal party into a state of chaos even worse than that which perplexes the Conservatives.

THE NEW LAW COURTS.

In spite of the immense sums which have been spent upon the new law courts, the bitterest complaints are being made on all sides regarding the accommodation they furnish—or rather do not furnish—for all classes doing business there. The buildings it was known from the moment the plans were adopted would be dark, and when the court chambers were fitted up everybody saw that their arrangement left much to be desired. The Judges cannot hear, so far removed are they from the lawyers and witnesses; the jurors are almost blown out of their seats by currents of chill air; the barristers have no desks for their papers, and the public cannot obtain admittance to the building at all, for the two doors labeled "public entrance" are always locked, and everybody is rudely turned away from the main entrance. Not only are the passages inside dark, but they are more fortuitous than the maze at Hampton Court. Everybody regrets the old courts at Westminster, inconvenient as they undoubtedly were. Until great alterations are made the costly royal palace of justice must rank as another of our great architectural failures, and cynical people say that the only satisfactory thing about the whole business is the fact that the architect is dead and the contractors have gone into insolvency. Westminster Hall, I may say, is to be entirely cleared of the old law courts before Parliament meets next month, thus restoring the hall to its original state. The work of demolition has already been begun, and it will not occupy much time, as the courts were little better than mere sheds put up against the main building.

NOVELISTS.

The new number of the *Quarterly*, which will be published next Thursday, contains a very important article by a very distinguished author on Archbishop Tait and the Primacy.

Speaking of the Primacy reminds me that the new Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Benson, Bishop of Truro, will be formally enthroned at Canterbury on the 3d of April. The coming *Quarterly* also contains a noteworthy article on "American Novels and American Novelists," in course of which it is contended that such writers as Fenimore Cooper, Browne, Judd, and Paulding have a far better claim to rank as the founders of American fiction than James or Howells. Mrs. Barnett and Mr. Cable are also warmly praised. Howells and James receive anything but praise for their work, the reviewer maintaining that they do not truly reflect American life and character, but fill their pages with dull pictures of Europeanized Americans, and the English public are advised to discriminate between pure and spurious American fiction.

CHAMBERLAIN.

The Chamberlain family are showing that they mean to apply the principles of the Birmingham caucus to the press as far as possible. The *Times* and *Observer* have been hauled up for commenting on the case arising out of the Reform Club, and other proceedings are said to be pending. The papers here were not prepared for this truly Liberal extension of the cloture system.

BRADLAUGH AND BELT.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—[Special Cable.]—Among the first transactions in the new Royal Courts of Justice was the rendering of the decision in the case of Mr. Bradlaugh against the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons for ejecting him. It was against Mr. Bradlaugh, as usual, and is an important decision in giving additional definition to the relations of Parliament to the law courts.

In the Belt case a new trial was granted to the defendant.

PASSING THE LIE.

The high political scandal of the day is: How came Lord Brabourne, formerly Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, by his Peerage? About two months ago Lord Brabourne deserted the Government partially on one or two occasions, whereupon a letter appeared, signed "An Old Whip," saying that he importuned, or politely blackmailed Mr. Gladstone into making him a Peer. This he indignantly denied, quoting a letter of Mr. Gladstone in his support. During the week "An Old Whip" has renewed the charge, and the lie has passed in print in plain terms, amid great excitement in upper political circles. It is one of those cases in which, a few years ago, a duel would have been unavoidable. It has not yet appeared who it is that is concealed behind the pseudonym of "An Old Whip." If made public, as it probably must be soon, it will be found to be Grenville Berkley.

DAVITT'S ADDRESS—DUBLIN.

Mr. Davitt addressed an immense audience in Liverpool yesterday. He referred to the distress in Ireland, and to the proposal that the league funds should be appropriated to its relief. These funds, he said, were forwarded from America for the removal of landlordism, which was the cause of the famine, and landlordism must be sent out of Ireland, bag and baggage. Dublin Castle had committed the seven deadly sins, which would inevitably damn it. When England was engaged in war with a powerful foe, then, perhaps, would be Ireland's opportunity. Referring to Mr. Errington's mission to Rome, he said Ireland could no more be ruled from Rome than from London.

In Dublin Treasurer Egan and Mr. Pigott have indulged in an unseemly altercation in print during the week, in the course of which the recriminations of both sides have been violent. While the assailants of Mr. Egan's Treasurership have done themselves no credit, it would be far better if a plain and straightforward account were rendered at once of the Land League funds. Of France always, and After these speeches a ta's family requested the At nightfall the crow past the catafalque w diminishing, and Gamb absence of the Munic had retired, had to inter coffin lowered into the f Rain and cold wind funeral.

PARISIAN

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The land has pronounced France in Egypt. H stowe's Egyptian entert reopening of the Easter

The First Chamber o the Seine has declared it set in the suit of the Co sente, née Martinez Cu her husband, the son of Spain, an allowance of

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Parnell's estate is val- the entire 5,000 acres at 3 an acre. Estimated gure and allowing purchase, the value arket now ought to be good house property t, unless his embarras serious than has been fortably off.

OYAL BABY.

The Duchess of Con- naught was safely delivered of a son at Windsor Castle this morning.

STATUE UNVEILED.

The Prince of Wales today unveiled the statue at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, erected to the memory of the French Prince Imperial by subscriptions from 25,000 officers and men of the British army. Gen. Lord Wolseley, Prince Lucien Bonaparte, the Duc de Bassano, and a large and distinguished company assisted at the unveiling. In the course of the remarks the Prince of Wales said: "It is obvious that this short ceremony is not a political one in any sense of the word. We are inaugurating a monument to the memory of a young and gallant Prince who fell fighting for the Queen of England." After tracing the career of the Prince Imperial to the time of his death, the Prince of Wales concluded: "His virtues, his blameless life, his courage, his obedience to orders, will always prove a bright example to the cadets educated at Woolwich, who, when they gaze on the statue inaugurated today, will see the features of a young and brave Prince who died with his face to the foe." The Prince was accompanied by his two sons, and by the Dukes of Edinburg and Cambridge. The Queen sent two wreaths. The Prince afterwards distributed the Egyptian medal to the patients in Herbert Hospital.

ITEMS.

It is reported the Government contemplates sending reinforcements to South Africa.

The steamer France, on her passage from New York, lost overboard 207 oxen and 107 sheep.

A LARGE NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN DUBLIN —A SORT OF DRAG-NET PROCEEDING.

DUBLIN, Jan. 13.—There were a number of arrests last evening and this morning under the Crime act. Some of the arrested had arms in their possession. The arrests were effected in various parts of the city. The prisoners are of the artisan class. It is positively stated that one of the prisoners is a member of the Municipality, who was arrested at midnight in his own residence on the south side of the city and conveyed to the College Street Station under a strong escort. The police are reticent as to the causes of arrest. The arrests number fifteen. The prisoners will be charged with conspiracy to murder. The arrests here were in consequence of secret information received last week that a number of persons belonging to a secret society had held a special meeting in Dublin and resolved to assassinate certain of the more active members of the Dublin police force. Two of the conspirators turned approvers. The member of the municipality arrested is Carey, a well-known and prominent Nationalists. He had been previously arrested under Forster's Coercion act. It is not believed that he is connected with the assassination party. The magistrates refused bail. Carey said the conspiracy was on the bench, and that he would commence action for false imprisonment. Carey and twenty others, charged with conspiracy with other persons not yet arrested to murder the Government officials, have been remanded. It is understood the arrests are the result of the private investigation which has been conducted the the last six weeks at the castle. The police fruitlessly searched various places in the city for firearms and ammunition. The Limerick police made a raid for arms last evening. Seventeen of the persons arrested have been examined at a private investigation in Dublin Castle. Some of them had signed depositions, others were not asked to sign, and some were not sworn. Several of them had been imprisoned under Forster's act on suspicion of being concerned in murders committed here, two of them for the Phœnix Park crime. The knives used in the Phœnix Park murders were found behind the house of one of the prisoners. The authorities finding there was no chance of bringing home the guilt to any of them, decided to group all the men alluded to by the informers in the general charge of conspiracy. It is rumored five of the accused will be examined next week as witnesses. The police have warrants for the arrest of five other persons. The knives supposed to have been used by the Phœnix Park assasins have been found to fit the cuts in the clothes of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Burke. The authorities think they are the identical weapons with which the murders were committed. Efforts are being made to procure descriptions of the purchaser of the knives in the Strand, London. The police have a clew to the purchaser of the revolver with which the attempt was made on Judge Lawson's life.

IRISH NOTES.

The destitution in some of the western districts of Ireland is a subject of much concern to the Poor Law Guardians. The Government is persistently urged to provide employment by public work. In a few instances emigration is viewed with favor. A number of people applied to the Ballinasloe Guardian for assistance to emigrate to America.

A riot occurred tonight in Anne street, where the police and marines were mobbed. A dispatch dated Portaferry, County Down, say the British ship Wild Deer, from Glasgow to New Zealand, with 200 passengers, went ashore at North Rock, Cloughey, and will become a total wreck. The passengers were saved.

FRANCE.

THE TRIAL OF PRINCE KRAPOTKINE.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—[Special Cable.]—The Socialists have enjoyed a great triumph in the trial of Prince Krapotkine and his fifty-two brother Anarchists at Lyons. If the trial had been designed as an elaborate scheme for the propagation of Socialism the result could not have afforded more satisfaction to its projectors. The whole affair was practically controlled by Prince Krapotkine. He was cool, courteous, and self-possessed, and in his replies to the President of the Tribunal showed his entire mastery over his judges. The ability which he disclosed was extraordinary, and the exasperation of the court was complete. All of the prisoners took a firm stand, gave their testimony sometimes with unconcealed sarcasm, and betrayed no apprehension of the result. So far the trial is a failure. Not one has been identified with the internationale, which was the immediate intention, while all have boldly avowed their political belief and practices.

GAMBETTA'S REMAINS AT NICE.

NICE, Jan. 13.—The remains of Gambetta arrived at Nice this morning, and were received at the railway depot by the Prefect, the Mayor, the Municipal Council, and a guard of honor composed of the fire brigade. The body was then removed from the saloon carriage and deposited in one of the principal waiting-rooms especially fitted up for the occasion. The funeral ceremonies will commence this afternoon. Large numbers of people visited the depot to view the remains of Gambetta. Detachments from the various French ships of war in the harbor disembarked for the purpose of participating in the funeral procession. Notwithstanding the representations of Gambetta's friends deprecating the delivery of speeches over the grave, two were delivered, one by the Mayor and the other by the Prefect. All the shops remained open during the funeral, and the town generally preserved its usual appearance. The funeral procession, instead of going directly to the cemetery, made a long detour of the streets, greatly to the annoyance of the relatives of Gambetta. On arriving at the cemetery the coffin was placed on a catafalque of rather theatrical appearance, at the foot of which three orations were delivered. Gen. De Bellemare, commander of the Twenty-ninth Division, briefly bade a last farewell to the great patriot. The Mayor said Nice was proud to receive as a precious trust the illustrious remains of Gambetta. The privilege which had been grudged her enabled her to attest her French Republican sentiments. The Prefect said a voice from the tomb cried, "Forget barren rivalries; think of France always, and only of France." After these speeches a member of Gambetta's family requested that there be no more. At nightfall the crowd continued to file past the catafalque without any sign of diminishing, and Gambetta's friends, in the absence of the Municipal Councilors, who had retired, had to interfere and to order the coffin lowered into the family vault.

Rain and cold wind prevailed during the funeral.

PARISIAN NEWS.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The *Temps* says: "England has pronounced the deposition of France in Egypt. It is possible that Gladstone's Egyptian enterprise may lead to the reopening of the Eastern question."

The First Chamber of the Civil Court of the Seine has declared itself incompetent to act in the suit of the Countess of San Antonio, née Martinez Campos, to obtain from her husband, the son of Marshal Serrano of Spain, an allowance of 100,000 francs per annum, as well as 50,000 francs to defray the expenses of her appeal to the Roman Curia for the annulment of her marriage.

The Government will submit to the Deputives a bill conferring a life pension of 12,000 francs on the widow of Gen. Chanzy.

MEXICO.

SOLDIERS AND PRISONERS KILLED—AN APACHE AND SQUAW SHOT.

MATAMORAS, Mex., Jan. 13.—Indians in Chihuahua yesterday killed a herder and then attacked six soldiers escorting four prisoners to San Buena Ventura. Two soldiers and all the prisoners were killed. At San Carlos, yesterday, Mescabro, an Apaché, and squaw, were captured and shot.

OTHER LANDS.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

PESTH, Jan. 13.—The floods in South Hungary are assuming greater proportions. Neusatz, on the Danube, is submerged. Sombor, on the Francis Canal, and Simlin and Panscova, on the Danube, are in imminent danger.

A pamphlet entitled "Russia and the War," published here, has excited considerable sensation. The author is a prominent member of the Hungarian Opposition. He asserts that ever since the Berlin Congress Russia has been determined on a war with Austria, and that the latter's army is numerically inadequate.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—Edwin Booth's second appearance was another brilliant success. The Crown Prince, Frederick William, was again present, and joined in the frequent and tumultuous applause bestowed upon the American actor. The Residenz Theatre is crowded again tonight, on the occasion of the third appearance of Edwin Booth. The enthusiasm is unabated. The Crown Princess was present throughout the performance. The Crown Prince attended part of the evening.

In the Reichstag a motion was carried begging Bismarck and the Bundesrath to take speedy steps, in accordance with the law of 1878, to secure workmen against peril to life and health. The motion was made in consequence of the frequency of accidents from causes which might be prevented.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 13.—The Emperor and Empress immediately on their arrival visited the Kasan Fortress and Cathedral. An increased number of detectives and spies has been placed on duty around the Winter Annitchkoff Palace, and strict orders have been issued to all the hotel proprietors to watch the newcomers and scrutinize their passports.

MOSCOW, Jan. 13.—Persons frozen to death are found in the streets here daily.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 13.—Earthquake shocks were felt today throughout the Province of Murcia.

ITALY.

ROME, Jan. 13.—The police last evening made domiciliary visits to 135 houses and arrested 125 persons. They also made sixty-two seizures of newspapers containing revolutionary accounts of Overdank's life and so-called martyrdom. It is believed the arrests will lead to the discovery of important information. Trial for high treason is impending.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 13.—The scheme for the administration of judicial, financial, and military reforms in Egypt, which the British Charge d'Affaires handed the Porte yesterday, also deals with the proposed regulations in reference to the Suez Canal and arrangements for withdrawing the British troops from Egypt when the objects aimed at are secured. The effect of the scheme upon the Porte has already been to dispel the idea that England contemplated the annexation of Egypt.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14—1 a. m.—The Chief Signal Officer of the Army furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is highest in the West Gulf States. A storm of great energy moving in an easterly track is central north of Lake Ontario. General snow has fallen in the Lake region, and general rain in the Atlantic Coast and Gulf States and in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley. Northwesterly winds prevail west of the Mississippi River and in the Upper Lake region. There has been a great fall of temperature from the Lake region to the West Gulf States, and a great rise in the Atlantic Coast States. The cold wave will move during the day over the Atlantic Coast and East Gulf States. A storm is moving south and east has entered Montana and Dakota. The following special temperatures were reported at 8 p. m. yesterday: Washington, 30; Norfolk, 49; Savannah, 63; Atlanta, 47; Jacksonville, 66; Pensacola, 63; New Orleans, 69; Galveston, 58; San Antonio, 50; Tucson, 63; Los Angeles, 58; San Diego, 59. Fair weather is indicated for Monday in Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, the Middle States, and New England.

INDICATIONS.

For the West Gulf States, fair weather, northerly winds becoming variable, stationary or higher temperature, falling preceded in the east portion by rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clearing weather, northwesterly winds, stationary or lower temperature, and higher pressure.

For the Lower Lake region, cloudy weather with occasional light snow, colder westerly winds, and higher pressure.

For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, winds mostly westerly, stationary or lower temperature, and higher pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, fair weather, westerly winds, generally northwesterly, stationary or higher temperature, and rising followed by falling barometer.

For the Missouri Valley, warmer, fair weather, northwesterly winds, shifting to southerly, and lower pressure.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:28 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Alpena	36	20	W	Fresh	.02	Fair.
Bismarck	0	-9	Calm		0	Clear.
Buffalo	37	29	S.W.	Light	a—	Cl'dy.
Cairo	55	24	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	21	19	S.W.	Light	0	Hazy.
Chicago	15	6	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	41	22	W.	Brisk	.03	Cl'dy.
Denver	25	23	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Des Moines	12	5	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Detroit	30	17	S.W.	Brisk	a—	Cl'dy.
Duluth	9	-8	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Escanaba	26	15	W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Huron, Dak	5	0	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	35	17	W.	Light	a—	Cl'dy.
Keokuk	17	10	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
La Crosse	7	-3	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	31	19	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Marquette	31	13	N.W.	Fresh	.0s	Unsw.
Milwaukee	15	5	N.W.	Brisk	—	Clear.
Mackinaw	28	19	S.W.	Light	.0t	Clear.
Omaha	14	14	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	38	40	W.	Fresh	.6	Le'rain
Springfield, Ill.	18	16	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Louis	22	16	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Paul	6	-10	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Toledo	36	18	W.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Yankton	13	5	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.

"Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rn.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.670	24.9	76	S.W.	25	.15	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	29.826	16.1	73	W.	22	0	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	29.846	15.0	70	S.W.	21	0	Fair.
6:18 p. m.	29.955	7.8	73	W.	11	0	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.087	6.0	78	W.	15	0	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 29.9.
Minimum temperature, 6.2.
Mean daily barometer, 29.868.
Mean daily thermometer, 15.4.
Mean daily humidity, 74.7.

A Day of Blizzards and Blitzen.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—The large Democratic liberty pole erected in the fall of '72 was broken off near its base by the severe gale from the southwest, which has been blowing the last twenty-four hours.

APPLETON, Wis., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—The weather today has been the most disagreeable of the winter. All day it has been snowing and drifting so that it was impossible to keep the track clear. Tonight the wind is in the northwest, and the mercury is falling rapidly.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—The people of Litchfield and this section were generally awakened between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning by a violent storm of rain and hail, accompanied by thunder and lightning.

VANDALIA, Ill., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—A heavy rain and wind storm, accompanied by loud peals of thunder and vivid lightning, passed over this place last evening. Tonight a fierce norther is blowing. The streets and sidewalks are a perfect glare of ice, rendering it exceedingly perilous to pedestrians.

PETERSBURG, Va., Jan. 13.—The James River is frozen from Richmond to Lower Brandon, eighty miles.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—A furious blizzard raged in Western Iowa last night and this morning. All freight trains from Waterloo west were abandoned, but passenger trains were kept going, although behind time.

An Avalanche.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—An avalanche of snow 800 yards wide and 100 yards long, and twenty feet deep came down Mosquito Mountain yesterday a distance of 1,000 yards, carrying everything before it. Two men were hurled down the mountain-side a distance of 500 feet, and buried beneath the snow. After an hour's work both were extricated, bruised and frozen in a terrible manner. Their recovery is doubtful.

NEW YORK.

Serious Charges in a Suit Against Senator McPherson, of New Jersey.

Sensational Correspondence in the Livingstone Breach-of-Promise Case.

Operatic Managers Entirely at Sea Respecting Contracts for Next Year.

Tobacco Manufacturers Petitioning for the Absolute Abolition of the Tax.

Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton Compelled by Poverty to Engage as a Sick Nurse.

RUSLING VS. M'PHERSON.

SUIT AGAINST THE JERSEY SENATOR.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—An action in equity was begun this afternoon, when a complaint was filed in the United States Circuit Court by Joseph C. Rusling, of Pennsylvania, against John R. McPherson, of New Jersey. The complaint sets forth that early in 1877 the defendant was elected by the New Jersey Legislature a United States Senator. Previous to that he dealt in live stock and their transportation, the slaughter of live stock, sale of meat, and had contracts from railway companies, and among others from the Erie Railroad and its Receiver, Hugh J. Jewett. In consequence of certain complaints made by humane persons regarding the treatment of live stock while in transit over its railways from the West to New York, the defendant devised a plan by which the railroad companies should be compelled to use certain patented appliances, some of which the defendant controlled, and others of which he intended to purchase and control, and should be compelled to make terms which should accrue to his benefit; also that for the purpose of bringing about this object the defendant proposed that the statute of the United States should be so amended as to compel shippers and transporters of live stock to incur great expense or delays in such transportation, or else to use cars fitted up with the patented appliances in question.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

It is also alleged that by agreement with the defendant on July 9, 1877, he, the complainant, was to bring the subject before the Congress by petitions, the forming and managing of a corporation which should become the owner of the patents in question, etc., and it was understood between them that a company should be formed with a paid-up capital of $100,000, and that the complainant should receive $20,000 in stock at par for his compensation; or, if the company should not be formed, then the said complainant should receive for his compensations one-fifth of all the net proceeds received by the defendant from the sales of patents to dealers and transporters of live stock.

This was to be paid when the 40th Congress took action in the matter. In pursuance of such arrangement, complainant says, he frequently visited Washington during sessions of Congress in 1877, 1878, 1879, and 1880, and under direction of the defendant, brought the matter to the notice of members of Congress and others. The complainant alleges that he derived much of his information in regard to these matters from the defendant, who in public disavowed any connection with him, and in his place as Senator declared he was influenced only by motives of humanity for suffering brutes and a desire to promote the public health, and that he had no interest in the matter.

M'PHERSON'S STATEMENT.

The complainant further alleges that on the 19th of January, 1880, when the subject was under discussion in the Senate, the defendant said among other things: "When you undertake to say that there is something in the shape of a patent car that we intend to impose on the people it is simply nonsense, because the bill does not state any such thing. It says that if an inventive genius can or has devised a car whereby that very same thing can be done without delay incident to and attendant upon feeding, then, when you can run them sixty consecutive hours."

The complainant then sets forth the organization of the Montgomery Place Stock Company, with a capital stock which was fixed at $10,000, in shares of $100 each, and alleges that prior to the organization of that company the defendant had negotiated with it for the sale of his patents for $100,000, payable in installments.

It is also charged that the defendant has received $80,000, half that sum in cash, and $40,000 in the par stock of the company.

ASKS FOR AN ACCOUNTING.

The complainant avers that he has frequently applied to the defendant for an accounting, but the latter has refused the application, as well as to make the proposed payment, but gives out that the sale of patents to the company has been rescinded, and at other times says the company is about to be reorganized, with a reduced capital of $100,000.

The complainant asks answers to a number of interrogatories, touching several exhibits attached to the complaint, among which are: "Who is Scott? Does it not refer to the late Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company? Who are Dutcher and Depew? Is not reference made by that language to John B. Dutcher and Chauncey M. Depew, officials of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company? and did not these three threaten to denounce the defendant before a committee of Representatives as being secretly employed in assisting the complainant in his opposition to the opera-house bill in March, 1878? The complainant prays for an accounting on the part of the defendant.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

LIVINGSTON VS. FLEMING.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—[Special.]—In the Livingston-Fleming breach-of-promise case, which resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount of damages claimed—$75,000—counsel for the defendant today obtained from Judge Cullen, in the Kings County Supreme Court, a stay of proceedings and an order for the plaintiff to show cause why a new trial should not be granted. The argument will be heard on the 22d inst. before Judge Calvin E. Pratt. The proceedings are based upon the affidavits of Mr. Fleming, Archibald W. Cornelius, formerly employed as gardener and coachman by the Bliss family, and Adolph Anderson, a life-long acquaintance of Cornelius. In his affidavit Cornelius avers that he was on very intimate terms with Miss Livingston at Toms River, N. J., beginning in March, 1880, and that he frequently thereafter met her at various places by appointment.

EPISTOLARY EFFUSION.

He substantiates his assertions by the production of about fifteen letters, alleged to have been written by Miss Livingston to him, all of which are included in the papers before the court. The following are a few extracts from some of the letters:

"If Mr. B. (meaning Mr. Bliss) does not come home tonight, go up very early to the Blue-room, in order to rise at 4:30. At about 12 o'clock you can go to your room or sleep on the sofa. . . . Please destroy all my notes, and don't throw them—that is, the pieces—around. See how I trust you, but you, being a man, are apt to be more careless than a woman would be."

It appears that the frequency of the two being together in questionable places aroused the suspicions of the wife, of whom she spoke irreverently at times, and Cornelius seemed to be worrying and failing in health at forced separations, as she writes:

"Promise me to eat something at every meal, will you? Have I not enough to worry me without worrying me about you not eating? If you care for me in the least, eat at every meal some little thing to nourish you. . . . If you are unhappy, cast your whole burden on God. . . . to me early tomorrow morning. . . . Rodden (Mrs. ——) will not be here. . . . I feel so sorry for you. That is all. Tear this."

Some of her letters are written in a despondent mood, while others are quite lighthearted. In one she says:

"Did you ever read, or hear, or know of any young girl being abused as I am? . . . What a miserable life for me to lead. I hate deceit, and yet they force me to it. They make me bad and hateful, so that sometimes I don't care whether I am dead or not. I will expect you in R.'s library, so you can leave easily and say you went to the bath-room."

Rodden, an old servant, is frequently mentioned, and she having had her weather-eye open on the actions of the young people, they concocted divers plans of getting rid of her. Miss Livingston in almost every letter coaches Cornelius what to say in case he is questioned by her parents.

Being solicitous regarding Cornelius' health, she advised him to go away and rest for a week or we. Again she writes:

"I put a letter—a dreadful one—in your bed a short time ago, never dreaming that they would be found, but that old mother hunts everything."

It was this letter which caused Cornelius' discharge, but the meetings between the two continued clandestinely.

In another letter Miss Livingston is represented as writing:

"If you can have Tappan fix your lock, all right; but, if not, I have found a way to make it appear as if locked, only you must not go upstairs at all, because I am going to lock early, and you will not be able to get in your own room. Did you ever see such a girl? I have got a good plan now; don't go in my room. Start up-stairs about 8:30; she will never go up before that; then go up-stairs. We will hear your shoes all right when you get near my room. Shut the garret-door so as to make a noise, take off your shoes and walk to the blue-room, and go in. The door is open—shut it. Stay there. . . . and when the children and Rodden are asleep we can go in mamma's room once more. Don't forget, 8:30. Don't tell them the time. Say the kitchen-clock is wrong."

Another letter marked "secret" concludes as follows:

"Now, for Heaven's sake, be careful to destroy this paper, as I am telling you things that would breathe to no one. If ever you dare to mention them to any one now or hereafter in life I hope God will punish you most severely. I don't see why I tell you except that I trust you above others, and besides I do so long for some confidential friend to whom I can tell everything and have no fear of betrayal. All my life I have hunted and never found one except you, and never will again I am sure. God bless you. I owe you something for your devotion to me. I have tried you and found you true. Bliss told me that Bessie is lying at the point of death; she has had a baby—still-born—a little bit of a thing; her recovery is uncertain. That is where our dreams come in. Now do everything all right. Pardon the badly-written letter and burn it all up, and don't forget Alice."

On the facts contained in the above letters, which were identified by Mr. Fleming as the handwriting of Miss Livingston, he expects to get a reversal of the decision, and to have her indicted for perjury in stating that she never had intercourse with any other than Fleming.

THE COACHMAN'S STATEMENT.

In his affidavit Cornelius says: "The plaintiff, Alice Livingston, was in the habit of writing me letters and putting them in my bed for me to see and receive, and it was understood between us that she was to put all her communications in writing and leave them under my pillow, and I would find them there. The letters and writings which are annexed are in her handwriting, and are a few of the letters and written communications I have received in the manner described. The manner in which my intimacy with Miss Livingston came to be found out by Mrs. Bliss was as follows: One Sunday afternoon in June, 1880, Mr. and Mrs. Bliss and I had been over to the beach near Chadwick's place, and when we came home Mrs. Bliss went into my room, and found a letter written by Alice. Then there was a scene, and I left their employment that very day. I have frequently seen Mrs. Bliss since. I have been away from there. I only saw the girl Miss Livingston, once since then, that was last November, I mean November, 1882. It was at the Continental Hotel, in the city of New York. Mrs. Bliss called where I was working, and told me to come to the Continental Hotel; that Alice wanted to see me. I went there, and Alice and I went out for a walk, and then began to tell me about this case, and wanted me to testify that . . . I told her I could not do that, and then she asked me not to do her any harm."

OPERATIC.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GREAT SINGERS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—[Special.]—A few days ago it was reported upon Mr. Abbey's authority that engagements had been made with Nilsson, Campanini, Valleria, the excellent singer who saved Mr. Mapleson's opera season from disaster in 1880, and Del Puente, the favorit baritone singer for the Metropolitan Opera-House. At the same time it was reported on the authority of Mr. Mapleson that Nilsson, Campanini, Valleria, and Del Puente would sing at the Academy of Music. Mr. Mapleson also asserted that it would be impossible to give Italian opera at the Metropolitan, for the reason that all the singers of any merit were under contract to him; that he had made a corner in opera singers, so to speak; and that he did not believe it was possible to give opera—good opera—without singers.

It now turns out that neither Mr. Abbey nor Mr. Mapleson has contracts with Nilsson, Campanini, Valleria, or Del Puente. There is no doubt whatever about this. Both sides are making the fortunes of the cable company by sending offers to the renowned tenor, Campanini, but as yet the only contract signed by both parties and delivered is one engaging Mme. Nilsson to sing for Mr. Gye in London and New York during the season of 1883-'84, and this contract—the only genuine one in the whole lot—is said to have been lost by Mr. Gye, who had it in a satchel, which some one stole from him in the cars last week. Mr. Gye, however, says that it is not lost.

TERRIBLE UNCERTAINTY.

The foundation for Mr. Mapleson's hopes consists, therefore, of a contract between Mr. Gye and Mme. Nilsson, while Mr. Abbey rests his case upon a dispatch from Signor Campanini, which was given to the newspapers in the following shape: "Will accept engagement to sing ten times a month for seven months." Rumor in operatic circles says that the dispatch ended with the words, "for $10,000 a month." This was rejected by them. Abbey considered it reasonable, and negotiations have been going on since then. At present, therefore, nothing is known for certain as to who will sing at the Metropolitan Opera-House.

ALBANI.

Mme. Albani-Gye, speaking today of her return, said: "I am very glad, indeed, to get back to America, for, although I was born in Canada, I was educated in the United States, and I feel that I am an American. Since I left here eight years ago I have sung in most of the principal cities of Europe. I had great success in St. Petersburg, where I sang at the Imperial Opera. So pleased was the Czar with my singing that I was asked to sing at the royal wedding of the daughter of the Grand Duke Michael. Last year in Berlin I sang at the Royal Opera. Of course I had to study German, and when I appeared in "Lohengrin" in German one of the members of the company told me that I spoke the language even better than they did themselves. The Emperor sent for me during the evening, and in the presence of the Empress complimented me on my singing and named me Royal Court Singer. The Empress invited me to come to tea some afternoon. I went and took tea with the royal family, and sang several pieces for them. The Empress afterward presented me with two porcelain jars from the royal factory at Berlin."

Mme. Albani said that she was about to make a tour of the States, returning here in March and singing until the end of the opera season. She will return to London to sing at Covent Garden during the summer.

TOBACCO.

TOTAL ABOLITION OF THE TAX WANTED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—[Special.]—About two dozen members of the Leaf-Tobacco Board of Trade met at No. 178 Pearl street this afternoon to discuss the tax on cigars and tobacco. Julius Ehrman reported that the National Tobacco Association, at its convention in Washington during the last week, passed a resolution favoring the reduction of the internal-revenue tax on tobacco one-half. Mr. Ehrman stated that such action was in opposition to the desires of the Leaf Board of Trade, which wanted the whole tax abolished. Mr. J. Mayer thought the reduction of one-half of the tax would not relieve the stagnation at present existing in the business. Congress, he thought, had delayed enough, and, instead of discussing the question every little while, should abolish the whole tax. Other members thought that a reduction of the tax was better than nothing at all. A resolution was adopted, stating that the Board of Trade was in favor of the total abolition of the tax, and a committee consisting of M. E. Crawford, Gerson Mayer, and Simon Auerbach, was instructed to proceed to Washington and present the wishes of the leaf trade to Congress.

MRS. TILTON.

COMPELLED BY POVERTY TO SERVE AS A HIRED NURSE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—[Special.]—It is reported that Mrs. Theodore Tilton recently found it necessary, owing to her straitened financial circumstances, to hire herself out as a nurse. The wife of a naval Surgeon, who resides in Monroe street, Brooklyn, was very ill at Christmas time, and, in the absence of her husband, who is at present in the West Indies, was waited upon night and day by her father. It became necessary to engage a nurse, and the family physician agreed to get one. Soon after a veiled lady called and said she was the nurse recommended by the Doctor. She was taken to the sick-room by the father of the patient, and he at once withdrew. The door had no sooner closed than the nurse advanced to the side of the lady and modestly announced that she was the wife of Theodore Tilton, and that her circumstances were such as to render it necessary that she should find an occupation in order to eke out the sum allowed her by Mr. Tilton. Mrs. Tilton said that she had arrived at the decision upon mature consideration, and intended to nurse those only who were recommended by her physician. "Well," responded the patient, "if you go home now, a will consult with father, and have him write I line to you in the course of an hour or so."

Mrs. Tilton, in accordance with the suggestion, went home and waited. In the meantime the father had been somewhat curious as to the qualifications. However, much as he expected in the way of revelation concerning the "nurse," he confessed to complete astonishment when her true name was given.

AT WORK.

After considering the case, the gentleman and his daughter, who had always had sympathy for Mrs. Tilton during the trial, concluded to engage the lady as nurse. A note was written to Mrs. Tilton saying to her that her proposition had been accepted, and that she might enter upon her duties at once. In less than an hour from the receipt of the note Mrs. Tilton was in possession of the sick-room, and had begun with great delicacy to administer to the wants of the patient. She watched by her bedside all night, and was extremely devoted in her attention.

On the following day the ladies began to exchange confidences. The patient was somewhat improved in condition, and had the curiosity of her sex to know why Mrs. Tilton had consinded to become a hired nurse. Mrs. Tilton was not in the least reserved on the subject. She said that the allowance of $1,000 a year, which was made to her by her husband, was not sufficient to maintain her family in the style in which she should live. It then came out by degrees that her eldest daughter, the young lady who had stuck to her during the trial, had been married against the wishes of her parents, and that her husband had been an inmate of an asylum. The result was that she was caring for her daughter and a 15-months-old baby, the fruit of the union.

It did not transpire whether Mr. Tilton had been asked for an increase of the allowance, but when the daughter married it made a breach between herself and her father which it might take a long time to repair.

APROPOS OF BEECHER.

The subject was one which might not be approached very easily, but the patient had a great curiosity to hear from Mrs. Tilton's own lips an account of her relations to Mr. Beecher. It was slow work getting to it, but she eventually succeeded. She began by confessing that she had been in sympathy with Mrs. Tilton throughout the trial because of the charges which had been made against her. She knew as a true woman that there could be no foundation for them. She also intimated it as her belief that Mrs. Tilton's confession had been got from her by threats.

"It was always," began Mrs. Tilton, "a matter of profound surprise to me that my so-called confession should have met with so strange a reception at the hands of the public."

"Of course there was no truth in it," said the patient. "You could not help yourself at the time."

"Every word of it was true," replied Mrs. Tilton. "My relations toward Mr. Beecher will never be perhaps understood. He was my spiritual guide and counselor, and my religious belief had been formed under his teaching. There seemed to be nothing wrong in what I did as I viewed it." After Mrs. Tilton had been engaged at her new occupation during four days and nights, there was a hurried ring at the door-bell. The servant was informed by a fashionably-dressed young lady that she was the daughter of Mrs. Tilton, and desired to have an immediate interview with her mother. Mrs. Tilton appeared very much agitated, went to the reception-room and had an interview with the young lady. When she returned she said that her daughter was not satisfied that she should continue any longer to play the rôle of nurse. It did not seem to her to be fit or proper, and she had earnestly requested that there should be an immediate termination of the engagement.

GRANT AND GOULD.

DEMOCRATIC COMMENT ON THE MEXICAN TREATY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—[Special.]—The *Sun's* Washington special says: "The mystery hanging over the conduct of Gen. Grant and Señor Romero in regard to the Mexican reciprocity treaty has been cleared away. Grant, in his efforts to have the treaty ratified, is but the agent of Jay Gould. There is a struggle for the control of the railway systems of Mexico between Gen. Palmer, of the Denver & Rio Grande, who represents the interests of the Mexican National Railroad, and Jay Gould. Also the forces of Huntington are arrayed against the Mexican Central and Atchison, Topeka & Santa

The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—Stated Conclave Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, 1883, at 7:30. Commandery will be opened in full form. The Order of the Temple will be conferred, during the evening. All courteously invited. By order of the Eminent Commander.
SAMUEL M. HENDERSON, Recorder.

THOMAS J. TURNER LODGE, NO. 459, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication Thursday evening, Jan. 18, 1883, for election of officers and business of importance. Every member is requested to be present. Visitors cordially invited. H. M. NICHOLS, W. M.
F. M. STANTON, Secretary.

ASHLAR LODGE, NO. 93, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, at 7:30 o'clock. Business of importance will come before the lodge and a full attendance is desired.
J. E. HARDY, W. M.
C. H. CRANE, Secretary.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation Friday, Jan. 19, for business and work on the P. and M. E. degrees. Visitors always welcome. By order M. E. H. P.
CHAS. C. DOOLITTLE, Secretary.

LADY WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 20, O. E. S.—Will give its second party at Central Dancing Academy, corner Adams and Halsted-sts., Wednesday evening, Jan. 17. Members of the Order and their friends cordially invited. March at 8:30. Tickets 50 cents.
EVA L. MCHUGH, W. M.

VAN RENSSELAER GRAND LODGE OF PERFECTION, 14°.—Stated Communication Thursday evening, Jan. 18, at 7:30 o'clock, in rooms No. 39 Monroe-st., West of the Fourth and Fifth Dearborn.
JAMES B. BRADWELL, 33°, T. P. G. M.
GIL W. BARNARD, 32°, Grand Sec.

D. C. CREGIER LODGE, No. 642, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication Wednesday evening, Jan. 17, at 7:30 o'clock, for work in the Entered Apprentice degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order
CHAS. F. SITTIG, W. M.
JOHN GISCHIO, Sec'y.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, NO. 35, K. T.—Stated Conclave Wednesday evening, Jan. 17, at 7:30 o'clock. Work on the Order of the Temple. Visiting Sir Knights are courteously invited. By order of the E. C.
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, NO. 69, R. A. M.—Special Convocation Monday evening, Jan. 15, at 4 o'clock. Work in the Past, and M. E. M. degrees. Visiting companions are cordially invited. By order of
GEO. A. WAIT, High Priest.
J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 19, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—Stated Conclave Monday evening, Jan. 15, at 7:30 o'clock, for "special business." A full attendance is earnestly requested. Visiting Sir Knights always welcome. By order of the Eminent Commander.
D. GOODMAN, Recorder.

COURT ARION, NO. 21, I. O. F.—The members are requested to meet at 220 North Halsted-st. at 9 o'clock Sunday, Jan. 14, to participate in the funeral of their late brother, John Duhig.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, NO. 2, R. A. M.—Special Convocation Monday evening, Jan. 15, at 7:30 o'clock. Work on M. E. and M. M. Degrees. Visiting companions welcome. By order of
W. E. POULSON, M. E. H. P.
WM. J. BRYAR, Secretary.

LANDMARK LODGE, NO. 621, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication Friday, Jan. 19. Important work. Visitors cordially invited.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1883.

FAIR weather and stationary or lower temperature for the Upper Lake region today.

THE first annual reception of the Art Institute of Chicago occurred last evening, and was, alike socially and in its art aspects, a notable and brilliant affair. The display of paintings, loaned from private collections, was extremely creditable for a city whose art annals are so short and simple as those of Chicago, and served to show the rapid and real progress made during the last few years in the acquirement in private hands of genuine art treasures. That a corresponding rate of progress is not making in permanent public art equipment is a matter of regret, and a state of things to which the wealthy friends and patrons of art should give serious consideration.

MR. JOSEPH C. RUSLING, of Pennsylvania, has begun a suit in the United States Circuit Court in New York against United States Senator John R. McPherson, of New Jersey, in which he makes some rather severe charges against the latter. The complainant sets forth, in brief, that the Senator was interested in certain patents for improving the condition of cattle on railroad trains, and that while so interested he induced the compainant to lobby for legislation by Congress which should compel the use of these or similar patents. It is alleged that a company was formed to use or dispose of such patents, and that McPherson was in negotiation with it while the legislation was pending. In conclusion the complaint asks that the Senator be required to answer to certain interrogatories, and that he be required also to give an accounting of his transactions.

FITZ JOHN PORTER is not yet within hailing distance of that rank of Colonel in the United States army which the bill recently passed by the United States Senate is intended to confer upon him. It is said that there is small chance for the bill to pass the House at the present session, and, if not, it will come up de novo in the next Congress. There is little doubt that Porter will appeal to the next Congress, which will be under the control of Confederates and Copperheads, with a better prospect for success than ever before, but at that point it is believed he will encounter an obstacle which will give a final and fatal blow to all his hopes. It is reported that President Arthur will veto any bill looking to Porter's restoration to the army. If this shall prove to be the case it will indicate a patriotism and an independence on Gen. Arthur's part which will commend him to his party and to the old Union men of the country. It looks now as though the Bourbons will be compelled to make Porter's case an issue in the next Presidential campaign, but they will not find it very available in their desperate efforts to catch Republican votes. Three Republican Senators disgraced themselves by voting to reinstate in the army this traitor who had soiled his West Point shoulderstraps. They allowed themselves to be swayed by social blandishments and personal influences. Don Cameron insulted the feelings of the old Union men of Pennsylvania to please Gen. Grant, who for some inscrutable reason has espoused the treacherous officer's cause. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts knows that Porter was flagrantly guilty of willful disobedience of orders, and yet he let social influences induce him to cast a vote which is an insult to his State. Sewell of New Jersey, was swallowed by the Porter family of his State; and John Sherman had not the moral courage to vote according to his convictions, but remained silent when his name was called. The people of Ohio may also be silent when his name is again before them for reflection. Mahone of Virginia took a manly position. He had fought on the Confederate side, and profited by Porter's refusal to fight at the second Bull-Run battle; but he said he did not think it was his duty to interfere in the case, and "he would ask to be excused from voting on the main question, which he regarded as a question entirely between the officers on the Union side in the late War." If the other Confederate Senators had taken the same proper view of their relation to the case the vote for the restoration of the court-martialed recreant would have been Farley of California, Slater of Oregon, Pendleton of Ohio, Voorhees of Indiana (Northern Rebel sympathizers), and the three Republicans aforesaid.

THE people of Chicago are to be congratulated upon the fact that Secretary of the Interior Teller is following in the footsteps of his predecessor, ex-Secretary Schurz, and has set his face against one of the Valentine-scrip claimants. This is a warrant that he will take the same position with regard to the Porterfield claim and all the other varieties of the outrageous scheme to locate city lots with Government scrip. Mr. Teller does not stop to go over the arguments in the case, but merely denies the claims as preposterous on their face, as they are. If these and like claims shall be urged much further, it will be well for Congress to attach some penalty to such efforts at blackmail under cover of Government authority.

The dispatch from which we quote says:

> A decision was rendered by the Interior Department this afternoon upon one of several dd cases brought to confirm the title of parties claiming to have located land in the City of Chicago by virtue of the so-called Valentine scrip. The opinion of Secretary Teller does not go into the details or merits of the claim, but merely decides against the claimant. The Secretary holds that the claim had been passed upon and rejected by several of his predecessors, and he would therefore stand by the record and refuse to reopen the case. Congressmen Davis and Aldrich, who were asked what they thought of the decision, said it was what they had expected, and they did not see how the department could have ruled otherwise. The decision is regarded as indicating to some extent what position the department will take upon the claim of the Porterfield heirs, now pending. An opinion in the latter case has been prepared by the Attorney-General and is now in the hands of Secretary Teller.

IT is a significant and encouraging evidence of the irresistible power of public opinion that the proposition to increase the cost of saloon-licenses in Chicago no longer sets the saloonkeepers in a rare and calls forth threats of political annihilation as the fate of any Alderman who shall propose an increase. On the contrary, the necessity for such a contribution by the liquor-selling interest toward the expense of protecting life and property has come to be recognized as a matter of course, and the only question remaining to be decided is as to the most satisfactory manner of grading the new license system. At yesterday's meeting of the City Council Committee on Licenses the saloonkeepers were represented by Mr. Harry Rubens, their attorney, whose only request was for a week's postponement of the matter in order that his clients might themselves devise a plan for adjusting the license fees—a plan which, Mr. Rubens promises, shall be so liberal and so equitable as to meet the views of the most exacting of the high-license members of the Council. The saloonkeepers may not entirely fulfill this promise, but it is very evident that the noon has recognized Davy Crockett and is all ready to come down without being shot at. The Legislature at Springfield has already given unmistakable signs of an intention to handle the license question without gloves, and the Chicago saloonkeepers might do worse than to voluntarily agree to a scale of increase lower than that which is likely to be made compulsory in the event of resistance.

THE COST OF EDUCATION.

In his recent inaugural address Gov. Ben Butler vigorously attacked many abuses which have grown up in Massachusetts under the close-corporation Government of that State. The affairs of that State are managed by "boards" over whom the Governor has no control and no power of removal. Gov. Butler pointed out the fact that if one of these officers should commit a crime, be convicted thereof, and sent to State's Prison, he could not be removed from office.

He also commented severely upon the management of the school system in that State. He said that illiteracy in Massachusetts (that is, the inability of those under 10 years of age to read and write) has not decreased, and that by the census returns the State was now nineteenth in the grade of illiteracy. He thus compared Iowa and Massachusetts:

> Massachusetts has claimed, and justly, as large a proportionate expenditure of money on the education of her children as any other State in the Union. Now the illiteracy of Massachusetts—that is, those of 10 years and upwards who could not read—was by the same census 5.8 per cent; and the illiteracy of Iowa by the same census was 2.4 per cent, or 2.9 per cent less than Massachusetts.
>
> What distinguishing difference is there in the systems of education of the two States in their administration? Iowa, of the $5,621,000 expended for educational purposes, expended only $2,001,946 for salaries, including Superintendents; while Massachusetts, of $5,158,000, expended $4,494,225 for salaries of teachers, including expenditure for apparatus and school-books. Cost to Iowa per capita of her school population, $3.17; Massachusetts, $14.91.

From this he made the following deductions, and to these deductions added a recommendation:

> First—That we have schools for special classes which draw from our general school funds, which should be for the use of all alike, by far too much.
>
> Second—That the salaries of the Principals in most of the higher schools, teachers, and Supervisors are very much more than they ought to be.
>
> What is the practical solution of the educational question? Take the matter into your own hands. You are practical men. You know what kind of an education the people need and want to have. Restrict the branches taught in the primary schools by law specifically to spelling, reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, history—preferably of the United States—and require that those shall be taught upon the same system, to the same grade of scholars, in every common school in the Commonwealth. When the scholar can show by an examination that he is well grounded in the elementary English branches, then let him be admitted to a school of higher grade.

It is unquestionably true that the object and purpose of the common-school system is to furnish to all children the means and opportunity of obtaining free of cost the common rudimentary and primary education, such as Gov. Butler has indicated. That was the purpose for which the common-school fund and the tax for its support were founded. Higher education than this was not contemplated except when all the children in the State were thus provided, and indeed it was supposed that children seeking higher schooling than those grades would obtain it at the cost of their parents. The high school was established in limited districts as an auxiliary of the common school, to be fed by children from the common schools, and to be supported by special tax upon the communities providing them.

This original scheme seems to have been abandoned in Massachusetts, and perhaps in other parts of the country. Higher grades of instruction have been added: music, drawing, painting, German, French, and perhaps other studies, have been incorporated into the plain and simple primary course of studies, and these requiring a higher grade of teachers with higher salaries the plan of education resulted as Gov. Butler points out—that is, in a neglect of the thoroughness and efficiency of the common schools and of primary education without any corresponding reduction of the expenditure.

How far this result has been experienced in the Western States we cannot say; but the tendency of course is to have the best schools possible, and this even in disregard of the fact that there are not schools enough of the common grade to supply the children who need them.

A practical suggestion has been made that when all the children needing primary instruction have been supplied, instead of providing Latin and other classical education at the public expense, whatever funds may be available might be expended not on colleges, but on industrial schools, where the growing children, having been instructed in the rudiments, may be trained in matters of which they may make practical use in earning their living in useful occupations. These schools are more in keeping with the spirit of the common-school system than are classical or other schools to prepare boys or girls for colleges and the universities.

CHICAGO AS AN AMUSEMENT CENTRE.

As a patron of amusements there is no longer any doubt that Chicago takes the first place among American cities. Years ago this claim was made for her, when Mme. Lucca appeared in opera to the largest business ever known in this country. It is a unique characteristic of this patronage that Chicago either lets an entertainment severely alone or it goes into it with a rush. In this, as in all other things, she never does them by halves. The testimony of the last few weeks confirms this, and at the same time establishes the claim which has been made for her.

Take the instances of the Stoddard lectures, the Langtry engagement, and the forthcoming season of Italian opera. We have no means of knowing what the receipts of Mr. Stoddard's lectures will be, but we do know, and late applicants for tickets have reason to know to their great regret, that all the seats in the largest hall of the city have been sold for the season, and that it is now impossible to procure them for any consideration, either of love or of money. Take the Langtry engagement. It was well enough known before Mrs. Langtry came here that she was only an indifferent actress. No one claimed for her that she was a great actress, not even her managers. It was well enough known that in point of personal charms she had many rivals in every audience that attended her performances. There is scarcely a person who went to see her who did not go away disappointed. She had no help from public criticism or from the press in the way of favorable comment, and yet the gross receipts of Mrs. Langtry's business for two weeks amounted to $25,000! Take the Italian opera season. Without any knowledge officially how many times Patti and Albani would appear, without knowing what operas would be given on certain nights, and taking all the risks of the inevitable contingencies which necessitate changes in an opera season, the people rushed in and bought nearly $13,000 worth of season tickets, outdoing New York and Philadelphia. Then came the discovery that Patti and Albani would sing but one night each in the season's scheme. A cry of indignation went up, and it might have been naturally supposed that it would affect the sale of single-night seats. On the very first day of that sale $7,000 worth of seats were taken, and the box-office closed yesterday upon over $30,000 worth of tickets taken, to which will be added of course all the sales of next week! It may well be doubted whether the sales would have been any larger—certainly they would not have been any smaller—had Mr. Mapleson announced every performance in advance. There would have been a better feeling in any event. No one questions the strength of Mr. Mapleson's troupe, or that it is a stronger troupe than he has ever brought here. It is very rare indeed that a troupe has ever appeared here containing such artists in it as Patti, Albani, Scalchi, Galassi, and Ravelli, or with a better conductor than Arditi. No one questions that the operas will be well performed, for with one or two exceptions they are just adapted to an Italian troupe. With such a troupe the manager could have afforded to state just what would have been done in advance.

But this does not affect the subject upon which we are writing, except so far as it shows that under any circumstances Chicago is a great operatic centre. Moralists might speculate upon the wastefulness of Chicago in patronizing entertainments, but it is part and parcel of the liberal, open-handed manner in which she always amuses herself. Since the fire there have not been such opportunities in the way of savings-banks and other places of deposit for the investment of small sums of money. The rage for spending money has increased. The holiday business of the city was a proof of this. After spending millions of money in holiday gifts the people have many thousands more to spend in amusements. The money comes easy and goes easy. Some day there must be a stop to it all. Until that time Chicago evidently is bound to be amused, though she throws away her money in the process wastefully and extravagantly.

THE DEADLY ENEMY OF SWITZERLAND.

We print elsewhere a most remarkable article from the London *Times*, contributed by its careful Geneva correspondent, setting forth the alarming spread and growth of the vice of intemperance in Switzerland. The general impression has always prevailed that the Swiss were a frugal, temperate, saving, and industrious people, but the statements made by the *Times* correspondent show that whatever it might have been in former times this impression is wrong now, and that Switzerland is rapidly becoming a land of drunkards and afflicted with all the curses of intemperance.

It appears that this sudden and rapid increase of inebriation commenced in 1874, when for the previous high-license system and the numerous checks which were imposed by the cantons and communes on liquor-sellers was substituted a constitutional provision which established absolute free trade in intoxicating liquor and swept away every local tax and restriction which had existed prior to that time. The buying and selling of liquor were made as free as the buying and selling of bread and milk. The Swiss indeed went as far to the one extreme as our Prohibitionists go to the other. What has been the result? There is a public house for every 180 persons, and, deducting women, children, and sick, for every thirty persons. This excessive drinking is not confined to the cities, but extends all over the agricultural and mountain districts. Workingmen are known to spend four-fifths of their wages in drink. In Geneva there is hardly a house which does not contain a wine-shop or tavern of some sort where liquor may be had. The most respectable people, under the influence of a national habit, have taken to drinking. More than half the crime committed grows out of the use of liquor, and murderers and other criminals plead in extenuation of their crimes that they were drunk. Land is depreciating in value, "and mortgagees who are compelled to foreclose can often find neither buyers nor tenants." An annual outlay on liquor of $30 for each human being in the population of Geneva is enormous, especially when it is considered how cheap the liquor is furnished. The vine diseases in Europe and the consequent dearth of wine have led to the introduction of cheaper stimulants, and cheap liquor is always mischievous in its effects. It is stated that in the Canton of Geneva brandy may be bought for twenty cents a bottle. With brandy at such a price as that, intoxication is very easily procurable, and the brandy itself must be of a horrible character. The London *Times*, in commenting upon this sad subject, truly says: "Whether Swiss criminals be criminals because they are drunkards or drunkards as well as criminals, it is indisputable that an annual outlay of £10 for each human being in the population of a great city implies an extravagant waste of time and money. A habit like this expands and will gradually sap the entire vigor and prosperity of a population, unless means be devised to thwart the tendency."

The means are apparent. The Swiss must revoke the absolute liberty of trade granted in 1874, so far at least as it includes absolute liberty to trade in drinks—and return to their old system of checks and rigid concession, which was tantamount to our high-license system. We have seen often enough the effects of prohibition in this country, and we now see the effect of absolute liberty in Switzerland. The safe course is always in the middle way. Under our wretched low-license system, which is almost equivalent to absolute liberty, we are approaching the same results that liquor has entailed in Switzerland. In some parts of this city liquor has full sweep, and among the very class which can least afford to expose itself to the consequences. Twelve millions of dollars a year are thrown away upon liquor in Chicago, and of this amount fully ten millions are squandered by the ware classes. It is worse than throwing their money into the fire. In the latter case the money would simply be lost. In the other every form of wretchedness, poverty, and suffering follows, even if it does not lead the wretched drinker into crime. Prohibition only increases drinking. Low license offers no impediment to the increase. How long will it be before the people of Chicago will recognize that the only practical check is high license, and demand of the Council in a manner that they can understand that they must exact it? Or is this great city to be allowed to follow in the path of drunken Switzerland?

FOREIGN FRAUDS.

Time was when the Americans were credited with a genius for humbuggery. Anything from wooden nutmegs to a woolly horse, from sea-serpents to the moon hoax, was recognized as of American invention. Barnum was styled the "Prince of Humbug." Indeed, the art of swindling the public according to the modern methods was one of the numerous American monopolies. The Europeans have been frequent victims in salted mines and railroads running from nowhere to no place. But of late the Europeans are paying us back in our own coin. They have turned the tables completely. They have become such experts in the confidence business that they put the American bunko operators to the blush. They have carried fraud into the higher realms of art, esthetics, gastronomy, and the social problems. They utilize all their sensations and monstrosities as a means to fasten on the American dollar, and they have been successful to a degree that has become positively humiliating.

A few months ago it was Oscar Wilde. A rather shrewd Irishman who had been polished off at Oxford concluded to make a specialty of the Greek in art with modern attachments. He read Ruskin, donned knee-breeches, ornamented himself with percale shirt-bosoms and terra-cotta kerchiefs, and delivered himself of esthetic platitudes in stained-glass attitudes. In England he succeeded in attracting some social ridicule to himself and was celebrated in comic opera. But he never thought of taking to the lecture platform in his own country. He could not hope to gull even the gaping rustics of the British provinces. But he put himself in the hands of an enterprising showman and came to America to gather in the harvest of the cheap notoriety he had gained. Here he found the houses crowded at the public appearances which were dignified with the title of lectures, and the women gathered about him like the "twenty love-sick maidens we," and entertained him at dinners and receptions, where he exhibited his gluttony and bad manners. He made the American tour with an impudence which exceeded any previous exhibition of "cheek" in this country, and the American people paid their money liberally and submitted good-naturedly to the palpable fraud he put upon them.

The Wilde was the forerunner of the Langtry. He heralded her beauty, grace, talent, and Grecian perfection with all the skill and fervor of an accomplished advance-agent. The people whom he had swindled became so fascinated with their own gullibility that they were eager to run after a feminine counterpart in notoriety. The triumph of the "Jersey Lily" was made easy by the success of the Irish Shamrock in a composite outfit, consisting of the modern dress-suit, rendered the more ridiculous by reminiscences of the time of Charles II. Wilde came as a lecturer, Langtry as an actress; he was as much of the one as she of the other. Wilde posed as an apostle of estheticism, Langtry as an examplar of rare feminine beauty; he had as much claim to the former as she to the latter. It was doubted whether Langtry would draw as an actress at the usual rates, and the prices were raised; this gave an added zest to the fools to part with their money. It was found that the scandals with which the fame of the professional beauty was associated would not hold out for the entire American season, and so fresh American scandals were formulated and helped to keep the sensation alive. The people who went to see Langtry were disappointed, but that did not keep the others from going; everybody yearned for the personal satisfaction of being gulled. The pretensions to beauty were found to consist chiefly in the substantiality which the English admire in all things, carried out with a big mouth, big feet, and a harsh voice. American ideas of beauty were more or less shocked by these features, but people still continued to pay $2 apiece as they would have paid to see an articulated figure from Mme. Tussaud's wax-works if it had come labeled as a foreign sensation. Mrs. Langtry's acting was more of a fraud than her much-vaunted beauty, but that corresponded with the other details of the scheme; had she been even a passable actress, the symmetry of the fraud would have been spoiled.

In the same spirit the American people have for several years yielded to the glamour of "Her Majesty's Opera," though it is notorious her Majesty has not exercised the remotest degree of patronage over Col. Mapleson's troupe for a long time. But "Her Majesty's" deigns no more than a bald announcement of dates, sells season tickets which exclude the right to one of the most attractive performances, and gives six entertainments in which the stars—Patti and Albani—appear only once. But the people, eager to be swindled, buy the season tickets first and complain afterwards. In the same way England has contributed of late a number of bad plays and worse actors, and they are patronized apparently for no better reason than because they come from "abroad." So the French send us wines with their labels which are vile compounds made up on a basis of cheap Spanish and Italian wines. In one word, foreign adulteration threatens to spoil all American pleasures and tastes. An effort is being made, indeed, to take the life out of American music by introducing the foreign pitch and rendering our orchestras flat and turgid. There is something too much of this. The Americans have outlived the bad copies which Europe used to send us of old paintings that were originally not very good, and they should certainly be superior to the Jumbos of foreign sensations which have no merits to commend them. The success of foreign frauds is a reflection on American taste and intelligence.

HOW GOOD RESOLUTIONS ARE BROKEN.

After the panic of 1873 everybody made good resolutions. It was universally recognized that the scandalous extravagance in building roads and in speculating with their watered stock and bonds had been one of the chief causes of the panic. It was as universally resolved that everybody should at once get down to "hard-pan," and stay there. Hard-pan was to be our everlasting motto. It is but four years since the country in 1878 passed the dead-point of the hard times, and all the old vices of our railroad financing are flourishing as vigorously as in the dissolute days before 1873.

To build the superfluous "Nickel-Plate" Road between Chicago and Buffalo $130,000 of stock and bonds were issued per mile. The Chesapeake & Ohio is papered for over $110,000 a mile. The New York, West Shore & Buffalo Road, which is to add a sixth trunk-line to the competitors for the business which a few years ago was not enough for two, is to have $40,000,000 of capital stock, and has created a first mortgage of $50,000,000, or $194,000 a mile in all. No syndicate of railroad-builders dream nowadays of issuing less than $100,000 of paper for every mile of road. Fortunately actual figures are accessible to show the real cost of constructing roads. In 1878 to 1880 the Illinois Central built 101.32 miles of road at a cost of $5,769 a mile. This company has outstanding against its 800 miles of proprietary road less than $40,000 of bonds and stock per mile all told. This includes not only its main track, but all the appurtenances of a complete equipment, down to the brakemen's lanterns, and the company has against these a surplus of many millions earned by the road.

Considering how cheaply most of our roads have been built, and the fact that much the largest part of them run on flat ground, $40,000 a mile is an ample allowance for building and equipping the whole railroad system of the United States. At this hard-pan figure the public debt of our railroads should be $4,200,000,000 today instead of the $6,500,000,000 it is.

The difference of $2,300,000,000 in paper, boiled down to its cash value, represents our menacing railroad fortunes, the swindling profits pocketed by Directors and syndicates, hundreds of millions wasted in extravagant construction, the vast corruption funds disbursed in courts and Legislatures—the whole a debt of iniquity on which the people are taxed millions a year.

A SILENT MONOPOLY.

The Alaska fur monopoly makes no noise, but it makes a great deal of money. The present Senator Miller, of California, was the President of the Alaska Commercial Company, which is the given name of the monopoly, until he was elected to the Senate. The contract under which the company enjoys the exclusive privilege of killing seals in Alaska is given by the Secretary of the Treasury, and is ratified by Congress. It expires soon, and it is fortunate that a gentleman so familiar with the whole subject as Senator Miller will be in Washington at the right moment to help the Secretary and Congress to make a good bargain for the Government. The company, of which Senator Miller is an official, pays the United States $9.50 for every seal killed, and binds itself not to kill more than 100,000 seals in a year. Well-informed persons in California believe the actual catch to be over 500,000. At any rate, the half-dozen men who compose the Alaska Commercial Company were all poor when they took the contract, but are now among the richest men in California. One of the San Francisco papers urges that when the present contract expires it be not renewed, but that the Government buy the skins from the Indians, who do all the killing, and that it sell them at auction. The great profit that is now yielded to a few will then inure to all of us, its proper beneficiaries, the owners of the Territory. This is a matter, it justly says, no more difficult to supervise and no more liable to fraud than the collection of customs. The reasons urged against handing over the Yellowstone Park to a syndicate apply with still greater force against the continuance of the present monopoly in Alaska.

IN view of the approaching time for the entrance examinations for the English universities, the London *Spectator* again discusses the old problem whether university education helps young men on in life. Upon the whole, it is inclined to think it does, and it sums up its arguments in the following statement:

> The university, so far as it is good in itself, and omitting the question whether it might not be much better, is good for all conditions of men whose work can be learned well when the mind has lost its first pliability. That, a certain stiffness of mind, an inability to accommodate itself to new work of any kind, is the result, and the single result, of university training, which sets as a drawback to success in practical life. The boy's mind, like his body, gets set, and to force a new "pip" on it requires an effort which very few parents, unless strongly aided by circumstances, will ever make. If you want your lad to do a particular thing, and he does not want it himself, send him to it early and trust to the effect of experience in producing the attraction or habit—the real point and the only gain from the early plunge into practical work. If, on the other hand, he likes it himself, the university will do him no harm whatever, and he will widen his mind very much indeed, besides giving him the off-chance that he may like the most painful profession of our age, which is, most decidedly, teaching.

There was a time in this country when all parents who could afford it thought they must send at least one of their sons to college, and often the dullest one of the flock. There was also a time when parents looked forward to medicine, the law, theology, or literature as the avocations which their sons ought to follow, without much reference to their fitness for them, and the college course was usually experimental, being in the nature of a test to discover whether they were really fitted. In many cases, we will not say the majority, the time was wasted. In these latter days, when the pursuit of money has become the grand passion of life, there is not such a rush to the professions in which money cannot be made until after a considerable period of starving. It would seem to be a pretty safe rule at present to keep a boy out of college who is going into business, as the time which he spends in college is just the best time for him to become grounded in the essentials of business and get on his feet in good shape for the race. Efficiency in life is as valuable, perhaps more valuable, than culture, and from the age of 16 to that of 21 is of all others the most valuable time for acquiring the groundwork of that efficiency which cannot be found in the college curriculum, however broad its culture may be. For the professions and for literary life the university is indispensable, and the real care it seems to us should be so exercised that the mistake is not made of sending the wrong boys to college. Still the question is an open one, and the arguments on each side are about of equal strength.

THE City of Montreal, with a population of 150,000, has a debt of $13,000,000. This is a state of affairs which the taxpayers of that city think, with good reason, demands prompt action from them collectively. They have formed a citizens' association called "the Vigilance Committee," which the local newspapers tell their readers is the name of a similar organization in New York. Montreal has but little to show in the way of public works for the bleeding to which its citizens have for a long time submitted. The agitators of the present scheme of reform assert that, with the exception of an almost inaccessible park on a hilltop, there is nothing to show for the money. The streets of the city, with few exceptions, are in a poor condition, and the water-works are so inadequate that it will cost a million dollars to make them of real benefit to the population. The members of the Vigilance Committee will each be assessed 1 per cent of the amount of taxes he now pays the city, and the sum thus obtained will be used to pay the expenses of the reform movement. The evil lies in the City Council, and the remedy is to be sought through the Legislature of the Province of Quebec. It is proposed to petition that body for the appointment of a royal commission to investigate the administration of the city finances for the last ten years, the period during which it is said the honest folk of Montreal have been the victims of political jobbery.

LONDON Truth: The administration of the German Empire is conducted on more economical principles than our own. In England £5,000 a year is the salary of the seven leading Cabinet Ministers. At Berlin, the Chancellor of the Empire and Prime Minister receives only £2,800 with a house, and an additional £1,000 a year to keep it in order. The Secretary of State's salary is £2,500, with a free house. Prince Bismarck's confidential permanent secretary gets £300 a year. Our Ambassador at Paris receives £10,000 a year, and his staff cost nearly £5,000 additional; but the German Ambassador there gets only £8,000, and their representatives in England and Russia receive £7,500, which are the highest salaries paid to any public functionaries by the Imperial Government, except the Governor-General of Alsace-Lorraine, who receives £9,000 a year. We pay our Minister to the Porte £8,000, and nearly £5,000 for the staff. Germany pays £6,000. At Vienna we pay £8,000; Germany £6,000. At Rome we pay £7,000, against £5,000. At Pekin £8,000, against £3,000. At Stockholm £3,000, against £2,000. At Lisbon £4,000, against £1,800. It seems to me that we ought to be able to do our diplomacy quite as cheaply as Prince Bismarck. The American Government pays its foreign Ministers about *one-third* as much as the British do theirs.

A NEW YORK letter has this newspaper item: The *Tribune's* new building is just completed. It surrounds the *Sun* Building on two sides, and towers above the little old red building that was Tammany Hall in a very top-lofty fashion. The *Tribune* Company want that little corner of Nassau and Frankfort streets very much. The story goes that the *Sun* Company was asked to name a price. Six hundred thousand dollars was named. Then the *Sun* people were asked if that included the paper, too. Negotiations stopped there. The *Sun* will have a new building in good time, undoubtedly. It is said that Mr. England, the publisher, is negotiating with the French estate for their property on Nassau and Frankfort, just across Frankfort street from the *Sun* Building. It is occupied by French's hotel, one of the landmarks of the city. The heirs of the old original French have quarreled. The old hotel is closed and the property will be sold. They, too, want $600,000. The *Sun* people are quite likely to get it.

LIVELY TIMES IN CHILI.—We take the following from the *Anglo-Brazilian Times* of Dec. 1: "A telegram of the 29th of November from Santiago, Chili, says that Caceres having proposed to sell the cathedral valuables at Ayacucho to raise funds, the Indians rose up. The Bishop vainly attempted to pacify them, and was returning home at night to Lamar, when the Indians, mistaking him for an enemy, fired on and killed him. When they found out their error they became infuriated, and threatened to destroy the town. At last dates from Lima, a United States Minister, Money, had arrived. A Valparaiso telegram of the 27th of November reports that the powder magazine at Guayaquil, Ecuador, exploded, with a loss of fifty lives, and that the steamer Antartique was cast ashore by the explosion and went to pieces, all on board, however, escaping. Another revolution had broken out in the Ecuadorian Province of Loja."

SAM HOWARD has been a gold-miner in California for many years, and has been uniformly unlucky. But fickle fortune has smiled on him at last. A short time ago while sitting on the bank of the Indian River, watching a Chinaman in his employ at work, he saw an immense nugget fall out of the dirt into the cut. As might be expected, for a time it completely unnerved him. It is related that he had the nugget all that day and could hardly decide what to do with it. After a few days the excitement wore away, and the mass of metal is now on its way to the mint to be coined into cash that shall feed, clothe, and educate his children and bring comforts to his lowly home. The piece is flat, and would if squared out be about four inches square and one and one-half inches thick. It is a little worn by washing and has several pieces of quarts still sticking to one side of it. It weighed 150¾ ounces and is valued at $3,500.

THE Imperial German Post-Office practically controls the newspaper trade of the Empire. Every post-office is ready to receive subscriptions for not only any German journal, but almost any newspaper of note published in the world. The new catalog of the German Post-Office for 1883, which is just published, shows a total of 8,412 newspapers, any of which the department is ready to supply to subscribers at any office throughout the Empire. Of this total 5,550 are in the German language, and the rest include journals in the English, Danish, Swedish, Italian, Dutch, Polish, Norwegian, Russian, Spanish, Roumanian, Hungarian, Czech, modern Greek, Portuguese, Wendish, Slavonian, Lithuanian, Hebrew, Finnish, Servian, Ruthenian, Croatian, Bulgarian, Armenian, Persian, Turkish, Romanic, Slovackian, and Latin.

LONDON Truth: One reason why people in Ireland are not very keen about encouraging emigration is, that up to this time the thinning out of the population does not seem materially to improve the condition of those persons who remain. The land goes to grass and the rent goes to England, and no one is much the better but the non-resident landlord. What rules Ireland is simply this: that she exports not merely her produce, but (in the shape of rent) the best part of its price too. She will never be well off until by some means (say by the abolition of landlordism) she keeps the price of her produce at home and employs it in commercial and manufacturing enterprise.

"GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER" advises all Americans visiting Paris to take a look at the interesting collection of portraits of their distinguished countrymen in Mr. G. P. Healy's studio. Among them are paintings of Abraham Lincoln, a most excellent likeness, Daniel Webster, John Lothrop Motley, Gens. Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, Admiral Porter, Father Hecker, and many others. There are also fine portraits, painted by Mr. Healy, of the King of Roumania, Lord Lyons, the Compte de Paris, the Compte de Lesseps, and of Miss Lilian Norton (Mlle. Nordica) as Marguerite in "Faust." The last named picture has just been finished, and will be placed in the next Salon.

GREAT opposition is manifested to the ratification of the Mexican commercial treaty negotiated by Gen. Grant and Minister Romero. This opposition comes mainly from the sugar interests. It is whispered about that the Gould system of Southwestern railroads, with its Mexican connections, has worked up this treaty so as to furnish business for these roads. Without a commercial treaty the roads will prove failures. This argument is met by the statement that, while it is conceded that the railroads will be benefited, the whole country will receive an equal, if not greater benefit.

DURING the French expedition to Mexico, says the London *Globe*, Gen. Martroy was informed by a native that a plant grew in his district which was largely used in the domestic surgery of the Mexicans, and he advised the General to lay in a stock of it for use in the French camp. It goes by the name of "the blood-stanching weed." This plant has the property, when applied after being chewed or crushed, of almost instantly arresting the flow of blood from a wound. Gen. Martroy brought home some specimens of this plant to France, and cultivated it in his garden at Versailles, where it has thriven excellently ever since, and blossoms every year. Meanwhile its transplantation to European soil has not robbed it of the quality for which it was originally recomm

HOW TO CHECK CRIME.

Superintendent Felton Comments on the Timidity of Police Justices.

Need of Amending the Vagrant Law—The Wrong of Ordering Criminals Out of Town.

What the Bridewell Has Done During the Year—Its Inmates and Their Crimes.

The Bridewell Commissioners held their annual meeting yesterday morning, and received the report of Superintendent Felton, of which the following is an abstract:

As this is not a convict prison, the number committed for felonies is small; but that number would be larger, and the number sentenced to the State's prison would also be larger, while the number convicted for violations of the municipal code would be correspondingly less, and greater security be given to the property and persons of our citizens, but for defects in the laws, and the methods pursued after the arrest of law-breakers.

IF A CRIME IS COMMITTED AGAINST PROPERTY,

the first thought of the injured party is again to secure that which was his own; and to do that he not only assists by promising immunity to the offender, but will often pay a greater price for the return of valuables than the criminal could realize for them from any other source. If a criminal is apprehended, and the offense has not received too much publicity, and the friends of the offender make an effort to that end, the charge is frequently changed to one of less magnitude, perhaps substituting breach of the peace for a felony, or the criminal is held over on a bond in an insignificant amount to await the action of a grand jury. If the charge is changed to that of breach of the peace, a light fine is often imposed, and occasionally the execution is suspended with an admonition that the offender must leave the city within a specified time, or he will be rearrested and sent to the House of Correction, there to work out such fine at the rate of 50 cents per day. If such compromise is not effected, the Justice of the Peace must either discharge the offender or send him to the grand jury for their investigations, as he has not jurisdiction to try indictable offenses, and has no other alternative; and the grand jury, as it has frequently done, not only whitewashes the offender by refusing to indict him, but reprimands the Justice for presuming to send petty offenders to that body.

Another difficulty often met with in the administration of justice comes from

THE TIMIDITY OF POLICE JUSTICES

in trying offenders for vagrancy and for violations of other city ordinances. By the administration of stern sentences to offenders the reputation of the court becomes established as a hard one in which to be tried, and every known thief and chronic offender will require a change of venue to the nearest Justice, and the result is the imposition of a very light money penalty; as the Justice before whom the case is taken is not a salaried officer, and receives payment for his services in fees, his interests suggest the imposition of light fines only, as an inducement to others to bring their cases before him, and also to the constables whom he must call again when in trouble. The imposition of fines in all cases commensurate to the offenses committed, in city cases, by the Police Justices, would drive nearly all the business from their courts to those of Justices whose income is derived exclusively from fees. If the law as to change of venue cannot be amended, at least the fee bill should be so changed that Justices of the Peace before whom violators of the municipal code shall appear shall receive no compensation whatever from either the city or the defendant in city cases other than such as is voted to them by the City Council; and thereby the motive for extending light sentences will have been largely eliminated: it seems farcical that of three prisoners arrested in the commission of a crime, one should have been tried by the Police Justice for a violation of an ordinance only, and the other two sought relief by change of venue, thereby showing their superior sagacity, but not greater virtue, as the former received a sentence to pay a fine of $100, and was committed to prison and served the full six months for nonpayment of the same, while the others were accommodated with mere nominal judgments.

The policy of arresting those known to be of the crime-class and

ORDERING THEM TO LEAVE THE CITY

is vicious in the extreme. Such persons should be arrested and prosecuted, and it should not be required that the officers await the time when they can be found in the act of committing crime. They should be proceeded against as vagabonds, and made to earn a livelihood honestly within the walls of your city prison. They do not, as a rule, when at liberty, and to whom them from the city, if they obey the order, is but to send them into communities where they are not recognized as outlaws or law-breakers, and where they can the more easily commit crime without the hazard of detection.

Take the case of the villian who, several years ago in this city, induced young school-girls into his den and then seduced or ravished them, and was afterwards driven from the city, and wherever he went is probably living incog.; does any one think his life has been more pure since his change of residence from Chicago, or that he has not in his new home found other innocent school-girls for victims to his vile lust? He should have been destroyed as a vile monster, or placed where iron bars could have forever had their deterrent influence. It is the same with the burglar, the highwayman—now designated as

THE MAN WITH THE SAND-BAG—

and with all professional criminals. They are never reformed outside of prison, if any of them are reformed within; but they are deterred from making war upon society while in prison. One prison guard can control more of that class in prison than can 100 policemen while they have their liberty. The experiment, wherever tried, of controlling them upon the streets of a large city has been a failure, and will be for all time. When identified, they should be locked up for preventive purposes, and only be liberated when they have been thoroughly impressed with the belief that their liberty can only be secured by honest industry and good habits.

"But this is a method inconsistent with our system of justice," it may be said; and "we have no law under which it can be done." In 1877 a law was passed under which we did receive for preventive, not reformatory, purposes 1,186 of that class of inmates. It was known as

THE ACT AGAINST VAGABONDAGE,

and accomplished grand results until an eminent jurist declared it to be unconstitutional. He decided that it contemplated the trial of offenders without the aid of a jury, and the constitutional rights of the accused were infringed thereby; but the change required to accommodate the defect is but a slight one, and should have been made at the session of the Legislature two years ago, and would have been but for the opposition of members from districts in which equally eminent Judges had confirmed the constitutionality of the act, and its enforcement was not impeded. They saw no reason for amendment. They failed to realize the necessities of this large commercial centre, and were rather glad that all the criminals could find some place other than near them in which to rendezvous. The act declared as vagabonds, among others, all pilferers, confidence men, common drunkards, common night-walkers, lewd, wanton, and lascivious persons, in speech or behavior, persons who are idle or dissolute, and who neglect all lawful business, and who misspend their time by frequenting houses of ill-fame, gambling houses, or tippling shops, and all persons who are known to be thieves, burglars, or pickpockets, either by their own confession or otherwise, or by having been convicted of larceny, burglary, or other crime against the laws of this State, and having no lawful means of support, are found prowling around any steamboat landing, railroad depot, banking institution, broker's office, place of amusement, auction-room, store, shop, or crowded thoroughfare, car, omnibus, or at any public gathering or assembly, or lounging about any court-room, private dwelling-house, or outhouses; or are found in any house of ill-fame, gambling-house, or tippling-house. The latter clause is sweeping enough; and it does not include a single man who earns his living through legitimate industry, but it does include the large class of criminals who are now making the attention of a large part of the police force of every large city where arrests for deterrent purposes are prohibited. With slight modifications of that law, the police force of our own city could easily establish order, and

THE SAFETY OF OUR CITIZENS

from the assaults of thugs and robbers. To await the commission of offenses, where parties are known as criminals, is wrong; but policemen cannot make arrests unless our courts sustain them in so doing. The law is full of safeguards against injustice. It requires a complaint in writing, and under oath, to be made; the issue of a warrant; the subpœnaing of such witnesses within the jurisdiction of the Justice as the accused may require; and the keeping of a full record of the case. And it leaves large discretionary power to the Justice, as he may imprison not less than ten days nor more than six months; or may impose a fine of not less than $5 or more than $100, and, in default of payment, may imprison for a term not less than five days nor more than six months. During the year 1877 it did restrain nearly 300 daily of the crime class, and, as said by the then Mayor of the city, the law was equal to the services of at least a hundred policemen, to that department. The Legislature should so modify its objectionable features as to comply with the decision of the eminent Judge who declared against its constitutionality; and then it should be enforced without favor. Until such action has been had the law will be inoperative.

But this is not all that is required. The efforts now being made for a thorough revision of the criminal code of the State, to the end that the criminals may not make the people the defendants instead of the prosecutors, and that trial of a cause may speedily follow an indictment, will undoubtedly result in necessary changes in the criminal code being made, and in the practice of the courts. The employment of preventive measures, and the certainty of punishment of criminals after their arrest, will relieve the police authorities of the city of the odium which, largely unjustly, is cast upon them.

The Superintendent then refers to the necessity of provision for the

REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS,

commending the St. Mary's Training School for Boys at Feehanville, under the charge of the Christian Brothers, and the movement for the construction of a State reformatory for boys and girls in this city, and saying when these two institutions have been constructed facilities will exist for accomplishing the end so much desired.

At the commencement of the year there were 730 inmates in the institution, and 7,566 prisoners were received during the year, making a total number of 8,296, of whom 6,340 were males, and 1,956 females. The number discharged was 7,730, leaving in confinement Dec. 31, 1882, 566, of whom 462 were males, and 104 were females.

Of those released 1,073 were by payment of fines; 506 by Mayor's order; 50 by order of town and village authorities; 35 by supersedeas; 4 by order of courts; 11 by deaths; 5,049 by expiration of sentence; 3 by transfer to Washingtonian Home; and 4 by escape.

THE OFFENSES

for which those who were committed during the year were: For crimes against the laws of the State and of the United States, 190; violations of town and village ordinances, 354; violations of the municipal code of Chicago, 7,022. Of the latter class 4,787 were for breach of the peace; 1,171 for intoxication; 673 for vagrancy; 189 for keeping or being inmates of disorderly or gambling houses; and 202 for violations of various other provisions of the municipal code.

Of the sentences, 7,476 were for non-payment of fines, which varied in amount from $2.50 to $103.50. Of these fines 6,051 were of $6.50 and under, and 1,490 of $4 and under; 190 were sentences for time. The ages of the delinquents ranged from 7 years to 90, nine of the prisoners being from 81 to 90, 5 of 9, 14 of 10, 25 of 11, 47 of 12, 68 of 13, 103 of 14, and 95 of 15 years old.

There were eleven deaths, including a murder.

The number of prisoners committed for the first time was 3,643; previously committed, 3,923; alleged to be married, 1,971; alleged to be single, 5,595. The prisoners who could read and write numbered 6,558; who could read only, 158; who neither read nor write, 850. The daily average of prisoners in the bridewell during the year was 613.1. The average term of imprisonment to each was twenty-seven days. The days' rations issued were 223,775.

The cash received from all sources amounted to $72,008; paid out, $72,673. Of this last-named amount a large sum was expended for construction, improvements, and repairs, which properly are not chargeable to the general expenses of the institution.

THE PHYSICIAN

says in his report:

As in former years, so in 1882, the prison has been crowded beyond any expectation of those who erected it. In the prison for males the cells were each intended for one prisoner; but each cell, except a few, contains two, and at times even three, prisoners. This is an evil of such magnitude that I cannot but recur to it a second time. This condition of things is conducive to a very bad sanitary condition. No prison can be kept in a more cleanly or better condition than is this one; and, but for this fact, its crowded condition would produce disease. Additional room is imperatively demanded.

ARE YOU PROTECTED?

With Fire, Robbery, Floods, and Burglary Turned Loose in the Land, This Question Assumes Grave Importance.

One calamity seems to follow so closely upon another in such rapid succession that the main burden of the telegraph seems to treat of death, fire, robbery, floods, burglary, etc., to the almost exclusion of all other classes of news.

It is not THE TRIBUNE'S purpose in this article to discuss the subject, only so far as it bears on the great financial losses to individuals as well as to communities, and the surest and best protection against most of those at all times and in all places—we refer to the celebrated Diebold system of protection so universally being adopted by all leading bankers, corporations, and merchants throughout this entire country. With the immense number of these safes that are now in use throughout the Northwest, and containing, as they unquestionably do, more in aggregate values than those of all other makes combined, we never yet have heard of one of their strictly burglar-proofs losing a single dollar from burglary, nor of a fire-proof that failed to save it contents, no matter how severe the test. If this be true (and Mr. Jno. W. Norris, Western Manager of that company, who has the entire confidence of our best bankers and business houses, assures us that it is absolutely true), what better investment in protection can be made, or what reasons more conclusive than the dangers that threaten our hard-earned accumulations on every hand?

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

The annual meeting of the Church of the Messiah Society was held last night in the church parlors, Mr. H. J. McFarland presiding. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts of the year to have been about $11,000. The disbursements were the same. The society has no floating debt, and the $35,000 mortgage on the church is more than offset by an interest which the society holds in the Peck estate. The kindergarten supported by the society was reported to be in a very satisfactory condition. It was announced that the Rev. David N. Utter, the newly-chosen pastor, would preach his first regular sermon one week from today. A committee was appointed to arrange for his reception and installation services. It was decided to hold no evening services during the winter and spring, and to abandon the practice of taking up Sunday morning collections. New officers were elected as follows: Trustees, M. B. Hull, E. M. Endicott, and J. L. High; Treasurer, B. D. Slocum; Secretary, J. B. Galloway.

THE MILWAUKEE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

The Home Life-Insurance Company of New York, with its usual promptitude, have advised Edgar H. Kellogg, their Superintendent, that Judson A. Hough, of Marcus, Ill., who was lost in the Milwaukee fire, held a policy in that company, and requested him to give immediate attention to its payment to Mrs. Hough.

ROLLER SKATING.

During this season of chilliness Chicago's belles of fashion are gilding o'er the glittering surface of the Rink to the strains of martial music, with that ease and graceful movement, as youth exhilarated by health and beauty do force admiration, that the fair skaters are utterly ecstased. Gebby basking in the smiles of Langtry (in distinction) is only in passive ecstasy.

Murder Will Out.

Also all corns, bunions, warts. Use Dr. Wing's Remedy, sure cure, no pain. All druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Jean Marioux French Suppositories for women, never fails. None of the injurious effects of an injection. Far superior for any purpose whatever for which an injection is used. Price $1. For sale by all druggists. A sure cure.

Allen's Brain Food is the most reliable tonic for the brain and generative organs. It positively cures nervous debility, nervous headache, loss of memory, and all seminal and sexual weakness. Sold by all druggists; $1 a bottle; six for $5.

Blair's Pills.

Great English remedy for gout, rheumatism, and kidney complaints. Sure, prompt, and effective. Oval box, $1; round, 50c. Of druggists.

Redding's Russia Salve has proved its efficiency by a test of seventy-five years' constant use. Try it.

The Secret of Success of Electro-Silicon is that it is the best silver polish in the world. Grocers.

Now and Then.

The Oldest Piano

In Chicago (1858, 125 years), and the most MODERN of the present day, made by

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Will be ON EXHIBITION together for a few days at the Piano Warerooms of

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HOTEL, RESTAURANT, AND HOUSE KEEPERS,

NOTE C. H. SLACK'S QUOTATIONS!

Sugars, Sirups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Flour, Canned Vegetables, Fruits and Fish, Starch, Soaps, Butter, Cheese, Hams, Bacon, Lard, Dried Fruits, Condensed Milk, Extract of Beef, Chocolates, Baking Powder, Saleratus, Soda, Mustard, Gelatine, Marmalades, Jams, Chinese Preserves, Rice, Sago, Tapioca, and Kerosene Oil.

The economical, thrifty, and close buyers will make no mistake in perusing our Catalogue and *Price-Current* and more *particularly* notice brands and prices made on the following goods, as there are no two jobbing-houses in the city that carry as large *varieties* of Staple and Fancy *Groceries, Flour, Wines, Liquors,* and *Cigars, Green* and *Dried Fruits,* etc., and make as many *cash sales each day* as we do. All goods in original packages are sold as close as any jobber can afford the same *brands* delivered to all parts of the city and depots. We are determined to handle a larger volume of merchandise this year than ever before, *and we believe we know what will do it.*

Standard Goods at Popular Prices! Quality Guaranteed as Represented!

79 AND 81 STATE STREET.

Pure Sugars.

Havemeyers & Elder and other standard brands.

Patent Cut Loaf, in barrels of about 300 lbs. per lb	9¼
Cube Loaf, in bris of about 220 lbs, per lb	9¼
Powdered, in bris of about 275 lbs	9¼
Extra Fine Granulated, about 300 lbs	9¼
New Orleans Crystallized Granulated, in bris of about 325 lbs	9
Confectioners' Crystallized A, in bris of about 300 lbs	9
A, in bris of about 275 lbs	9
Extra C, in bris of about 275 lbs	8¾
New Orleans Open Kettle, in bris of about 275 lbs	7

Pure Sugar Sirups.

CORN AND GLUCOSE SIRUP WE DO NOT HANDLE.

Havemeyers & Elder and other standard refiners.

	Whole.	Broken.
Maple Sirup, in bris 50 gals	$1.00	$1.20
Maple Sirup, in 5-gal kegs, each	5.00	:::::
Hazen's Maple Sirup, in quart bottles, 1 doz case	5.00	.50
Hazen's Maple Sirup, in half-gal cans, 1 doz case	9.50	.90
Hazen's Maple Sirup, in 1-gal cans, ½ doz cases	9.00	1.60
Boston Extra Standard Brilliant Drips, in bris 45 gals	.50	.65
Boston Extra Standard Brilliant Drips, in 5-gal kegs, each	2.95	:::::
Fancy Drips, in bris about 45 gals	.47	.60
Fancy Drips, in 5-gal kegs, each	2.80	:::::

Molasses.

	Packages Whole.	Broken.
New Orleans, best, in bris, about 45 gals	$ .75	$ .80
New Orleans, best, in 5-gal kegs, each	4.50	:::::
New Orleans, choice, in bris	.60	.70
New Orleans, choice, in 5-gal kegs, each	3.50	:::::
Porto Rico, in bris	.60	.70
Porto Rico, in 5-gal kegs, each	3.00	:::::
Cuba, in bris	.43	.50
Black Strap, in bris	.28	.40
Black Strap, in 5-gal kegs, each	1.75	:::::

Coffees—Green.

	Whole Packages.	Lbs. for a dollar.
Arabian Mocha, in bales about 35 and 70 lbs	26½	3¾
Fancy Mandheling Java, grade No. 1, in mats of about 60 lbs	27½	3¾
Ayer Bange's Java, grade No. 2, in mats about 65 lbs, very choice	23	4
Ankola Java, grade No. 3, in mats about 60 lbs, prime	22	4½
Padang Java, grade No. 4, in mats about 65 lbs	19	5
Extra Choice Cucuta Maracaibo, in sacks about 120 lbs	17	5½
Extra Fine Peaberry Santos (male berry), in sacks about 135 lbs	17	5½
Extra Fine Santos, in sacks about 135 lbs	14	6½
Costa Rica, in sacks of about 140 lbs	17	5½
Extra Fancy Golden Rio, in sacks about 130 lbs, grade No. 5	13	7
Rio, Extra Choice, in sacks about 130 lbs, grade No. 2	12	8
Rio, Common, in sacks about 135 lbs, grade No. 6	7½	12

Coffees—Roasted.

WHOLE OR GROUND.

Arabian Mocha	3 LBS. FOR.	$1.00
Fancy Mandheling Java	3 LBS. FOR.	1.00
Grade No. 1		
Ayer Bange's Java	3½ LBS. FOR.	1.00
Grade No. 2		
Ankola Java	3½ LBS. FOR.	1.00
Grade No. 3		
Padang Java	4 LBS. FOR.	1.00
Grade No. 4		
Extra Choice Cucuta Maracaibo	4½ LBS. FOR.	1.00
Costa Rica	4½ LBS. FOR.	1.00
Extra Fine Peaberry Santos (male berry)	4½ LBS. FOR.	1.00
Extra Fine Santos	5 LBS. FOR.	1.00
Extra fancy Golden Rio Grade No. 1	6 LBS. FOR.	1.00
Extra Choice Rio Grade No. 2	7 LBS. FOR.	1.00
Prime Rio Grade No. 6	9 LBS. FOR.	1.00

☞ Coffee Roasted and Ground Daily on the premises by the most modern and improved machinery, and guaranteed strictly as quoted.

COFFEE EPICURES!

Your attention is called to

SLACK'S

Parched Combination

COFFEE!

30 CTS PER LB.,

Which is unequaled for its pungency and fine aromatic flavor, and is far superior to nine-tenths of the Coffee sold in this city for the finest grades.

The Coffees composing SLACK'S COMBINATION are selected from the finest grades of the most noted Coffee Plantations in the East Indies and South America.

Teas.

Grade No. 5.

Oolong, Gunpowder, Japan, Young Hyson, Congou,	10 lb. pkgs.....$3.00 5 lb. pkgs..... 1.75 Per lb..... 40

Grade No. 4.

Oolong, Gunpowder, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, Japan,	10 lb. pkgs.....$4.00 5 lb. pkgs..... 2.25 Per lb..... 50

Grade No. 3.

Formoses Oolong, Japan, Gunpowder, Congou, Young Hyson,	10 lb. pkgs.....$5.00 5 lb. pkgs..... 2.75 Per lb..... 60

Grade No. 2.

Extra Fine Japan, Extra Fine Formoses Oolong, Extra Fine English Breakfast, Extra Fine Young Hyson, Extra Fine Gunpowder,	10 lb. pks.$6.50 5 lb. pkgs. 3.50 Per lb..... 80

☞ All Teas by the half-chest 3 cents per lb. lower than 10-lb. package price.

Our Mixed Teas are blended to suit the tastes of the best connoisseurs, and for aroma and pungency will be found PAR EXCELLENCE.

Garden Teas.

These Teas are principally grown under glass, through which they attain the highest state of cultivation known to the Tea Culturists, and are highly appreciated by epicures for their rich, full flavor and fine drinking qualities, and are seldom seen or drank outside of the few larger cities of this country. These Teas are selected with care, and the very low prices made, according to quality, make them very popular with consumers all over this country, to whom we are daily expressing many packages. To parties who have not tried our Teas we would state to name the grade and kind of Tea they have been using or desire, and if upon a trial order of 5 or 10 pounds it does not in every particular come up to their expectations, to return the same by express at our expense, when the money will be refunded for the full amount of Tea ordered.

Flour.

Minnesota Patents.

Christian's Best	$7.50
Pillsbury's Best	
Archibald's Extra	
Washburn's Best	Per Bri.

Winter Patents.

Ten Brock	$7.00
Underwood's Extra	
Warren's Entire Wheat	
Crystal	Per Bri.

Winter.

Plant's Extra	Bri. $6.00
Slack's Best	6.00
Delmonico	6.00
Criterion	6.00
Glasgow	5.00

Spring.

Choice Minnesota.....$6.50

The New Crop of Wheat is said to be the FINEST secured for many years. FLOUR milled from the SELECTIONS is guaranteed to make 20 per cent more FINE WHEAT BREAD than on previous crops.

Every Barrel Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction, or No Sale.

Canned Vegetables.

	Two Doz. in case.	
Tomatoes—Curtice Bros.' 3-lb cans	$2.60	$1.95
East Aurora, extras, solid meats	2.00	1.35
Royal Brand, extra choice, 3-lb cans	2.70	1.50
Corn—Batavia, 3-lb cans	2.10	1.50
Oneida, "	2.10	1.55
Oneida, 3-lb cans	4.80	2.20
Paris Burnham & Morrill, 2-lb cans	2.00	1.55
Paris, Burnham & Morrill, 3-lb cans	4.10	2.15
Durham, 3-lb cans	2.00	1.50
Peas—Batavia Marrowfat, 3-lb cans	3.80	1.75
McMenamin M'f'g. "	3.35	1.75
String Beans—Oneida, "	4.40	2.30
Standard, "	2.80	1.30
White Wax Beans—Sta'd, Curtice Bros.' "	2.80	1.40
	3.40	1.80
Lima Beans—Oneida, "	3.30	2.00
Curtice Bros.' "	2.80	1.85
Succotash—Oneida, "	3.00	2.25
Boston Bk'd Beans, Lewis, 3-lb cans	4.00	2.10
Pumpkins—Batavia, "	2.50	1.35
Okra—G. & D., "	4.40	2.35
Asparagus—G. & D., "	7.50	3.90
Oneida, "	10.80	5.50
Oneida Red Kidney Beans	7.50	3.90

Canned Fruits.

	Two Doz. in Case. Case.	Doz.	Can.
Peaches—R. & R. extra W., 3-lb			
" " Y., "	$7.35	$4.00	40
S. & Y. "	6.50	3.50	35
Platt's Ex. Stand'd "	4.25	2.40	25
Standard, 3-lb cans	4.10	2.20	20
Chambers'—The Choicest for Cream," 3-lb cans	7.50	4.00	40
Plums—Red, Standard, 2-lb cans	2.35	1.15	10
Egg, Standard, 2-lb cans	3.75	1.95	20
Green Gages, Standard, 2-lb cans	3.30	1.70	18
Cherries—Red, Standard, 2-lb cans	2.55	1.35	13
White Standard, 2-lb cans	3.30	1.70	18
Pitted, G. & D., 2-lb cans	6.70	3.40	35
McKinney Pitted, Heavy Sirup, 2-lb cans	5.60	2.95	30
Raspberries, Standard, 2-lb cans	3.10	1.60	16
Blackberries, " McKinney, Heavy Sirup, very choice, 2-lb cans	3.65	1.90	20
Blackberries, B. & M., 2-lb cans	2.90	1.55	15
Gooseberries, Standard, 2-lb cans	2.65	1.50	15
Strawberries, Curtice, 2-lb cans	7.20	3.85	35
" " 1-lb cans	3.65	2.05	25
Pears, Standard, 2-lb cans	3.10	1.60	15
Quinces, Batavia, 2½-lb cans	3.10	1.70	20
" Standard, 2-lb cans	3.70	1.90	20
Pineapples—Standard, 2-lb cans	4.20	2.20	20
Bahama, 2-lb cans	5.15	2.70	25
Grated Bahama, 2-lb cans	6.35	3.35	32
" " 1-lb cans	4.00	2.10	20
" Oneida, 2-lb cans	11.40	6.05	60
Oneida, 3-lb cans	11.40	6.05	60

California Fruits.

Banner Packing Company.

	Two Doz. in Case.	Doz.	Can
Peaches, 2½-lb. can			
White Cherries, "	$6.50	$3.50	.35
Black Tartarian Cherries, "			
Plums, Golden Drops, "			
" Egg, "			
" Green Gage, "			
Apricots, "	$5.90	$3.25	.30
Bartlett Pears, "			
Muscat Grapes, "			
Strawberries, "			
Prunes, German, "			
Prunes, French, "			

Fish.

	Whole.	Broken.
Codfish, George's Bank, per 100 lbs	7¼	
Codfish, Boneless, XLCH, 40-lb boxes, per lb	8¾	10
Codfish, Boneless, 40-lb boxes per lb	7	9
Mackerel, Boston Extra Mess, ½-brls, 100 lbs	$19.00	
Bloater Extra, Extra Mess, kits, 10 lbs	3.10	
Boston Extra, Extra Mess, kits, 15 lbs	2.40	
Mackerel, No. 1, Shore, ½-brls, 100 lbs	11.00	
Extra No. 1, Shore, kits, 10 lbs	2.40	
Extra No. 1, Shore, kits, 15 lbs	3.50	
Fat Family, ½-brls, 100 lbs	5.50	
Fat Mess, kits, 15 lbs	1.15	
White Fish—No. 1 select, ½-brls, 100 lbs	6.00	
" " kits, 10 lbs	1.70	
California Salmon—Half-brls, 100 lbs	10.50	
Kits, 10 lbs	2.10	
Kits, 15 lbs	1.75	
Herrings—Round Labrador, ½-brls, 50 lbs (selected)	2.50	
Holland, Crown Brand (new), kegs	1.00	
Holland, White-Hoop Extras, kegs	1.05	
Scaled (new), boxes, each	35	
Russian Anchovies, per keg	90	

Canned Fish.

	Two Dozen Cases. Case.	Doz.	Can.
Deviled Crabs, 3-lb cans	$5.60	$3.00	30
Lobsters, Star Brand, 1-lb cans	3.45	1.80	18
Lobsters, Star Brand, 2-lb cans	5.50	2.85	25
Lobsters, Burnham & Morrill, 1-lb cans	5.30	1.80	16
Lobsters, Burnham & Morrill, 2-lb cans	5.30	2.75	25
Lobsters, Foster & Wrightington, 1-lb cans, 4-doz case	5.75	1.45	13
Shrimp's, Dunbar's Barataria	5.80	3.00	27
Cove Oysters, Field's, 1-lb cans	2.45	1.25	12
Cove Oysters, Field's, 2-lb cans	3.65	1.90	17
Clams, Burnham & Morrill's, 1 lb	2.40	1.35	13
Clams, Burnham & Morrill's, 2-lb cans	4.00	2.05	18
Clam Chowder, B. & M., 2-lb cans	4.50	2.35	20
Fish Chowder, B. & M., 3-lb cans	4.50	2.35	20
Codfish Balls, Boston, 3-lb cans	4.10	2.10	18
Columbia River Salmon, Banner, 2-lb cans	4.60	2.35	20
Columbia River Salmon, Colman's, 1-lb cans, 4-doz cases	6.70	1.70	15
Mackerel, B. & M., 1-lb cans	2.30	1.15	10
" B. & M., 3-lb cans	5.55	1.85	16
" Paragon, 3-lb tins, 1-doz case	4.75		45
Hudson Bay Herring in Tomato Sauce, 1-doz case	4.65		40
Mackerel in Tomato Sauce, 3-lb tins, 2 doz in case	8.50	4.40	40
Brook Trout in Tomato Sauce, 3 doz in case	6.50	3.35	30
Pickled Oysters, Shriver's, quarts 1 doz		6.00	55
" " reservoir "		6.50	60

Starch.

	Box.	Lb.
Erkenbrecher's Brilliant Laundry, 40-lb box	5	6
Royal Lump, 6-lb boxes	50	7
Royal Lump, in bulk, 60-lb boxes	6	6
Kingsford's and Duryea's		
Silver Gloss, 6-lb boxes	50	7
Silver Gloss in 1-lb packages (40-lb boxes)	7	10
Corn Starch, in 1-lb packets (40-lb boxes)	6¾	10

Soaps.

	Per Box.
Kirk's Savon Imperial, 60 bars in box	$3.45
Kirk's Own Mottled German, 60 bars in box	4.05
Kirk's XXX German, 60 bars in box	2.85
Kirk's Blue India, 60 cakes in box	3.60
Kirk's American Family, 60 cakes in box	3.75
Kirk's White Russian, 100 cakes in box	5.25
Kirk's Standard, 100 cakes in box	3.75
Procter & Gamble's Original Mottled German Soap, 60 bars in a box	4.50
Procter & Gamble's Ivory Soap, 100 bars in a box	6.75
Babbitt's Best, 100 bars in a box	5.50
Babbitt's N. Y. City, 60 bars in box	3.15
Kitchen Crystal, 60 bars in box	3.00
Dobbin's Electric, 60 bars in box	3.70
Wrisley's Linen Soap, 60 bars in box	3.30
Work's Mottled German, 60 bars in box	4.00

Butter.

	Whole.	Brkn.
Dundee Creamery, No. 1, in tubs, from 50 to 60 lbs	41	
Dundee Creamery, No. 2, in tubs, from 50 to 60 lbs	38	
Dundee Creamery, No. 3, in tubs, from 50 to 60 lbs	36	
Dundee Creamery, in pails of 6¼ lbs	$3.25	
Dairy, No. 1, in tubs from 50 to 60 lbs	33	
Dairy, No. 2, in tubs from 50 to 60 lbs	30	
Dairy, No. 3, in tubs from 50 to 60 lbs	26	

We receive daily the best Creamery and Dairy Butters obtainable and sell them at the lowest market quotations.

Cheese.

	Whole.	Brkn.
C. & B. Grated Parmasan, in bottles, per doz	$6.50	1 00
S. & V. Grated Parmasan, in bottles, per doz	5.50	90
Imported Swiss, about 125 lbs	34	30
Robt. Norton's Fine Apple, Size No. 1, 4 in box, per box	5.00	1.25
Imported Sap Sago, per lb		40
Edam—Van Kossan's extra large grass, 15 lb	11.25	1.00
Young America, about 9 lbs each	1.50	
Herkimer County, New York, about 40 lbs	15	20
Western Factory, full cream Cheddar, about 60 lbs	13½	15
Half Cream, about 40 lbs	10	12½
Roquefort, per cheese, 5 lbs	80	60
Neufchatel, 2 doz box	75	2
Vermont Sage Cheese, about 40 lbs each	22	3

Hams, Bacon, Etc.

	Whole.	Brk'n.
Armour's Sugar-cured Hams, per lb	11	
Phillips' Sugar-cured Hams, per lb	11	
Smoked Beef, per lb	10	
Smoked Beef Tongues, per doz	$6.50	60
English Breakfast Bacon, boneless, per lb	15	

	Case.	Doz.	Can.
Chipped Beef, 1-lb cans, 2 doz case	$1.20	$2.50	25
Chipped Beef, 2-lb cans, 1 doz case	4.10		85

Lard.

	Whole.
3-lb Tin Pails, each	40
5-lb Tin Pails, each	60
10-lb Wooden Pails, each	$1.30
20-lb Wooden Pails, each	2.50

American Dried Fruit.

	PACKAGES. Whole.	Brkn.
Apples, new quarters, in sacks about 100 lbs	7¾	7
Alden Apples, extra choice, in 50-lb bxs	8	7
Peaches, fairvos, in sacks about 100 lbs	7¼	6
Peaches, evaporated, halves, in bris about 100 lbs	10¾	12
Peaches, quartered, in bris about 100 lbs	10¾	10
Alden Peaches, pared, in bxs, 50 lbs	20½	20
Alden Blackberries, in bris about 100 lbs	8¾	10
Alden Cherries, in bxs, 50 lbs	20½	20
Pitted Cherries, in bxs, 50 lbs	20½	
California Evaporated Pitted Plums, bxs, 50 lbs	10¾	12
Salt Lake Whortleberries, in bris, about 100 lbs	19¾	21

Condensed Milk.

	Case.	Dozen.	Can.
Anglo-Swiss (prepared in Switzerland), 4 dozen in case	$6.00	$1.10	12
Anglo-Swiss (prepared in England) 4 dozen in case	6.25	1.75	15
Marks, 4 dozen in case	6.25	1.10	12
Alpine Milk, in bottles, 4 dozen in case	9.00	2.20	25

Extract of Beef.

	Dozen.	Jar.
Liebig's 2-oz. jars	$ 4.

THE HOTEL CALAMITY.

Recovery of What Are Said to Be the Remains of Eight Victims.

The Total Loss of Life by the Conflagration Now Put at Eighty-two.

Probability that Many Victims Jumped into the Death-Pen Called a Court.

A Canadian, His Wife, and His Four Children All Burned in the Hotel.

Death of Lizzie Augland, Whose Recital Was Printed Thursday Morning.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 13.—[Special.]—In the course of the afternoon's work at the Newhall House ruins, eight little heaps of charred flesh and bones were found, supposed to represent so many bodies taken out. This makes sixteen exhumed bodies.

Lizzie Ausland, the dining-room girl, died this afternoon from injuries received by jumping from a sixth-story window.

Thus far the identified dead are thirty-nine.

Taking the chief clerk's statement of 110 guests and sixty-seven employés as correct, there must be forty-three bodies yet in the ruins. Ninety-five are known to be saved, twenty-three identified dead, and sixteen charred bodies beyond identification, making a total loss of life as near as can be figured of eighty-two.

A most horrible feature of the calamity is revealed in the large number of fragments of human flesh and bones found in the ruins. Here a foot, there an arm, and elsewhere a portion of a body, which goes to show that, as the victims fell back into the vortex of flame, they struck upon the network of gas and water-pipes and were torn in pieces. Three gold watches were recovered today and a small amount of money. But they found no clew by which their owners could be identified. A shaving-cup marked "J. H. Foley" was picked up today near where a body was recovered yesterday, which leads to the belief that it was the corpse of that unfortunate individual. The relatives of Howie, the railroad conductor who perished in the flames, are constantly on the premises, examining each body as it is unearthed in hopes of finding something that will lead to his identification. The third body taken out yesterday they incline to believe was his. The teeth, however, were the only means of identification, and, while they correspond with Mr. Howie's, unfortunately the laborer's pick struck the remains in the mouth, breaking the front teeth into fragments.

One of the strange freaks of the fire was revealed today by the recovery of a basket of champagne, the bottles being intact, and the liquor in all outward appearances uninjured, while those close by were burned to a crisp. The occupants of the offices on the ground floor of the hotel have been on hand examining the large quantities of half-burned account books, letters, and blanks that are being thrown out, and many valuable documents have been recovered.

As the occupants of the hotel would naturally leave their rooms and rush for the corridors, it is anticipated that the worst features of the fire will not be revealed until the excavation has proceeded at least fifteen feet further. It is predicted that the opening up of the court in the centre of the hotel will reveal a large number of bodies, as the floors of the rooms there will undoubtedly be forced by the flames to jump from the windows, and it is hoped that they may be in a condition to be recognized.

In one case of a body, the liver, lungs, and a portion of the spinal column, was found near the ladies' entrance. The physicians in attendance pronounce it that of a boy, and it is thought to be that of one of the bell-boys. Near by was an open-face gold watch.

A quantity of jewelry, identified as the property of Mrs. William E. Cramer, was found at noon, and also a number of gold and silver coin at the site of the Manufacturers' Bank.

OFFICIAL ACTION.

In view of the terrible calamity caused by the burning of the Newhall House, Commissioner Martin, of the Health Department, has decided to make a thorough investigation of all the hotels and large boarding-houses in the city, with special references to the means of egress provided for the guests and help in the house. The investigation will occupy several days, and Commissioner Martin will condemn all hotels and boarding-houses found unsafe, before he has made a thorough examination of the Grand Avenue Hotel, owned by James Kneeland, and situated on the south side of Grand avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. Several months ago the Milwaukee fire officials made an examination of the hotel, and ordered the proprietors to provide additional balconies and fire-escapes, but they have never done it. When the proprietors were asked why they did not comply with the orders of the fire officials, they said that they had forgotten all about them, but promised to comply immediately with the orders, and erect additional balconies and fire-escapes. This hotel quarters about 100 persons, and probably would be allowed to remain in its unsafe condition if it had been for the Newhall fire. This afternoon Commissioner Martin, accompanied by Michael Curtin, Foreman of Hook and Ladder No. 2, and Henry Kasten, Foreman of Engine No. 4, began an examination of all the hotels on the South Side, including the Axtell, Ricketson, and Metropolitan hotels, and the proprietors of all will be called upon to provide additional means of egress, and some may be condemned until fire-escapes are provided.

The jury of inquest summoned yesterday by the Coroner met this morning and viewed the remains of Mr. Elliott. A consultation with the District Attorney and the Coroner at the latter's private office followed, when it was agreed to postpone further action till Monday. In connection with the investigation will then go forward without interruption.

NOTES.

Three physicians and the dentist who filled Mr. Howie's teeth visited the morgue this morning to examine the remains near which Mr. Howie's watch was found. The bullet was expressed as being absolutely certain that only charred flesh was all that was left of Mr. Howie, but that judgment on the matter will not be passed till other bodies are examined.

With the exception of the remains of Mr. Howie those placed in the morgue were removed this morning to a vacant store on Broadway, near the scene of the horror, and those recovered today were also placed with them. The remains are placed in pine boxes, which are numbered in the order in which they are found. The front and interior of the building are draped in mourning.

The work of removing the north wall began this morning.

Mrs. D. D. Nash, chief owner of the burned hotel, has agreed to assume and pay all expenses incident upon prosecuting the search for bodies.

It has been decided to leave the care of the living sufferers from the fire to the Humane Society, and the dead to the county officials, and of financial affairs to the Citizens' Committee.

The Bar Association met in the United States District Court today to take action on the death of T. B. Elliott. A committee to draft resolutions were appointed, and another to make arrangements for the funeral.

The Directors of the Milwaukee Musical Society have decided to make next week's grand concert a benefit performance for the sufferers.

Police Officer Janssen, who rescued James Loddington from the flames, performed the same service at a previous fire in the Newhall House.

William Rueth, residing at 275 Third street, started for the fire early Wednesday morning, and has not been heard from since that time. It is feared that he perished in the burning building while endeavoring to aid others to escape.

John Gilbert, the comedian, passed a very comfortable night, and his attendants say he has improved and will continue to improve.

The physicians report that Mrs. W. E. Cramer passed a somewhat restless night, and is therefore very weak, although doing well. Mr. Cramer bears his severe burns bravely and is making fine progress.

Lizzie Augland, one of the dining-room girls who was severely injured, is dead.

Isaac Lodge, of B'nai B'rith, gave a benefit performance for the sufferers at Liederkranz Hall tonight.

The United States and District Courts convened today at 11:00 o'clock and immediately adjourned until Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, out of respect to the memory of Theodore B. Elliott.

John Princeton and Miss Martha Guyett, who have been anxiously inquired for, left the hotel the evening before the catastrophe, and are now safe at Hartford.

James H. Earnest of Shullsburg, who was reported missing, has turned up all right. Owing to a belated train, he did not reach the city till Wednesday morning.

The girls employed at the Newhall House who were saved speak in the highest terms of the bravery shown by Kitty Linehan, who had charge of the laundry department. They state that Miss Linehan pulled five of the girls from their beds and did her utmost to save their lives, her efforts being successful in nearly every instance. After being rescued herself by her brother, the poor girl ran back into the building to aid others, only to meet her death. Her body is among the missing.

P. F. Campbell, of Bradford, Pa., who was in Milwaukee last Tuesday, has not been seen or heard from since the fire. A letter was received by the Chief of Police today from S. S. Woodbury, of Bradford, inquiring concerning him. Mr. Campbell called at the Best Brewing Company's office on the evening prior to the fire, and expressed his intention of leaving the city that evening, but, as he has not returned to his home, and has not been heard from, fears are entertained that he is one of the unfortunate victims of the Newhall fire. The registers of all the hotels of the city have been examined, but his name not appearing on any of them, there is little doubt but that he stopped at the Newhall on the fatal night.

A volunteer force of workmen will be kept at work on the ruins tomorrow under the direction of Capt. O'Connor, of the Board of Public Works.

A WHOLE FAMILY BURNED.

HAMILTON, Ont., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—Among the guests of the Royal Hotel, Hamilton, when the Newhall House at Milwaukee was destroyed with such terrible loss of life, were J. F. Brown and wife, of Toronto. Mr. Brown had a brother at the Newhall House, and he immediately telegraphed to Milwaukee for information concerning him. For a couple of days, Mr. Brown anxiously waited news from Milwaukee, but none came. At last he decided to seek the information himself, and yesterday morning he made preparations to leave the hotel, but finally determined to wait over one train, in the hope of receiving news by telegraph. It came, but it was a sad and heart-breaking message. He had lost in the great disaster his brother and his wife and four children. Mr. Brown left for Milwaukee last night.

WESTERN UNION.

The Statement of the President Before the Legislative Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, appeared before the subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee by invitation, and discussed the provisions of the bill recently introduced by Mr. Joyce for the regulation of telegraph and cable companies. Dr. Green said it had become fashionable, and by many people was thought to be popular, to attack the Western Union Company in every conceivable way, because it was a large corporation. It was, indeed, a large corporation, but could scarcely be termed a monopoly, since it had no privileges granted by Congress or by any of the States that any other company or persons could not avail themselves of if they desired to do so. It had no less than four competitors of greater or less dimensions actively in the field of competition.

Referring more specifically to the bill under consideration, Dr. Green said that the first section contemplated precisely what the telegraph and cable companies were now doing, and for many years done, and had been required to do by the State Legislature. Messages transmitted in part by any telegraph company and handed over to the Western Union or any cable company were taken and forwarded without discrimination. But the second section assumed to compel the Western Union to take, free of chance, certain words necessary to perfect the message which it did not take free of charge from anybody. Rule 4 of the company limited the free words of a message to the name, address within certain prescribed bounds, and signature (also with limitation as to title). The free signature was limited to no more than two words in addition to the name, and the date was limited to the place at which the message was received by his company, whether it came from the telegraph company or an individual. He instanced the case of a message sent from New York, but dated Albany; and said that the date was additional matter, which had to be paid for. If Congress had a right to make these two or three words free of tolls, it had a right to make the whole message free of tolls, and give over to the adversaries of the Western Union what was really attempted in this bill—the right to use his line free of cost in competition with it.

THE IMPORTANT QUESTION.

The bill also sought to compel his company to receive from opposition companies messages which they could not send a foot of the way. In the interest of the public every private right of his should not be submitted to, as there was always a delay in transferring business from one company to another, and it was a fraud upon a customer who did not know the company with which he intrusted his message could not send it to its destination. In addition to being a fraud on the customer, it was a fraud on a forgery to make a customer sign a contract with one company which he never intended to contract with. The committee was probably aware that, by the decisions of most of the States, the printed heading on which the Western Union messages were received was held to be a contract limiting the responsibility of the company for error, delays, or misdelivery. It had been, however, long been the uniform ruling of the courts that the company should identify senders of messages, but it had been held it must exercise due and reasonable precaution to see that frauds were not perpetrated upon the public. When messages came through an agency which a company knew to be unfriendly, it felt it could not vouch for their genuineness. It was complained by the gentlemen who had appeared in advocacy of this bill, that his company had been compelled to send some of their messages back to customers, who were very angry, to find (even) delayed their answer was with the company that received their messages without informing them they could not be sent. He did not intend to argue the question as to the general power of Congress to say what should or should not be charged for transmitting messages. He confessed he could see no difference between railroad and telegraph lines so far as that power was concerned; but in reference to Title 65 of the Revised Statutes would satisfy the committee that when that act was passed in 1866 it was not assumed that Congress had any power over that subject. On the contrary, the theory of the act was that the Postmaster-General acquired the right to fix rates for Government telegraphic service as a condition to the company accepting the act. The inference was that the Government had not that right without the consent of the company. The fourth section, though not most distasteful, was really the most unjustifiable, inasmuch as it provided that the officers of his company had the privilege of inspecting and examining messages. In his long experience he had never heard such a charge made and sustained. There was nothing particularly objectionable in this enactment, but there was no necessity for it, as all the States had statutes for this offense. At the close of Dr. Green's argument the committee adjourned.

BADGERING ARTHUR.

The Raid of Blowers and Strikers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—The army of "Mikes" and "Barneys" from New York is still here, determined to force the removal of Collector Robertson and District-Attorney Woodford and the other appointees of Garfield in the Federal offices of that city. It cannot be yet learned that they have been successful. Hugh Hastings, who was here this week and dined at the White House, said to a friend that the President had stated that the removals were to be made. Two New York papers today, both claiming to speak by authority, take directly different views. One says that there will be no removals except of Woodford; the other that the removals are certain to be made inter. Announcements of the New York gang here are to be taken with a great deal of allowance. They predicted, for instance, that Olmstead would be confirmed, and that the President under no circumstances would withdraw his name, but Olmstead was not confirmed, and the President did withdraw his name. The army of "Mikes" were all anxious for his confirmation, for reasons which did not appear on the surface, but the President, having been notified by the Senate Committee that unless his name should be withdrawn the nomination would be defeated, he withdrew it this afternoon. The President has also become fully conceived as to the record of Olmstead. Notwithstanding this defeat of the ring, the New York crowd say that Robertson is sure to go. One of them goes so far as to say a Cabinet officer whom he does not name tells him this; that Woodford and Robertson are certainly to be removed, and the Naval Officer and Surveyor will not be reappointed. The ground for the removal of Woodford is his opposition to Folger and what is called his offensiveness in his letter to Attorney-General Brewster; while as to Robertson, the Cabinet officer is quoted as saying that it is conceded by most eminent civil-service reformers that the President has the right to fill the highest offices from among his own political friends. The Cabinet officer to whom these opinions are credited may not be informed of the intentions of the President, but there is little doubt that he said what is attributed to him.

MORE PENSIONS.

The House spent three hours upon bills reported by the Judiciary Committee, and passed two of them. The effect of the first one will be to rehabilitate numerous claims now pending under the Arrearages act, which are barred from further prosecution by the fact that the declarations filed by the claimants were sworn to by Justices of the Peace or Notaries Public, the law requiring that such oaths shall be taken before a clerk of a court of record. Tens of thousands of the declarations in arrearages cases received no examination in the Pension Office until after the expiration of the period for filing such claims, when it was discovered that a large proportion of them were informal, for the reason stated. The bill passed today legalizes such applications as well as future declarations which may be sworn to before a Justice of the Peace or notary, but requires that the official character of the officer shall be certified to by the clerk of a court of record. The other bill passed was one to re-rate the pensions of those whose eyesight was destroyed or impaired in the service, or who became partially or wholly deaf. There was a short discussion of this bill, which excited Gen. Bragg's strenuous opposition. He declared that it was an injustice to the tens of thousands of pensioners who, for total disability, received only $6 per month, to pass a measure giving a man who had lost one eye $12 a month, and who, if he could prove that the loss of one eye had impaired the sight of the other, might receive $25. He was opposed to this whole scheme of piecemeal pension legislation, which only aggravates existing injustice and inequality. Mr. Joyce defended the bill, but confessed that he did not know what would be its probable effect upon the Treasury, and admitted that he had made no inquiries on the subject. A third bill, extending for two years the time in which claimants under the Pension act may file claims, provoked a brisk debate, and was killed by Gen. Bragg's speech describing the performances of pension claim agents.

HOUSE WORK.

Very Important Proceedings—The Jumbo Pension Bill, the Fortification Bill, and Two Additional Pension Bills Passed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—The House continued in an industrious mood, and passed two general appropriation bills in a short time today. There was a slight discussion of the Pension bill, Mr. Blackburn and one or two other Democrats appearing anxious to show that the amount recommended is so small as to necessitate a deficiency which the Democratic Congress will be required to meet. It was explained, however, that there will be on hand at the end of the current year a balance of nearly $16,000,000, which, with the appropriation of $88,000,000 in this bill, will meet the estimates of the Pension Office. Mr. Hiscock showed that the unexpected slowness with which the appropriation for the current year has gone out is largely due to the fact that the Pension Office, as reorganized, sifts the claims much more carefully, and that a much larger proportion are rejected. The only speech on the Fortification bill was a short one by McCook, who called attention to the defensoless condition of the seaboard cities, and protested against the parsimony exhibited in the face of the warnings and recommendations of the engineer officers, who have given their lives to the study of the problems connected with the seaboard defenses.

The forces of appropriation and legislation bills is an assurance that the House will have ample time to consider a general Tariff bill. The Naval bill will be reported Monday and passed next week. There will then be only the Legislative, Deficiency, and Sundry Civil bills. The committee last year so systematized the Legislative bill as to insure its passage this year in one day. The General Deficiency bill will be smaller than for many years, and will occupy very little time, and Mr. Hiscock says that the Sundry Civil bill will also be much smaller than usual and provoke little discussion. It will be the policy of the committee not to increase any salaries.

ZERELDA GARRISON.

Continued Excitement in St. Louis Over the Alleged Abduction Case.

Detailed Stories by the Landlady of the House and the Girl Herself.

The Police Are Ready and Able to Arrest the Four Young Men.

Widely Varying Theories as to Whether Zerelda Went or Was Led Astray.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—The city is still greatly excited over the Zerelda Garrison affair, and opinion is about evenly divided as to whether the girl was or was not a free agent during her recent sojourn at the house of Mme. Levy, on Washington street, where she remained during her absence from home since Saturday last. Mme. Levy says she will swear the girl was a willing captive, and her whole story clashes with that told by Miss Garrison. Mme. Levy has been in the habit of renting rooms to single gentlemen only. She says that about two weeks ago four young men of perhaps 25 years of age, rented her two up-stairs rooms. They said they were employed by the telephone company, but did not give their names. Last Saturday afternoon two of the young men came in, and she thought she heard a woman's voice as they went up-stairs.

Soon after one of them came down and told her that "Frank's wife" had come. The young man alluded to as "Frank" was absent at the time, and did not return until the following Wednesday. His companions gave up one of the rooms to the young lady, and accompanied her when she went out for her meals, the whole party going north on Eighth street. When "Frank" returned Mrs. Levy told him that his wife had arrived, and he answered that he had no wife, and that the "boys must have put up a job on him." Mrs. Levy thinks that the other two men saw Frank and told him what to say, as he explained later that he had a wife, and that he had been only joking. She thinks they had also forced Miss Garrison to recognize him as her husband, as when they met the young lady put out her hand to him with evident reluctance.

RELEASED BY THE PRESS.

Miss Garrison was still allowed to retain her room alone, and on Thursday all the men left except "Frank," and he, too, seemed to become alarmed after reading the morning papers, and left the place.

Mrs. Levy saw the newspaper accounts in the evening, and became convinced that her lodger was the missing girl. She at once directed Miss Garrison to the police station. The young man "Frank" came in while the detectives were in the house, and told her to tell the whole story. He was arrested by the officers, but it appears was released on some reason, released. It was given in the name of Frank Moore. Another man, named Jack Hughes, alias Hoole, a well-known thief, whose picture adorns the rogues' galleries in several metropolitan cities, went to the house and told them he would turn up the girl for $500. He was arrested, and, although it is alleged he was one of the quartet, he, too, was released soon after being taken into custody.

THE GIRL'S STORY.

The girl sticks to her original story. She says that after leaving the Fifth street car Saturday she continued along Carondelet avenue in the direction pointed out to her by the car-starter until she reached the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. Two men came from some small houses across the street. One of them was a blonde, a heavy man. This man came up to her and asked her where she was going. She repulsed him, when he retorted: "Well, you need not be so pert. I know where you are going. It is to the convent; but come with me, I'll take you to a better place."

The young lady became alarmed and started to run away, but the man caught her by the shoulder, and a handkerchief saturated with chloroform was held to her face. She lost consciousness, and when she regained her senses was in a room unknown to her. There was food and wine upon a table, and trash and boxes were scattered about. Soon a woman entered the place and Miss Garrison asked the meaning of her situation. In response she was addressed as Mrs. ——, and told that her husband had brought her there to be taken care of. To the protestations of Miss Garrison the woman made no response, but poured out some wine, which was refused by the young lady, and then went out, locking the door.

A little later the man who had spoken to Miss Garrison on the street came in and gave her to understand that if she remained quiet no harm would be done her, and he told her to write to her family and tell them that she would be released if money were paid, but she was told to write to "Frank" alone, and he went away, saying he would give her another opportunity. He came again Thursday, and she wrote a letter according to his directions.

She remained a prisoner until yesterday afternoon, when the woman who was her keeper entered the room and asked her if her name were Garrison. Upon receiving an answer in the affirmative, the woman said she was sorry she had been instrumental in detaining her, and offered to release here. She then led Miss Garrison out into an alley, and told her to go to reach the Third District Station, which was near by.

NO ONE ARRESTED.

The theory that the girl was not detained against her will is sustained by statements of disinterested parties. The cashier and waiters in a respectable restaurant not far from Mrs. Levy's state that Miss Garrison, whom they describe in an unmistakable manner, visited their place daily, sometimes accompanied by gentlemen and sometimes by young men. The newsdealer also testified that she visited his store several times during the week, and yesterday morning she went there alone and purchased a copy of "Vanity Fair," which book was found in the rooms she occupied. The police have been very reticent, but today they officially made it known they were able and ready to promptly arrest the abductors, and would do so as soon as the Garrison family expressed a determination to prosecute them.

SENATOR PENDLETON THANKED.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 11.—In the Senate this morning the joint resolution of the House, which passed yesterday afternoon indorsing the action of Congress in passing the Civil-Service bill came up, but on motion of Mr. Horr was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations after considerable bantering on both sides. In the House this afternoon Mr. Hathaway introduced a resolution of a personal character, thanking Mr. Pendleton and congratulating him on the passage of the civil-service measure. The Democrats opposed the resolution, but it was finally passed by the Republicans, the Democrats refusing to vote.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Arrived, the Germanic, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Arrived, the Ethiopia, from Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 13.—Arrived, the Catalonia, from New York.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The steamships Austrian, Baltimore, and Grecian Monarch, from New York, have arrived safe.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Arrived, the Rhineland, from Antwerp.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Forthcoming Meeting of the National Committee—Three Plans of Representation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—The National Republican Committee, which meets here next Wednesday, will attract the attention of politicians in all parts of the country. The sub-committee appointed to consider the question of apportionment of delegates at the next National Republican Convention will meet on Monday. This committee is composed of five members: John A. Martin of Kansas, Chauncey I. Filley of Missouri, Thomas C. Platt of New York, John M. Forbes of Massachusetts, and William E. Chandler of New Hampshire. As yet but three of these gentlemen are known to have prepared plans—viz.: Chandler, Forbes, and Martin. Chandler's plans have been already published, but it is understood that he has changed his mind on the subject, and will propose the following: A representation of four delegates-at-large for each State; two for each Congressional district, and three additional at large for every Republican Senator, and three additional at large for every Republican representative in the then existing Congress. This would make a total of 1,400 delegates in the convention assembled. Forbes' plan reduces the number of delegates to about 500. His plan is to have two at large for each State; one for each Congressional district; one additional at large for each Republican Senator, and one additional at large for each Republican Representative. Martin's plan would give 858 delegates in all—two delegates-at-large for each State, one delegate for each Congressional district, and to each State one delegate for every 17,000 Republican votes cast for President in 1880. Martin's idea is that delegates to the Republican convention should represent Republican voters, and not, as at present, a population without regard to politics. In conversation on the subject today he said that all the plans proposed so far but his are unjust to the growing States, because they make no allowance for increase of population within ten years. They are also unjust to Republican States, which have a larger or smaller Republican representation than Democratic States in a Republican convention. "Nearly all of the 306 delegates for Grant were from Democratic States," said he, "which shows that anything like the present system could be too readily manipulated by the machine. This could not happen under an apportionment regulated by the Republican vote of a State, unless the majority of the Republicans consented. The present system of representation in the Northern States gives one delegate to 1,740 Republican votes in Nevada, and only one delegate for 8,174 votes in Ohio. Under my plan, Nevada would have six delegates, each representing 1,740 Republican votes, and Ohio would get fifty-six delegates, each one representing 4,665 votes. New York would have the largest number of representatives—viz.: eighty-four, each representing 6,613 votes; Pennsylvania would be entitled to sixty-nine delegates, each representing 6,445 votes; and Illinois fifty delegates, representing 6,350 votes each. In the Northern States, under this plan, representation would be nearly equal, except in one or two instances. Each Southern delegate would represent an average of 5,500 Republican votes. In the Southern States the delegates would represent from 2,500 to 3,000 each.

WHERE TO HOLD THE CONVENTION.

The question of where the next convention shall be held will be the next important matter for the decision of the committee, but this will probably not be decided until next year. None of the members now here will express a preference for any particular city, though there is even now considerable talk on the subject. It seems to be understood that it will not be Chicago. Cincinnati is trying to get it. Washington has been suggested as a place removed from the local political influences which go so far to impress their strong personality upon the interest of certain candidates, but the presence of an Administration with an entire colony of political officeholders will doubtless prevent any such action. The gentlemen here say the convention will be held in the West. Considerable talk is heard in regard to the probable resignation of Ex-Senator Dorsey, who still retains the position of Secretary of the committee, but no one can be found who has heard anything beyond the suggestion that it was likely to be done. The members of the committee here evince a manifest disinclination to talk on the subject.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—The Montreal Corn Exchange has memorialized the Dominion Government regarding the advisability of renewing the reciprocity treaty with the United States, and the removal of the duty on breadstuffs.

BODY-SNATCHERS.

MONTREAL, Jan. 13.—The police found four bodies in medical students' apartments here, stolen from the vault in St. Martin's Cemetery.

HOME AGAIN.

Tennessee's Defaulting Treasurer Returned to Nashville and Indicted.

Less than One Hundred Dollars Found on Him When Arrested.

Speculations as to Where, How, and When the Money Disappeared.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—M. T. Polk, the defaulting State Treasurer, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, in custody of a United States Marshal and the detectives. A crowd of several hundred persons, actuated by a morbid curiosity, met the party at the Chattanooga depot. The officers and their prisoners pushed their way through the crowd, entered a carriage, and were whirled to the County Jail, where Polk was turned over to the officials of that institution. Polk looked quite worn out by the excitement and the long, tedious journey. He appears older and thinner than when he left, and there is a sad and almost pitiable look in his face. He appeared much affected at the thought of meeting his friends of other and happier days.

His son showed plainly that he felt the disgrace his sire had brought upon the family name. To your correspondent Polk said he was glad to be back in Nashville, but would make no statement prior to his appearance before the legislative committee. He said he contemplated when he left here to return every cent he owed the State, and expected to raise the amount in Mexico. His intentions were not to rob the State, but to spare his friends and go to making good his shortage at the earliest day possible. He also said that the only truth that had been telegraphed back to the Nashville papers was that he had been captured and recaptured. He declined to state explicitly wherein the telegrams were untrue, saying he had no further statement to make.

STORY OF THE CAPTURE.

Marshal Gosling talked freely. Gosling said Polk had been beset with reporters all along the line. Polk stated to him that he did not desire to make a newspaper report just yet, but would make a statement to the committee at the proper time, though perhaps in a few days. Gosling laughed heartily over some of the ridiculous telegrams sent to the Nashville papers, especially the one which stated that Mr. Polk had been drinking very hard since he started to return. Such was not the fact. Gosling said that until after the officers' services, by the capture of Polk seemed to have lost sight of the fact that if he had wanted to make money he had plenty of chances to do so without going to the trouble of accompanying Polk here. Tennessee, it was necessary to demand that amount of money in order to reward his deputies and the rangers, paying for the special train, and other necessary expenses. Gosling was absolutely nothing to be said about the affair, except that Polk had been recaptured after he bought off Price, and that he had returned with him to Nashville of his own volition. It is learned that the provisions defeated last summer for the abolition of the grade of Commodore, and for the promotion to the grade of Rear-Admiral, by selection from among the Commodores and Captains, will be pressed at once, as well as that to give naval officers credit for any time they served in the volunteer navy during the Rebellion.

Democratic Representatives also say that some of the items of appropriation proposed shall never be passed if they can prevent it. Among these are one of $100,000 for steel rifle breech-loading guns, $10,000 for special equipment of ocean surveying vessels, and $150,000 for anti-mobile torpedoes. They are glad to learn that the appropriation recommended for the Bureau of Steam Engineering is only $1,000,000, against $1,600,000 for the current year; but they express unqualified disapproval of other items which they say are in the bill, as follows: For one steel cruiser of not less than 4,000 tons, three of 2,500 tons each, and one cruising torpedo boat, $1,500,000; and for the completion of the double-turreted monitors in the present or new contracts as the Secretary of the Navy may decide upon the recommendations of the Advisory Board, $1,000,000.

"I see the members of the Appropriations and Naval Committees are to make a trip on the Miantonomoh next Saturday," remarked a Democratic Congressman today. "I suppose that Robeson and the contractors think that will help their appropriation through, but I fancy they will be disappointed."

In putting items for the new cruisers in his bill, Mr. Robeson would only be following the advice and recommendations of the Advisory Board, the Secretary of the Navy, and the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE NAVAL BILL.

Yesterday's Work in Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—[Special]—The House Naval Committee further considered the Naval Appropriation bill, and much new legislation was incorporated. Many radical changes in the service are contemplated, relating principally to the promotion and retirement of officers. Special consideration in regulating promotions is to be paid to unusually meritorious conduct and recognized ability in any special field. Naval cadets are to be retained in the service who had already completed their four years' course previous to the act of Aug. 5, 1882. A graded retirement-list is recommended for different ranks, and Lieutenants are to be retired at the age of 45. The committee also recommended the abolition of the grade of Commodore and the sum of $150,000 for naval torpedoes of the latest and best construction; and for furnishing double-turreted monitors $1,000,000. The sum of $1,500,000 is recommended for commencing the construction of the following vessels: One steel cruiser of not less than 4,000 tons; three steel cruisers of about 2,500 tons; and one cruising torpedo-boat, as follows: 000; and for the completion of the double-turreted monitors in the present or new contracts as the Secretary of the Navy may decide upon the recommendations of the Advisory Board, $1,000,000.

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TARIFF AND TRADE.

The Sugar-Planters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—The Louisiana sugar men left here tonight for New Orleans, satisfied, they say, that there will be no legislation on the tariff question in this Congress, or that, if there is, the sugar schedule will not materially differ from that of the Tariff Commission. With that they will, of course, be satisfied, as John Dymond, one of these Louisiana planters, who is generally credited with the sugar schedule of the Tariff Commission bill. Senator Kellogg, who, in conection with this delegation, has been devoting a week to a thorough canvass of the prospects of tariff legislation in both houses, permits the statement to be made on his authority that there will be no tariff legislation by this Congress.

THE TOBACCO MEN.

Members of the Tobacco Association left here this morning expressing confidence that they will be able to secure a reduction to eight cents. John Straiton, one of the largest manufacturers, has written a letter to the Chairman of the Finance Committee, in which he says that "a fatal error has crept into the Finance Committee's recommendations increasing the duty on imported leaf-tobacco from 35 cents to 40 cents. The importation of tobaccos costing below 40 cents is comparatively nothing. Should the recommendations of the committee be adopted, the better grades of domestic tobaccos would suffer to a untold extent, because it is the combination with the better grades of foreign fillers that encourages the farmers of the States of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin to raise fine tobaccos to wrap or cover these foreign fillers. The proposed advance to 75 cents per pound on all tobaccos costing 40 cents per pound and over will positively destroy to a great extent all the tobacco interests in the States named." The amendment to which he refers was supposed to have been adopted to protect the farmers against Sumatra tobacco. Its terms were made broad enough to be certain to cover it. The situation is doubtless correct as to the effect.

COTTON-SEED OIL.

The announcement that the Senate Finance Committee's bill contains a provision reducing the duties on cotton-seed oil has created alarm among those engaged in the new industry. There are five cotton oil-mills in New Orleans. They have sent telegrams here today protesting against this change, and saying that the industry, which is hardly established, will not stand the reduction. There is reason to think that the committee will recommend a restoration of the duty to the existing rate.

SALT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—[Associated Press.]—The Ways and Means Committee agreed to recommend that the duty on salt be increased from the rate previously agreed upon and left as fixed by the existing law.

RELIEF FOR RHINELAND.

Over $3,000 Already Collected in Chicago.

The work of collecting funds for the relief of the sufferers by the Rhine floods progresses with highly encouraging results. As yet no systematic canvass of the city has been made, but the contributions, nearly all of which have been voluntary, aggregate $3,982. This sum was yesterday placed in the hands of Mr. H. J. Christoph, the Treasurer of the General Relief Committee. A number of subscription books have been instrusted to responsible parties, and by a reasonable amount of effort a sum can be realized which will fitly attest the generosity and humanity of the citizens of Chicago. Among the principal contributors to date are the following:

Concordia Kegel Club, $25; Hy Bruckman, $10; Armfulus Lodge, No. 160, $25; Schiller Lodge, Pythias, $50; collected from barbers by Mr. Fritz S. Bolatz, $55; Eintracht Lodge, $25; K. D. Herm, $10; Palm Lodge, No. 407, U. O. B. B., $25; collected by Press Committee of the State of Illinois, $100; H. Raster, $50; *Daily News*, $25; *Hemlandet*, $10; John Simon, $10; *Inter-Ocean*, $25; *Evening Journal*, $50; Chicago *Times*, $100; CHICAGO TRIBUNE, $50; compositors, $16.50; P. J. Sexton, $10; Jacob Rosenberg, $150; H. Muhlbauer, $25; Mandel Wolff, $25. Collected by D. Maas, Eintracht 531, I. O. F., $10; Kosemsko Lodge 83, Knights of Pythias, $10; Bowling Alley Club Alle Neun, $10; Eintracht Leiderkranz, $25. Collected by E. S. Dreyer: F. Meberg, $18.50; George H. Rapp, $10. Collected by the committee from wholesale cloth houses: Cahn, Wampold & Co., $100; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., $100; Meyer, Strauss & Co., $100; Kohn Bros., $100; Simon Strauss, $50; G. Becker, $50; A. L. Singer, $50; Kahn, Schoenbrun & Co., $50; E. Rothschild

LAGRATIONS.

Buildings Burned at
hton, Wis.—Loss,
$120,000.

Small-Pox Hospital
ire by an Insane
Patient.

in Canada Burned—A
School Building in
Iowa.

., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—J. G.
works at Stoughton, twenty
re, are burning down tonight.
$200,000, and employ 300 hands.
s gone from Madison on a
he entire town is threatened.
s seen from here.
le., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—A fire
e main building of Mandt's
and sleigh factory this after-
Seven large buildings were
of the convents, consisting of
ery and a large quantity of
d unmanufactured stock was
oss is estimated at from $150,-
he insurance is from $80,000 to

LL-POX HOSPITAL.
d., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—The
e hospital, situated about one
d, Md., was destroyed by fire
f the patients, while delirious,
up off the table, and then
he river nearly over his
se followed and rescued
man died soon after.
t be extinguished, but nearly
house was saved. There was
ouse at the time, and it was
remaining patients, about ten
rescued and taken to the Cris-

N CANADA.
.—[Special.]—A fire broke out
t 2 o'clock in Thompson Bros.
d at the Chandlère. The fire
ave originated from an over-
The total damage done is
out $30,000. The building
y of Messrs. Bronson and
leased by Messrs. Thompson
$2,000 will cover the latter's
flour is in the storehouse ad-
-mill, which was fortunately
loss will amount to fully
well insured. Messrs. Bron-
re insured for $12,500, divided
ing companies: Royal West-
& Mercantile.

CHELLVILLE, IA.
Jan. 13.—[Special.]—A special
ighville, a station on the
Seventeen miles east of Des
oraing at 8 o'clock the new
ing burned to the ground.
first discovered in the
building about 7:30
les near the house, and by
was thoroughly circulated
building was one mass of
o save it or any part
were rendered necessary
e hot and heavy wind
the time. All the
h but few exceptions, were
ock and remained of the
four chimneys, which were
round up. The cost of the
ture was $10,000. The insur-
ood, in three different compa-
ed. The origin of the fire
tized.

LO DE SE.

for an Unknown Cause.
young man sitting bolt up-
hair might have been seen yes-
a neatly-furnished bedroom
venue. From an ugly wound
e of the dead man a stream of
down od the face and cloth-
er, the sight presented was a
ng near by, on the floor, was
e revolver with one of the
, and it was evident that
had been fired by the
w hung limp and lifeless,
ner of the hand had become
sted with earthly affairs. His
e, Mr. Rice was 25 years, and
had been employed by the firm
Co., coffee brokers, at No. 55

doubt as to the cause which
cided. A gentleman by whom
employed said that young Fur-
speculated considerably on the
and had been unsuccessful
It is just possible that
only his own money
others as well, and felt un-
isgrace which was sure to fol-
however is doubtless untrue.
to that that he became
gh fear of consumption, with
ase he was thought to have
However, he appeared in ex-
ay night when he went to his
ing to his room about
e time during the night fired
ded his troubles. Strange to
occupants of the house were
e report of the revolver, the
overed until about 8 o'clock
Purcell was a single man, and
ployed by Conner & Co. about a
He leaves one brother in this
e New York, where the whole
resided. The parents are
. At 4 o'clock in the after-
after the finding of the body,
ed the notification of the
do not forget to notify him
will probably be held in a day

LE FOUL PLAY.

Old Lady Discovered
Floor of Her Home—

n, 13.—[Special.]—Mrs. Abigal
years old, was found this
g downward on the floor of
parently frozen to death. She
clothed, and had on no shoes
cking. Where her face had
the imprint of the carpet was
pon the flesh. The body was
ma Lemay, a young lady liv-
nt of the house. Mrs. Jones
considerable property, con-
al estate in the vi-
ed alone. She was the
e delusions. She thought that
lmear by her, and
rrying a lighted candle at all
The neighbors were some-
her. Yesterday Miss Lemay
om, and saw the aged woman
apartment upon her hands
eets and pillows lay torn and
floor. Two doors were found
bore marks as if forced open
house was scarched by the
tonight, as it was supposed
ble money. None was found.
ion that she was robbed and
as a member of the Episcopal
ld, who died years ago,
nd wealthy citizen.

D TO KILL.

ution of C. W. Cook, a
mpshire Convict.

Jan. 13.—[Special.]—Charles
field, N. H., committed to the
2, 1879, for the murder of Su-
November, 1874, died of con-
th, aged 25 years. On the con-
seph Buswell was hanged for
ot Miss Hanson, after a noted
Supreme Court and Legisla-
of his arrest Cook was con-
, but developed remarkable
telligence. He learned to read
, and left a will and confes-
thly-written pages of cap-
doubting the absolute and
falsely concerning Buswell's
he deed was committed, he
l got to Wolfeboro. The day
released, and drove back at a
to Brookfield to prevent
Miss Hanson. He arrived
o late. Cook having killed the
to bed, as Buswell had di-
urst in the room and asked if

"You are twenty minutes
growled: "Oh, my God, my
ly crazed
prime of arson for which he

FFICER JOHN CAGNEY.

ency, of the Twelfth Street
ce Some, No. 194 Maxwell
last night, after an illness of
sumption. The funeral will
week under the auspices of
ociation, of which he was a

SENATOR CULLOM.

Flying Rumors of Cook County Republicans Who Will Bolt the Caucus.

Senator Adams Has Conscientious Scruples and Will Not Vote for Cullom.

Representative Lawrence Is Noncommittal, but Believed to Be All Right.

Long Jones of the Opinion that There Is Nothing Serious in the Stories.

The probability or otherwise of a bolt against Gov. Cullom's nomination by the joint Republican Senatorial caucus at Springfield continues to agitate the average politician of both parties. Yesterday's dispatches to THE TRIBUNE from the State Capital gave the situation as it stood Friday night, and showed that, while there was still some soreness over the result, particularly among the Republicans in the House who had voted for the famous ineligibility resolutions, nobody could afford to hold out against the caucus decree. The Cook County Republican Representatives who voted for the resolutions were J. Frank Lawrence, the ex-West Side Park Commissioner, John L. Parish, Jesse J. Rook, and E. E. Wood. Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Rook returned to Chicago by the noon train Friday, but Messrs. Parish and Wood remained at Springfield, intending to stay during the recess. Isaac N. Pearson, of Macomb, another Republican House member who voted for the resolutions, reached Chicago yesterday morning, but left at once for his home. For the purpose of learning what views they had adopted on the subject after a couple of days' reflection a representative of THE TRIBUNE called upon the returned Senatormakers yesterday and invited them to express themselves on the subject of the rumors, believed to be baseless which were in the air regarding them.

MR. LAWRENCE

was found at his office, but declined to make any declaration of his views or intentions farther than to say that he was alive to the situation, and that the public would know his decision when he answered the roll-call next Tuesday, and not before. To some of his friends, however, Mr. Lawrence is said to have resented even the suspicion that he intended to bolt as an underserved slur upon his Republicanism. Mr. Lawrence has been a Republican all his life, never voted anything but a straight Republican ticket, never bolted a nomination of any sort, and was for some time previous to his coming to Chicago Chairman of the New Hampshire State Republican Committee. No one doubts that he expressed his honest convictions when he voted for the resolutions, but those who know his high and esteem him as a sterling, lifelong Republican, are impressed with the belief that he will waive his own views, as he has done before, in deference to the wisdom of the majority and stand by the caucus.

Among the returning pilgrims yesterday morning was

"LONG" JONES,

Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, who has been at Springfield pretty much all of the last two weeks. The reporter gathered him in on his rounds, and started out by asking him how he liked the result up to date.

"I am very much pleased with it," was the reply. "Every Republican except one—and he was absent from the city—stuck and went into the caucus, and every one had an equal chance. All of the candidates being well-known Republicans of long experience in Congress, each having the full confidence of the party, and each possessing unquestioned ability and fitness for the position, it was simply a choice between men. The fact, too, that on the final ballot Gov. Cullom received fifty-five votes—a majority of all the Republican members of each House, and nearly twice as much as any other candidate—and that his nomination was then made unanimous, cannot but please every Republican in the State. The action of the Republicans of the State, as expressed in the election last November of a Republican majority to the Legislature, was that the members should get together and select a man who should be the candidate of the whole Republican party. That wish has been carried out."

"Is the result a triumph of any faction?"

"I didn't see any faction in Springfield as a faction. Men who were together in the last National Convention were not working together in the choice of these candidates, but were divided and supported different candidates. The feeling between the candidates and their supporters seemed to be a friendly one from first to last, and the manner of conducting the contest reflects great credit upon the gentlemen themselves and their supporters."

"Do you think there is any foundation in

THE CURRENT RUMORS

that certain members will not vote for the nominee or will take occasion to be absent?"

"I think not. I think these rumors are put in circulation by the enemies or rivals of the gentlemen you refer to in order to injure their political influence and standing in the future, as it would of course be political suicide for any man of either House, after voting in caucus, to violate his honor and not support the nominee. The Republican party of Illinois has a record for always electing its nominees to the positions for which they are nominated, unless where the party has been defeated in the polls."

"Do you think Gov. Cullom will be elected Tuesday?"

"I do. I believe he will receive every Republican vote in each House, thus making a joint ballot unnecessary. I think nothing but death or sickness will prevent this result."

"What about the talk of trades of various sorts as an influential factor in bringing about the Governor's nomination?"

"Very few conventions have ever been held by any party and very few nominations ever made but what there were rumors of trades and combinations. For myself, I think nothing of the kind was done by the candidates themselves or authorized by them, because it is very well known that trades of that kind can never be carried out. The traders can't deliver, and all these gentlemen have had sufficient political experience neither to propose nor receive propositions of that kind."

"You don't think, then, that Gen. Raum's supporters went over to Gov. Cullom in accordance with an understanding that Cullom was to use his influence for Raum in 1884 for Governor?"

"I do not. In the first place, the offices of Senator and Governor are positions of such high honor that the people alone can bestow them upon any individual, and the knowledge that a candidate was trying to carry on a trade would simply result in the loss of his honor and defeat the very purpose in view. No, sir, I believe Gen. Raum's supporters went to Gov. Cullom when they were forced to the conclusion that there was no reasonable chance for Gen. Raum, and because Gov. Cullom was their next choice."

INSIDE HISTORY—THE STRIFE OVER A VOTE.

An interesting little anecdote concerning the contest for United States Senator has just come to light, and will probably be read with interest. Aside from its interest as an anecdote, it is also valuable—being true—as showing the sort of influences that play an important part in contests of that character. The more important actors are well known in Chicago. The one is a State Senator, who is also a member of a Chicago legal firm and the attorney for an enterprising suburb at present under the village form of government. The other is a gentleman connected with a large corporation which controls the votes of a large number of the voters of the aforesaid suburb, and who has been for some years an important factor in its politics and its Government. For many reasons in general and one in particular this gentleman of influence has not been seen to any great extent among the Cullom adherents. On the contrary, report has it that his counsels have been frequently heard in the opposing camps, and it has been with him "anything to beat Cullom." Word was sent to the aforesaid State Senator that should he vote for Cullom that act would be attended with dire results; in short, that his official head as attorney of the above-mentioned village would roll with great rapidity and the direst of ends into the basket. Of course nobody but the recipient of this terrible intimation knows what his feelings were, but one may try to imagine them. Here was an attorneyship worth $2,500 a year, and the humiliation of being deposed as incompetent by a Village Board of Trustees. Here was a Village Board of six Trustees, four of whom were at the beck and nod of the other fellow, and the outlook was indeed gloomy. On the other hand, the friends of Gen. Logan were gently intimating that votes among the Senators and Representatives were quite important, and should for many reasons be cast for Cullom. And then the humiliation of being debarred from voting for one's own choice!

Naturally enough the State Senator under the circumstances cast his eyes about with some considerable vigor for a silver lining to the cloud. Fortunately two of the Trustees were in such a position as to be directly under the influence, to say the least, of a large corporation. It came to pass that these two Trustees received an intimation of such magnitude from the aforesaid corporation, which had a voice if it had no soul, that in comparison with it everything else was as nothing. They therefore concluded that no heads should roll into the village waste-basket, which by the way has large capacities. The caucus was held at Springfield, and lo! next morning the name of the State Senator was emblazoned upon the roll of Cullom votes. A special meeting of the Village Board was called the same day. The State Senator came back from Springfield, the reporter was present with bated breath and sharpened pencil, but the voice of the corporation was loud in the land, and all other agencies were powerless for the time being. The board discussed an injunction case, the reporter sadly broke the point of his pencil, and Cullom will receive his full complement of votes Tuesday.

SENATOR ADAMS MAKES A GREAT MISTAKE.

The latest threat of the bolt, however, has broken out in an unexpected spot—namely: the Senate, where it was supposed the Governor would encounter no post-caucus opposition whatever. There was a rumor yesterday that Senator Adams, of the Sixth District, while believing that the Governor would be elected, preferred that it should be done without his aid, and that he would not vote for him. The rumor proved more substantial than such stories generally do. In response to THE TRIBUNE man's questions, the Senator replied:

"I do not believe I can vote for Gov. Cullom. I am sorry to have to say it, but it is a fact. I have listened to all the arguments against the position that, under the Constitution, the Governor is ineligible, but to my mind they don't touch upon the question at all. Sec. 5 of Art. 5, to my mind, is an instruction to the members of the General Assembly that they shall not vote for Gov. Cullom. I don't object to others electing him, but I don't want to vote for him."

"Is this conclusion final?"

"Oh, if anybody can persuade me that the language of the Constitution can honestly be construed differently I should vote for him."

"Has it occurred to you that to take this position means political death?"

"I don't care whether it does or not. I can't help it. I am ready to go back to private life."

"And give up your Congressional aspirations?"

"I can't help it. I know what will be said about that, but I don't think it ought to influence me."

"But you believe the Governor will be elected?"

"I don't suppose my vote will make any difference. I think he will be elected, but I can't vote for him."

The Republicans have a majority of eleven in the Senate, and as nobody else there has evinced any disposition to kick against the caucus decree, Senator Adams' vote, it is to say, will make no difference—unless his example should prove contagious and infect some of his brother Senators with the bolting spirit. But as far as appears on the surface there are no indications that he will have any following. The danger, of course, is that should enough House members refuse to vote for Cullom Tuesday, the refusal will necessitate a joint ballot the next day. The Republicans altogether have 108 members. If everybody, Republicans and Democrats, is present and votes, 103 votes will be required to elect; otherwise a mere majority of those present and voting. In the former contingency Senator Adams and five others could tie the thing; with six others he could prevent Cullom's election. The general impression, notwithstanding some people entertained and circulated a different story yesterday, and claimed to have "Shelby on the run," is, that Mr. Adams will play the part of the "Lone Fisherman" at Springfield, and that Gov. Cullom will be elected Tuesday without waiting for a joint ballot. To engineer a successful bolt it will be necessary to have all the Democrats present and voting, and when it comes to the scratch it is just possible that some of the Democratic seats in the House may be without their customary occupants. It is possible, too, that before 12 o'clock Tuesday morning somebody may have succeeded in convincing Senator Adams that the Constitution is properly susceptible of a different meaning from that which he at present attaches to it.

WIFE-BEATING.

The Justices Generally Opposed to Whipping as a Punishment—Political Pardon Brokerage the Greater Evil.

A bill was introduced at Springfield a few days ago providing for the establishment of a whipping-post for the special benefit of the wife-beaters. It is understood that these two-legged brutes who see fit to wear out various articles of furniture on the heads of the women they have sworn to love and cherish are unanimously opposed to the passage of the bill. The idea of receiving divers and sundry lashes on their bare backs every time they indulge in their favorit diversion is very distasteful to them. They prefer rather to be sent to the bridewell and get pardoned out through the influence of an unscrupulous Alderman. A TRIBUNE reporter took occasion yesterday to ask some of the Police Justices what they thought of the proposed law. Justice Wallace, when the question was propounded to him, said he had not yet made up his mind in the premises. "I think the whipping-post a good thing on general principles," he said, "but I don't want to express my opinion in this case."

"But you have already expressed it."

"How?"

"You said the whipping-post was a good thing on general principles."

"Yes; but we are talking about the whipping-post for wife-beaters. Why, don't you know that in 50 per cent of the wife-beating cases the wife deserves the beating? She is a drunken, ignorant creature, who can be ruled only by brute force."

Justice Wallace is not a candidate for reappointment.

Justice Scully, who was for several years a police magistrate, said: "The whipping-post is a relic of barbarism, and should not be tolerated in the present age. The bill will not pass, and it ought not to. There are other ways of punishing the wife-beater, cruel as he is."

Justice Kaufmann said: "The days of whipping-posts are over. The existing laws against wife-beaters are good enough if they are enforced. What we need is a law to prevent Aldermen, and Commissioners, and politicians from securing the pardon of these men who are sent to the bridewell. Time and again I have sent men out there on $100 fines for wife-beating, only to see them released in a week or two through political influence. A thief or a wife-beater ought to receive the severest punishment afforded by the law. No wife ever does anything to merit a beating from her husband." Herein Justice Kaufmann differs from Justice Wallace.

Justice Scully, when the reporter called at his office, was out electioneering for a reappointment, and Justice Ingersoll was out of the city.

BROKERS' LAW.

The case of The People vs. Fred G. Frank & Bro., brokers at No. 99 Washington street, came up for trial before Justice Brayton, and resulted in the honorable discharge of the defendants, after full inquiry. The case had become interesting to the brokers because it involved the question of the right of a broker buying stolen coins in good faith. The original charge made by the prosecutor, Mr. Lull, was that the defendants bought the coins, nine in number, knowing them to be stolen. This charge was at once abandoned by the prosecutor, but he made a second charge that the Franks refused to give up the coins after they had been informed that they were stolen, and that therefore they were guilty of concealing stolen property. The attorneys for the defendants, Mr. Adolph Moses and Mr. John Rountree, who represented the Chicago Stock Exchange, showed the court that any person could buy money, bonds, notes payable to bearer, etc., and retain them against the owner, even if they proved to have been stolen, provided they were innocently purchased. The court acceded to the proposition of law, and in addition said that there was no criminal intent in the refusal to give up the property under a claim of right. The Stock Exchange were present in full array, and evinced the liveliest interest in the discharge of the defendants, who have long borne an honorable reputation in business circles.

SALOON LICENSES.

The Keepers Begin to Realize that There Must Be an Increase.

The Council Committee Will Take Final Action on the Subject Saturday.

The Fee for Distillers Fixed at $500—Rates Charged for Wagons.

The Committee on Licenses met in the City Clerk's office yesterday afternoon in order to complete their work, they having agreed a week ago on the fees to be charged all businesses and things authorized to be licensed by the charter, except single and double teams and saloons.

Ald. Peevey moved to reconsider the vote by which

THE DISTILLER'S FEE

was fixed at $1,000, as the brewer's fee had been set at $500. He knew of two whisky men who were not in a good condition financially. There were not many of them anyhow, and $500 was enough.

As there was a delegation of distillers present, they were requested to give their views.

Mr. Thomas Lynch said they were willing to pay something, but didn't think it would be fair to ask more from them than from the brewers. There were six distilleries in Chicago, and only five were running. In no other city was a distiller licensed, but they would be satisfied with the same amount the brewers were down for.

Ald. Peevey remarked that the brewers made $1,000 where the whisky men made $1. If $1,000 was exacted from the latter, they would feel sore and probably fight. But they would readily accede to a $500 fee.

Ald. Wanzer believed it was claimed that distilleries were more of a nuisance than brewers, as cattle were fattened on the premises.

Ald. Peevey referred to the ordinance on the subject. It prohibited the keeping of more than three in pens at one place, but no nuisance was created at the distilleries. The offal was not run into the river, but taken away in scows and dumped into the lake. As the proprietors were very careful, and kept their stables clean and sweet, the Health Department, after investigation, concluded that it was not necessary to compel the distillers to comply with the law. The cattle were no longer fed on swill. All the water and slops were drained off, and only the solid food given to the animals. The flesh was much better than formerly, and it now brought from 20 to 50 cents a hundred pounds more than that of the finest grain-fed cattle.

Mr. George Bunnigan said the breweries fed cattle, only in a different way. Their slops were carted around the city to the small stables, and the offal of the cattle went into the river through the sewers, and contaminated the lake, if that were possible. The distillers were not wealthy men. Some of them were in straightened circumstances, and not able to pay $1,000. He couldn't see where the damage they did to the city was in excess of that done by the brewers. Distillers had only one wagon, while the brewers had a dozen or more, constantly traveling over the streets. And more business was done in proportion by the brewers. The distillers were now heavily taxed by the Government, but, recognizing the great burden of the city, they were willing to submit to anything the Council saw fit to impose upon them, like all good law-abiding citizens, yet felt that they should be treated like other men doing a similar business.

Ald. Peevey renewed his motion to reconsider.

Ald. Wetherell thought the brewers might have something to say.

Ald. Peevey said the Chicago men objected to being licensed because the Milwaukee brewers, who sent their beer here and peddled it around in wagons, went scot-free. But he understood that Ald. Hildreth had a scheme which would catch the Milwaukee people.

The motion was then agreed to, and the distillers' fee fixed at $500.

Ald. Gaynor said

THE REPUTABLE MALE EMPLOYMENT AGENTS

had held a meeting and requested that their license be fixed at $500, instead of $25, as they wanted to drive out the frauds who were swindling people. They had asked him to say this to the committee.

Ald. Wanzer remarked that that proposition was made last year, but these agencies came under the head of "intelligence offices," and the only way the snide chaps could be driven out was by fine, and it had been made heavy.

Ald. Colvin didn't think it possible to license separately male and female intelligence offices.

Ald. Peevey was in favor of referring the matter to the Law Department for an opinion.

It was, however, dropped for the purpose of taking up

THE SALOON LICENSE.

Harry Rubens stated that the question was under consideration in the different saloonkeepers' associations, and he thought he would be able to submit a plan which would meet even the views of Ald. Wanzer and Wetherell. He therefore asked that no action be taken that day.

Ald. Wetherell thought that the committee had better complete its work and report to the Council, where the plan could be presented.

Mr. Rubens said there were a number of plans, including the opinion of the Law Department as to the district system, under consideration. One was to classify the saloons. But all were but discussed, and it would give better satisfaction if the saloonkeepers were allowed to express their wishes and come before the committee.

Ald. Wetherell said the saloonkeepers had had a year to think the matter over, and he didn't believe in delaying the report of the committee. Their action was not final.

Ald. Colvin asked Mr. Rubens how much time he wanted.

Mr. Rubens said about a week.

Ald. Colvin was in favor of granting it, and hoped his associates would concur.

Ald. Wanzer said there were delays last year, and the whole thing fell through. He didn't want that to happen this year if he could help it.

Ald. Colvin didn't think an adjournment for a week would make any difference one way or the other.

Ald. Peevey was in favor of seeing if an understanding could be arrived at, but of taking positive action next week.

Ald. Wetherell said he would be willing to wait if there was any hope of harmonizing views, but he didn't believe the saloonkeepers could bring in a scheme that would be satisfactory to him.

Ald. Peevey said if the committee took action their report could be amended in the Council.

Ald. Wanzer hoped the Aldermen and the saloonkeepers would come to a reasonable understanding, so that the committee's report could be voted upon as a whole, and not picked to pieces.

Ald. Peevey said there was bound to be opposition as every vocation or thing had its friend.

Ald. Colvin said the request of Mr. Rubens was not unreasonable, and he was in favor of deferring action for a week, to give the saloonkeepers an opportunity to submit their plan for consideration.

Ald. Wetherell asked what would be the outcome of the saloonkeepers' discussion.

Mr. Rubens answered that he himself had a definit idea on the subject, but he was simply an agent of the associations, whose members might not be in accord with his views. There were four or five associations of saloonkeepers, and there was a diversity of opinion among the members. Some were in favor of an increase of license, as it would cause a reduction of saloons and make those remaining more profitable. Others pointed to the fact which could not be contradicted, that the very worst places in Chicago could afford to pay the highest license, because of the prostitution and gambling connected with them, while the small respectable saloonkeepers could not afford to pay it. These views ought to harmonized, and he had hope that it could be done and a plan agreed upon by which the city would receive the largest revenue, evils be suppressed, and at the same time decent saloonkeepers be protected in their just interests.

Ald. Wetherell said the low places could not be suppressed by license. What was needed was

MORE MONEY TO PAY POLICEMEN

to look after them.

Ald. Wanzer believed the saloons where boys were allowed to drink could be suppressed if the penalty was revocation of their license. Such places should not be permitted to do business.

Ald. Wetherell said, while a license would not break up the saloon houses of prostitution or the saloon gambling hells, he believed it would root out the resorts for boys on the outskirts. If it didn't, the city could provide a police force that would regulate and control them.

Mr. Rubens said a license must be imposed under the city charter for regulation and not taxation. If an increased fee would not do away with the bad places, he wanted to know for what purpose the license should be raised. He would use his best endeavors to bring about some solution of the question, and could assure the committee that he was acting in good faith. He didn't ask for delay for the purpose of defeating the measure, but wanted to have a full, frank talk with the gentlemen representing the associations; and, perhaps, the committee would be better satisfied when they heard from him a week hence.

Ald. Wetherell, in view of this statement, seconded the motion to defer in order to see what came out of it—whether there would be an amicable settlement, and to get the saloonkeepers' views. But he did this with the understanding that this was to be the last delay.

The motion was then agreed to.

After some talk, the wagon fees were fixed as follows: Two-horse trucks, $10; one-horse trucks, $5; two-horse delivery-wagons, $5; one-horse delivery-wagons, $2.50.

The committee then adjourned until 2:30 Saturday afternoon.

MUSIC ON THE RAIL.

Patti, Albani, and the Lesser Lights En Route for Chicago—Season Tickets at a Premium.

The Mapleson company left Philadelphia yesterday afternoon immediately after the matinée and will arrive in this city this evening. Patti left on an earlier train, having given her last performance Friday night. She sang but four times in Philadelphia, and the uniform price of seats among the speculators and at the hotels was $10 each. Patti did not go to Baltimore, where the company appeared Jan. 1, 2, and 3. An effort was made to open a subscription for Patti nights in Baltimore, but the public there did not respond, and were not willing even to pay as much as $5 for a seat on the nights when she was expected to sing. The management consequently withdrew her, and she went direct to Philadelphia and remained there until the company had finished its Baltimore engagement. The agents of Mr. Mapleson contend that no compulsion is exercised upon the people of any city to attend Patti performances if they are not so disposed. They say that, if the people of Chicago had not manifested a great desire to hear her and subscribed liberally for the seats offered to her performances, they would have

WITHDRAWN HER ENTIRELY.

They take it to be an indication that the people of Chicago wish to hear her, and are willing to pay the prices that the management deem necessary to meet her exhorbitant demands upon them; that the subscriptions here have been larger for the single week than in any other city, not excepting New York.

With reference to the charge that some injustice had been done the public here in the sale of season seats, Mr. Crofts, the agent of Mr. Mapleson, said yesterday that it was sufficient proof of the value of the considerations offered to the public in exchange for their money that the seats for the season are now sold at a high premium by all the speculators. A lawyer who has an office in Honoré Block came to the box office shortly after the sale of season tickets had been completed and complained that he had been swindled. He declared in a very vehement manner that if the money was not refunded he would sue Mr. Mapleson for damages. He left his name and address. Shortly afterwards Mr. R. J. Walsh called and said that he wished to buy two season tickets, and was

REFERRED TO THE IRATE LAWYER.

The latter, when the negotiations were opened, immediately demanded an advance, and refused to sell the seats which he held for less than $25 each. Several instances of the same kind have come to the attention of the management. It is stated on behalf of the management that any holder of season seats who feels that he has been defrauded can easily dispose of his seats at an advance at any one of a number of agencies in the city, and, in view of this fact, they say it is not fair to assert that the public has been unfairly dealt with. All the announcements that were desired in reference to casts and performers are now before the public, and the market price of seats has not declined.

BOTH SIDES.

A TRIBUNE reporter called yesterday at the office of the Dennison Company on Dearborn street, where a sign adorned the window, "Two good seats for Patti night for sale." A nice young man was in the store, and the reporter asked him about those seats.

"I have those two seats," said he.

"What do you ask for them?" asked the reporter.

"Twenty dollars."

Mr. Faash, of the Sherman, has two season tickets, which he advertised for the price of $30 each, or $5 a night for seats in the parquet.

More Boot-Black Encouragement.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—[To the Editor.]—I have read with interest the many criticisms upon Mr. Mapleson and the extortionate charges which he makes for his wares, and I have found none of the strictures too severe. In spite of this fact, I cannot but think that some of the odium should fall upon the people who encourage him in his course by meekly submitting to his exactions because, forsooth, it happens to be fashionable to attend the performance of grand opera. There is a class of people—and not a small class either—who move in the upper circles of what is called "society," possessing infinitly more dollars than sense, and totally unable to distinguish a note from an interrogation point. It is among these people considered the "proper caper" to affect music. They attend all the principal concerts, and if a stranger makes his or her début at some public entertainment, one or more of this class is sure to find his way to the dressing-room and intrude his asininity upon the unfortunate performer. If a new work is produced, they will not hesitate to loud praise or condemn it, even though before an audience fully alive to the fact that the speaker could not for his life explain wherein a symphony differs from a syringe. Like every other class of people comprehended in the term society, this is restricted mainly from the ranks of the fair sex. These feminine fanatics, if single—they are sure to have long passed an age which might, other things being equal, have made matrimony a possible thing to them—get up "musical societies," and possibly attempt to dignify the same by prefixing the symbolious adjective, "amateur." If married, these ladies place themselves under the tuition of some "Professor," the prevailing taste running at present to the violin and its larger brother the violoncello, the latter being no doubt selected because of the graceful attitudes which must be assumed when playing it. Oh! they think music is "elegant," and swear that, were they called upon to choose between giving up their music lessons or a new dress, they would certainly keep on with their lessons. What greater proof of love could pen indite or mind conceive! This is the class of pupils who will pay Mapleson's prices, and he knows it. Can we blame him, then, or say we would not do the same? It would be a huge joke to sandwich perhaps a hundred bootblacks in among the various elegantly-gotten-up representatives of the class I have attempted to describe. They are the ones more to be blamed than Mr. Mapleson. They are the ones who make it impossible for any one but a rich person to enjoy the privilege of hearing the first artists the musical world has produced. Send in your bootblacks!

Mr. Mapleson is under enormous expense, and although his prices are more than commensurately vast, how do they compare with the exhibition now held at Central Music-Hall? Here the outfit is one man—not necessarily much of a man—a magic-lantern with accompanying views, a long stick, something similar to one often seen at the Stock-Yards, though presumably without its prod, and a few pages of guide-book committed to memory. No chorus, no orchestra, no leader, no stars, not even gas! Yet the great auditorium is totally inadequate to accommodate the crowds that flock there nightly. Whose profit is greater in proportion to the expense involved, Mapleson's or Stoddard's?

I have no sympathy for the former and certainly have none for the latter. The first, by high prices, makes it impossible for me to enjoy what the education of a life would render me peculiarly capable of appreciating. The latter's aid I do not need, as I possess a guide-book and an imagination, and can dispense with the stick.

MUSICIAN.

THE GAMBLERS.

The Law Under Which Their Implements Are Destroyed Declared Unconstitutional.

It Is Illegal for Policemen to Serve State Warrants in Gaming Cases.

What Superintendent Doyle Thinks of the Law as Laid Down by Judge Rogers.

Judge Rogers' Decision in the Gaming Cases—The Summary Destruction of Gamblers' Implements Unconstitutional.

Judge Rogers yesterday morning rendered his long-expected opinion in the "gamblers' cases," as they are called. The raid was made Dec. 5, 1882, under a warrant issued by Judge Rogers sitting as a committing magistrate.

The Judge, in deciding the cases, said the criminal code of Illinois provided for the search of houses and the seizure of "gaming apparatus or implements used and provided to be used in unlawful gaming in any gaming-house or in any building, apartment, or place resorted to for the purpose of unlawful gaming." The warrant for such search and seizure was to be issued by a Judge or Justice of the Peace when complaint was made in writing verified by affidavit, and the Judge or Justice was satisfied thereby that there was reasonable cause for such search and seizure. The law also provided for the search of the suspected house in the night time, and the seizure of the obnoxious property and of the persons in whose possession it was found, for a forcible entrance when necessary, and for the return of stolen or embezzled property to the owner, and that "all the other things seized by virtue of such warrants shall be burnt or otherwise destroyed, under the direction of the Judge, Justice, or court." Under that law the present seizures were made, and a large amount of property used for gambling purposes was seized. The warrant was issued to the Chief of Police instead of to the Sheriff.

THE CRIMINAL CODE OF ILLINOIS

made gaming of all kinds, the keeping of common gaming-houses and tables or other apparatus for the purposes of gaming for money, illegal, and provided for penalties to be inflicted on those guilty of such illegal and immoral practices, the penalties ranging from a fine of $100 up to a fine of $500 and five years in State's Prison. Those penalties would only be inflicted on conviction after trial by jury in the Criminal Court. The proceeding by search warrant signed in the night time of property or things used or kept to be used as gaming apparatus, was a summary one, consisting only of complaint, warrant, seizure, bringing of property and the possessor thereof before a Judge or Justice, the keeping of it under the direction of the magistrate so long as necessary for the purpose of being produced as evidence on any trial, and then burning or destroying it or otherwise, under the direction of the Judge or Justice. There was no trial by jury, nor in fact by the Judge or Justice, required. The only evidence required in any part of the proceedings was a complaint in writing verified by affidavit, in which the complainant was to state his belief or the facts set forth. Upon that the Judge was required to issue his warrant, and the property was brought before him, and he was to direct its safe-keeping for a time and then its destruction. The attorneys for the gamblers claimed, first, that a Judge had no right to sit as a committing magistrate in any case, while a mere Justice of the Peace. But a Circuit Judge was not a Justice of the Peace, and the Legislature had a right under the Constitution of the State to confer such jurisdiction as in its judgment was thought proper on the Circuit Courts and Judges of those courts. Sec. 29 of Art. 6 of the Constitution expressly provided that "all officers, where not otherwise provided for in this article, shall perform such duties as is or may be provided by law," and in that was found plenary power in the Legislature to require Judges to peform the duties prescribed in the criminal code of whatsoever nature and however those duties were to conflict with any constitutional rights or duties. Whether Justices or police magistrates could have such powers conferred upon them was not a question in the case. The next objections made by the defense were that no charge was made against the gamblers, and no punishment provided by the statute for being found in possession of gaming implements, and that the warrant could not be served or

EXECUTED BY ANY POLICE OFFICER OF THE CITY.

It did not necessarily follow if the Captain of Police who executed the warrant had no authority to do so that the persons arrested should be discharged. The city charter expressly conferred power on policemen to arrest, with or without process, any person who should be found violating any ordinance of the city or village or any criminal law of the State, and if necessary to detain such person in custody over night or Sunday in any safe place, or until they could be brought before the proper magistrate. The testimony in the present cases showed the defendants were arrested in a common gaming-house while gaming was in progress—"found" in the violation of a criminal law of the State. The officers were authorized both under the statute and common law to make the arrests, and they need not seek protection for such acts under the warrant. True, they were not Sheriffs or Constables, but in making the arrests the officers were protected by the law. The old charter of Chicago gave policemen all the common law and statutory powers of constables in Cook County, except for civil process. That provision, however, had not been reënacted in the new charter and had not been continued in force because it was inconsistent with other provisions of the new charter. Under the latter, policemen could not serve State warrants, but the Legislature should amend the law in that respect. The warrants in the present case were directed to the Sheriff or any constable, and such direction was in strict compliance with the statute. A Captain of police could not execute it, and his return thereon was therefore without authority of law. But supposing the warrant was properly executed,

WAS THE STATUTE JUST AND CONSTITUTIONAL

which in terms authorized the seizure and summary destruction of the property without notice to the owner and without trial by the court or a jury? There was no doubt the articles seized were gaming implements. Gaming houses were common nuisances, and punishable criminally. And there were classes of public nuisance which could be abated by indictment or without indictment by the person injured, but in all cases where the summary abatement of nuisances by direction of the city authorities or by individuals injuriously affected by them was allowed the matter or thing to be destroyed or removed must be a nuisance in itself. When the nuisance created by or from the use of property, that use must be such as to create a tangible injury to the person of another, or such as rendered the employment of property essentially uncomfortable; and in all such cases it was the use of the property that was to be suppressed, and the property itself could not be destroyed, although the person who by such use had created the nuisance might be pursued, indicted, and on conviction be punished. In all such cases, the parties complaining were not to be their own judges; they should follow the methods prescribed by law. Though a house of ill-fame and a gambling-house were public nuisances, yet no nuisance whose effect was merely moral could be abated except by the courts, by the administration of such punishment as would be likely to cause the parties to desist, and individuals would not be justified in their tearing down, assaulting, or in any manner injuring the house or demolishing the furniture, or doing any other unlawful act. The remedy was by indictment, and the destruction of house and furniture was not necessary to its abatement. Persons and property were subject to many restraints and burdens in order to secure the general comfort. The Legislature undoubtedly had the power to impose such restraints, but the power to establish reasonable laws was subject to the limitations imposed by the Constitution of the United States and of the several States.

THE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY SUMMARILY

without process of law or trial by jury had been recognized as a proper exercise of police power in cases of nuisances per se. But tables, etc., were not in and of themselves a nuisance. It was the gaming contrary to law and good morals which constituted the nuisance, and then the remedy was by indictment and not by destruction of the implements. The articles used in gaming were property, notwithstanding their use in illegal, immoral, and criminal practices. No statute of Illinois, no provision of the city charter, and no ordinance of the Common Council had declared such articles a nuisance per se. CThe constitution provided that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, and guaranteed the right of trial by jury as heretofore enjoyed. Yet the statute in question authorized a seizure of property without any trial or examination on a single complaint under oath that the complainant believed certain property was being used in unlawful gaming. There was no decision to be found by any Supreme Court of any State that sustained the validity of such statutes, but on the contrary many courts with similar Constitutions to that of Illinois had decided similar statutes to be absolutely void as contrary to their constitutions. The statutes of Illinois provided penalties for all offenses and crimes, and prescribed the modes of procedure according to the due course of the law. The Legislature had attempted to change those wise principles and modes of procedure, but in so doing had departed so widely that no court of last resort could do otherwise than declare its action a violation of the constitution

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

"The Black Flag" company left for New York last night via the Fort Wayne Road.

W. H. Wellington, of Boston, and A. P. Grineford, of Marquette, are at the Leland.

Dr. Anderson, President of the Chicago University, has assumed control of the college organ, known as the *Volante*.

S. K. Macy, Burlington, Ia.; Mr. and Mrs. A. Lester, St. Paul; C. Stanley, Winnipeg; Frank Farrell, New York, are at the Sherman.

C. W. Frye and G. P. Leonard, Boston; C. D. Ballard, New York; F. W. Davis, Cleveland; and J. R. Morse, Salt Lake, are at the Tremont.

The Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, who has been visiting in Chicago for several days with his daughter and niece, has returned home.

Emery A. Storrs will lecture for the benefit of the Town of Lake Citizens' League Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the M. E. church, corner of Winter and Forty-third streets.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago National Bank yesterday elected the following officers: President, J. R. Walsh; Vice-President, J. M. Adsit; Cashier, H. H. Nash; Assistant Cashier, J. M. Adsit Jr.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Monasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 18 degrees above zero: 10 a. m., 14; 12 m., 17; 3 p. m., 15; 6 p. m., 12; 8 p. m., 7. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.09; 8 p. m., 29.40.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' National Bank, held yesterday, the following officers were elected: C. B. Blair, President; C. J. Blair, Vice-President; F. W. Crosby, Second Vice-President; John A. Kelly, Cashier.

The Humane Society for the last three days has been flooded with complaints of cruelty and accidents to both animals and children, and the officers were on the streets late last night attending to the sufferings of those who could not speak for themselves.

Mr. and Mrs. John Davenport, Denver; R. T. Gould and A. Irving, New York; J. C. Logan, San Francisco; F. Allis, St. Paul; Mr. and Mrs. L. Munroe, Montreal; V. Thompson, New York; E. A. Willis, Boston, and G. G. Barnum, St. Paul, are at the Palmer.

Mr. Nelson Ludington, who was stricken with apoplexy a day or two ago, was somewhat better yesterday, recognizing members of his family for the first time since his illness, but the physicians regard his case as extremely critical yet and have little hopes of his recovery.

The Rev. C. L. Goodell, D.D., of St. Louis, has accepted the invitation of the Sons of Vermont to be present at their banquet, and will deliver a short address. Dr. Goodell is one of the most eloquent and powerful speakers in the West, and is a loyal son of the old Green Mountain State.

Justice Scully yesterday held A. C. Jordan to the Criminal Court in $500 bail on a charge of perjury. Jordan is the Marshalltown, Ia., merchant who has been having so much trouble with Brown, Thomas & Co. over the possession of a lot of goods. The alleged perjury grew out of this trouble.

During the month of December there were thirty patients treated in the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children, sixty-four in the dispensary, and eleven outside, making a total of 105. The money donations amounted to $305. Books and toys were also received for the children and a fine Christmas dinner given them.

Last evening Mr. Theo F. Lawrence was called upon by his employés previous to his leaving on an extended trip to Cuba with his wife and family and was presented with an elegant Knight Templar cross. Mr. John A. Shanley made the presentation in behalf of his co-workers. Mr. Lawrence responded with much feeling.

Thomas Kane, of No. 233 Randolph street, who was arrested by an officer of a private detective agency as a man who committed a murder in Cedar Rapids, Ia., several years ago, proved to be the wrong man. He returned from Cedar Rapids yesterday morning, and threatens to obtain satisfaction from some quarter for his unwarranted arrest.

The ordination of the Rev. H. P. Hanson at the English Lutheran Mission, corner of Noble and Ohio streets, will take place on Thursday, the 18th, at 7:30 p. m., when the services will be conducted by the Rev. H. Huttecor, of Lena, Ill., President of the Synod of Northern Illinois, and the sermon will be delivered by the Rev. L. M. Hollman, of this city.

A correspondent wishes to call the attention of the Humane Society to the condition of the horses on the different street-car lines during the present slippery weather. He claims that they are smoothly shod and it is nearly impossible for them to keep on their feet between the tracks, saying that he has seen the horses on a car fall five or six times in going as many blocks.

There were probably 300 people in attendance at the prayer-meeting in the Second Presbyterian Church at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The Rev. Dr. McPherson, the pastor, led the meeting. Most of the Presbyterian pastors of the South Side were in attendance and took an active part in the services. The general expression of those who took part was that today's services might be the most successful of the series.

The subscribers to the stock of the proposed new private driving-park, to be located near Englewood, are to meet next Wednesday afternoon at the Grand Pacific Hotel to consider a plan of organization and other matters of interest pertaining to the project. The understanding is that some $300,000 is to be spent on the enterprise, and it is proposed to illuminate the grounds with electric lights, and build fountains, put up statuary, etc.

At the annual meeting of the Chicago Musicians' Protective Union the following officers were elected: President, John C. Clunet; Vice-President, Paul Winkler; Financial Secretary, W. H. Worth; Corresponding Secretary, James Roddy; Treasurer, William Schmitz; Trustees, J. C. Cluett, W. H. Worth, William Schmitz, F. P. Buiger, Paul Winkler, James Roddy, William Fiedler, J. T. Moss, William Ziech.

Dr. Whiteford, Mr. and Mrs. E. Howard, Mrs. F. B. Brydges, M. Power, and Mrs. James Putnam, Winnipeg; J. H. Barnes, Peoria; Judge B. A. Cousens, Texas; M. L. Sykes, New York; S. S. Merrill, Milwaukee; W. C. Blancy, Oxford, England; Seth Hicks, London, England; Mr. and Mrs. Vale Hobbs, Liverpool, England; Dr. Frank Howard, St. Paul; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. De Long, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Shepard, New York, are at the Grand Pacific.

Last evening Mr. John L. Stoddard lectured on "Days in Rome: a Winter on the Tiber," at Central Music-Hall. There was a large audience present, which the lecturer kept interested until the close by his graphic pictures, and lucid, and clear, and interesting summary of his experience during a residence in Rome. Mr. Stoddard is not only interesting but amusing, and his lectures furnish a fund of information which can only be gained by years of travel in Europe.

At about half-past 9 o'clock last night, as the passenger-train from Danville was entering the city over the Eastern Illinois Road, a misplaced switch sent it crashing into a freight-train which stood upon another track. The engine was pretty badly wrecked and several freight-cars were smashed to pieces. The engineer and fireman were both injured, but the passengers escaped with few bruises. The accident occurred near the Fifty-fifth street crossing and delayed the train a couple of hours.

An old lady, handsomely attired, was crossing the Wells street bridge yesterday afternoon when she was observed to stop suddenly and lean against the railing for support. Before assistance could reach her she had sunk to the sidewalk unconscious. A carriage was procured, and in this she was conveyed to the drug store under the Briggs House. She died, however, in a few moments. It was soon learned that the lady was a Mrs. Randolph, and that her home was at No. 12 Menomonee street. The body was removed to that number in the Harrison street patrol wagon.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Dr. J. W. Gross, of Aurora, Ill., who died so suddenly Friday night in his room at the Palmer House. The jury was made up of gentlemen found loitering in the rotunda of the hotel. Dr. Ogden, who was called to attend the deceased just before death took place, expressed the opinion that death was caused by congestion of the heart and lungs. Other witnesses testified that Dr. Gross's father and sister died in the same unaccountable manner, while apparently enjoying good health. The jury found that the deceased came to his death "from some unknown cause," there being an evident desire on their part to see a post-mortem examination in the case.

A mass-meeting of all sympathizers with the suffering people of Ireland has been called for Sunday afternoon, Jan. 21, at West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall to devise means for the immediate relief of the evicted people, who are reported to be starving by the roadsides in the country districts. The committee having the arrangements in charge say they believe this a better cause than attempting to pay off an immense debt on an individual's estate or making presents to those who are not needy or suffering from the pangs of hunger. Prominent speakers have been invited for the occasion, including his Honor Mayor Harrison, all the Circuit Judges, and numerous orators of local standing. Several divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will be present in regalia, with bands of music.

Wednesday evening a sleighing party from the city took possession of the residence of George Clapp, Esq., of Oak Park, bringing with them their caterer and music. After the surprise to their host and hostess had in a measure worn off the latter were again shocked by the presentation, in a few well-chosen and feeling remarks by Mr. Edgar G. Stearns (on behalf of the Chicago employés of the Goodyear Rubber Company), of an elegant silver service, consisting of tea-set, cake basket, forks, spoons, fruit and butter dishes to match. The testimonial showed the very kindly feelings borne by the young gentlemen towards Mr. Clapp, the manager of the Western interests of the company.

Messrs. Scanlan, Connolly, and Ryan, the Constables' committee appointed to employ an attorney to prosecute those Constables who were not properly elected, but through trades or other hocus-pocus are serving in that capacity, held a meeting last night in the rear of Justice Prindiville's office on Clark street. They had engaged Frank S. Wigley, Esq., as their attorney, and he was present and had an informal consultation with them. It was decided that he should be present Monday morning at 10 o'clock, when the Constables are required to file their bonds before Judge Prendergast, and that a general meeting of Constables should be held Monday evening at the same place. What steps will be taken against the bogus Constables it is not decided as yet.

Patrick Hart, one of the employés of the Union Iron & Steel Works Company, had a narrow escape from death yesterday afternoon. He was standing on a flat-car in the rear of a train and leaned over to signal the engineer when a sudden jolt threw him between the cars and directly in front of the wheels which rolled just far enough to catch him about the hips, partially crushing him and pinning him to the track so that he could not move. His cries attracted the attention of his companions and about fifty of the employés of the mill ran to his aid, moving the car far enough to allow his body to be taken out. He was removed to his brother's home, No. 3 Nut street, where he was examined by Drs. Dibble and Ebersold, who found that his left thigh had been fractured and his left arm badly bruised, but they think that he will recover.

The mention in yesterday's law-court proceedings of the case of J. O. Wakem was not in all respects accurate. After the injunction was modified allowing Wakem to pay any claims against the company he consulted, on behalf of himself, Mr. George H. Kettelle, a well-known attorney, for the purpose of knowing if he was restrained in any way from paying any of the just debts of the company. Mr. Kettelle went with Wakem to the court and carefully examined the injunction, also the modification of the injunction, and assured Wakem that there was nothing to prevent him from paying any just liability of the company, including that of his wife. A short time after, in order to avoid doing anything wrong, Wakem went to the court and took extracts from the injunction and the modification and submitted them to Mr. Kettelle, who again informed him that he was not prevented in any way from paying back any moneys lent by Mrs. Wakem to the company, and that it was his duty to do so. All this Mr. Kettelle confirmed by affidavit. It was more than a month after this that Mr. Kettelle was asked to take charge of Mrs. Wakem's claims against the company. The attorney originally retained by Wakem is now a Judge and could not conduct the case. He therefore consulted with Mr. Kettelle, who was not an "adversary's lawyer."

The name of Weisenbaun appeared on the records of the Humane Society last March, and the family of five children has been under its protection ever since. They were first found destitute, and relieved; then the mother became ill, and was removed to the County Hospital, and admittance gained for the children to the Home for the Friendless. The mother returned home, and one day reported to the society that she believed her husband had deserted her, and once more the society secured relief. The next news was that the mother had died and the oldest girl had fled to the Home for the Friendless to escape the criminal assaults of the father, who threatened to kill her if she exposed him, and at the same time the other four children were at the Twelfth Street Station in a destitute condition, and the father with them. The Humane officers, while listening to the story of the wronged girl at the home, telephoned the police at the Twelfth Street Station to bring the father and children there, and arrested Weisenbaun immediately upon his arrival. Upon examination before Justice Wallace, the testimony of a physician being given, Weisenbaun was held under $500 bonds to the Criminal Court, and the following day the children were surrendered to the home. Last Friday the trial was concluded, and Weisenbaun convicted of incest and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. The outraged child is frail and delicate-looking, and appears much younger than 14 years, the age she claims. She is modest and retiring in her manner, and bears no evidence of being the offspring of one so brutal as Adam Weisenbaun.

A HOME SMASH.

The outgoing Michigan Southern express, known as No. 6, while starting out at 5:15 o'clock last night collided near Polk street with the incoming express train No. 7, a misplaced switch causing the accident. Neither train was moving at a rapid rate, but the shock was a severe one, partially demolishing the engine drawing No. 6, and badly wrecking one of the baggage cars and two of the passenger coaches of the outgoing train. Both engineers and firemen saw that a collision was inevitable when the trains were less than fifty yards apart, and after shutting off steam and applying the brakes they jumped and escaped uninjured. Passengers of both trains were considerably shaken up, but no bones were broken and no serious injury of any sort reported. The wreck caused a blockade, as one of the passenger coaches was thrown off its trucks, and, as part of the baggage had to be transferred, the outgoing express did not leave the city until after 8 o'clock.

A FEMALE FRAUD.

On Thursday afternoon, while the family of Mr. D. K. Hill, of No. 1222 Michigan avenue, were at dinner, a woman rang the door-bell, and she was admitted. She claimed to be a Mrs. Norton, the wife of the policeman on the beat, and she asked for Mrs. Hill. The lady came out, and the woman told a most sorrowful story of a female in distress, lying upon straw in a barn on an alley off Twenty-fifth street, between Wabash avenue and State street. The Norton alleged that this woman gave birth to a babe two weeks ago; that her husband had deserted her; that the woman was uncared for; and that her child had died for want of sustenance, and money was needed at once to bury it. Mrs. Hill did not give any money, as it happened, but looked up the case, and found that the Norton woman is an impostor. She has learned that she has been telling the same story in various guises on the South Side, and the public should be on the watch for her.

A BIRTHDAY STAR.

Commissioner M. Wasserman was last evening surprised at his saloon by a number of his friends, who waited upon him and presented him with a magnificent solid gold five-pointed star, with a large diamond in the centre, valued at $350. It was Mr. Wasserman's 35th birthday. S. B. Chase made the presentation speech, which was appropriately responded to by Mr. Wasserman. An evening of good fellowship with song and story was passed, the Swedish Quintet Club rendering some choice pieces. Among those present were Commissioner Fred Sommer, J. Darcy, Joseph Chesterfield Mackin, M. C. McDonald, Theodore Gestefeldt, William Meyer, John G. Neumeister, Hilmar Stephani, Harry Rubens, Morris Wasserman, Hugh McLaughlin, Carl Herting, S. B. Chase, John W. Crawford, Pete Hansbrough, J. P. Donnelly, Henry Leeb, George Kersten, John Parkes. Shortly after midnight Nitschke's band serenaded Mr. Wasserman at his residence, No. 200 Illinois street.

A COLD NIGHT CATCHES THEM.

It was a cold night for the "bums" last night, and if one of the fraternity possessed a solitary nickel he hastened very early in the evening to invest in a beer, with which came the accompanying right to sit around till closing up time. The saloons were full at midnight, and then the army of ragged, beery, unwashed, thinly-clad tramps was turned out to find a stopping-place for the rest of the night. Some possessed the requisite 10 cents to purchase a bed in a basement lodging-house; others begged enough; others sought lodging at the stations, while a great many, staggering under a load of vile whisky, stumbled along until their unsteady legs gave way beneath them and they sank to the ground an unconscious mass of filth to be run in by the first policeman who chanced to pass. The patrol wagons were kept busy all night, and many a poor devil with hands, feet, ears, and nose frozen was given a warm cell after having the frost taken out of the "bitten" members. The bridewell will receive a large installment of candidates for the various departments to-day.

NOT A HAPPY FAMILY.

A cell at the Desplaines Street Station contained Mary Roscia's wife, a lady young woman about 28 years of age, and four children, the eldest nearly 11 and the youngest 3 years of age. The mother is booked as a disorderly and the children as destitute. The family has had no home for a long time, the father, a coal-heaver, being a shiftless sort of a fellow. According to the wife's statement, who is sick a good deal and who will not provide for her and the children even when he is well. She supported them by working, scrubbing, washing, and house-cleaning until for two months ago, when she broke down and had to give up. She says she is too weak to work, though as long as she was able to get upon her knees she scrubbed to earn money for the children. When she had to quit altogether she began living around with such of her friends among the poor people as would take her in and give her a place on the floor away from the cold freezing weather. She feared that the officers were going to put her children in an asylum on the North Side, but said that she would not allow them to be given away or placed where she could not get at them, for as soon as she gets well enough she will get a room and have them with her. The officers say that Roach and his wife are addicted to liquor, and that between the two the children fare badly. They propose to put the children where they will be taken care of, and see that the mother, who is really sick, shall receive proper attention.

PLUCKED BY THE GAMBLERS.

While Judge Rogers was preparing his decision the police kept under cover somewhat, but the gamblers, as every one except Mayor Harrison is well aware, kept right on plundering the men drawn into their net just as though no decision was pending, or as though they knew it would be in their favor. Victor N. Brandt, a brother of the well-known attorney of that name, says that during the last two weeks he has "dropped" about $300 at Sheedy & Hines' gambling-house, No. 119 Dearborn street. He went to Chief Doyle yesterday afternoon to lodge a complaint against Messrs. Sheedy & Hines, but the Chief, in whose breast the unfavorable decision of Judge Rogers was rankling, told him to sweat out a warrant, which would be given to some Constable to execute, and not to a police officer. So young Brandt swore out a warrant before Justice Brayton for the arrest of Sheedy and Hines on the charge of keeping a common gaming-house, and the warrant is now in the hands of Constable George Hartman, who says he will bring the men in, but will not interrupt any of the games.

LOCAL ITEMS.

A photographed pose of the Jersey Lily, in which she wears a white wrapper, is extensively circulated and is said to strongly resemble a similar one of John McCullough as "Virginius" both in face and figure, only John is better looking.

Call at H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College to get good stenographers, typewriters, or other office help.

Why are squashes and girls alike? Because they both have to be mashed before they can press your lips.

Teas and coffees retailed at wholesale prices at Blackall's stores, 173 State, 49 Clark, and 172 West Madison street.

A French woman says that she can read people's fortunes by the lines on their feet. She probably tells some of her customers that they will be pretty well corned.

Years of experience, close application, and honest goods have made Corticelli spool silk the most popular in the market.

In a Cincinnati court-room the other day a witness swore that he never saw his mother-in-law and did not know her name. It made the jury so wild with envy that they forgot all about the case and could not agree on a verdict. What is it we have heard about a wise child that knows its own father?

The "Williams" folding bed, the best in the world, is manufactured and sold by Wirts & Scholle, 222 Wabash.

In some portions of the West the only observance of Christmas is to trim the trees with horse-thieves.

The elegant overcoats and winter suits made by Reinhardt, the merchant tailor, cor. Dearborn and Jackson, cannot be excelled.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton advises billiards for girls of the period. If a girl handles a billiard-cue as dexterously as she throws a stone the man four feet to the left of her is likely to have an eye poked out.

The best opera-glasses that are brought to this country are imported and sold by Rowe Brothers, jewelers, 105 State street.

Boucicault must have been "all broke up." He wished that Adam had died with all his ribs in his body.—*Toledo American.* And bowled with anguish, "Not this Eve, s'mother Eve."—*N. Y. Enterprise.* Adam had all the ribs and Eve the ribbons.

No photographs excel those produced by Joshua Smith, 206 North Clark street.

Most men will chin and dodge and come back at you on any argument, but no man will allow another to split hairs on the question of "Next!" in a barber-shop when it's his turn.

A young man in New York, who was rejected by an actress, carried off her sister. He should have been satisfied with the "sack" she gave him. He wanted a cloak to hide his feelings.

Big bargains in boots and shoes during January. G. G. Pierce, 231 West Madison.

Buck & Rayner's fragrant Dentifrice preserves and beautifies the teeth.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following licenses were taken out yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
Frank Pokorner, Chicago	21
Annie Sack, Chicago	20
Frank Casensky, Chicago	23
Marie Rennes, Chicago	24
Peter Conroths, Chicago	21
Gertrude Borkhart, Chicago	18
Maty Hankot, Chicago	24
Anna Holl, Chicago	23
Jan Gerwyski, Chicago	22
Katayna Wrus, Chicago	20
Jan Sipek, Chicago	21
Felipina Palka, Chicago	19
Andrew F. Nordgren, Chicago	23
Louisa U. Norman, Chicago	20
Edward Feltham, Chicago	30
Mattie E. Rogers, Wilherford, Tex	21
Matthias Thome, Chicago	30
Louisa Ludwig, Chicago	21
Henry McDonald, Chicago	26
Maggie E. McDonald, Chicago	22
John C. Ayers, Chicago	21
Annie J. Thornton, Chicago	21
Frans Staecker, Chicago	39
Kate Dietz, Chicago	21
William Brand, Chicago	21
Mary O'Neil, Chicago	21
John W. Moore, Hyde Park	20
Lucy B. Orlup, Chicago	22
Joseph Ln Rosik, Chicago	32
Kataryna Prorok, Chicago	19
Emil Neusdorf, Chicago	21
Emma Scherar, Chicago	19
Louis Bohn, Chicago	26
Zelma Lipharth, Chicago	18
Terrence O'Brien, Chicago	35
Mary Enzan, Chicago	28
Charles Hillberg, Chicago	23
Elma Carlson, Chicago	20
Joseph Simpior, Chicago	33
Mary O'Mara, Chicago	32
George B. Parkhurst, Elgin	30
Minnie Manthey, Elgin	21
James Greenham, Chicago	34
Ellen Ryan, Chicago	23
Frank Wanicek, Chicago	23
Mori Lednan, Chicago	21
Isydor Stroj, Chicago	21
Frances Lipinski, Chicago	20
Adolph F. Anderson, Chicago	27
Annie Paulson, Chicago	30
Anton Sobeslar, Chicago	20
Christine Zapcek, Chicago	21
Owen Donahue, Chicago	24
Ellen McManus, Chicago	30
John P. Nahlen, Chicago	26
Carrie L. Hall, Davenport, Ia	21
Frantisek Pul, Chicago	21
Paulina Deijja, Chicago	18
August Hargedon, Lake View	27
Agnes Rodtka, Chicago	18
John Rupp, Chicago	27
Annie Hoerner, Chicago	22
Clinton G. Meeker, Chicago	25
Mabel B. French, Chicago	20
Jan Poteracki, Chicago	25
Konstancya Gromcsky, Chicago	21
Herman Brose, Chicago	31
Aegust Radow, Chicago	26
Philip L. Theobald, Chicago	25
Elizabetha Theobald, Chicago	23
Joseph Franeau, Chicago	24
Florence de Labonrseler, Chicago	17
William Burr, Chicago	25
Hannorah Colter, Chicago	25
James M. Tobin, Chicago	30
Julia Lee, Chicago	24
James Dalton, Chicago	30
Mary J. Kerwin, Chicago	25

MARRIAGES.

VAN BUREN—MILLIS—At the Central Church of Christ, Mr. Charles Van Buren and Miss Jessie Millis were united in marriage by the Rev. Henry S. Sobinger, Jan. 7. After the ceremony they were served with an elegant supper at the home of the bride. After many congratulations by their friends they started on the 9:30 train for New York for a short stay. At home after the 20th.

WILLIAMS—BROWN—Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, in the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, the Rev. Canon Knowles officiating, Mary Alice, daughter of Paul Brown, the artist, to Mr. Thomas Dyer Williams, late of Philadelphia.

CHILDS—CAMPBELL—Jan. 2, the marriage ceremony of Mr. John Childs to Miss Jean Campbell was performed at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. E. C. Oggel.

MUNCEY—CARPENTER—On Tuesday, Jan. 9, at the residence of W. B. Hoag, Esq., Thomasboro, Ill., by the Rev. F. M. Williams, Frederick A. Muncey and Mrs. Hannah Carpenter, all of Chicago. No cards.

MOORE—ORLUP—At the residence of the Rev. E. F. Williams, 311 Drexel-boulevard, Jan. 13, 1883, John W. Moore to Lucie B. Orlup.

OWEN—EAGER—Jan. 11, Mr. Samuel D. Owen to Miss Julia Eager, both of Lake View.

DEATHS.

WILSON—Judge R. S. Wilson was buried in the Town of Bailiff, State of New York, in the family burying-ground, not in New York, as supposed.

RANDOLPH—Suddenly, of heart-disease, Saturday, Jan. 13, Mrs. Adelia F. Randolph, relict of the late Robert J. Randolph, of Buffalo, N. Y.

MARKHAM—Jan. 12, 1883, John Markham, aged 64 years, a native of the County Clare, Ireland.

Funeral Sunday morning at 9:30 a. m. by Church of the Nativity, to Chicago & Northwestern Depot, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

MORRIS—Of pneumonia, at Quincy, Ill., Jan. 13, Margaret, wife of C. E. Morris, mother of Edward Morris and Mrs. L. R. Winterbotham, of this city.

Remains interred in Oakwood Cemetery, Joliet, Ill., Jan. 15.

DEATHS.

VALLEE—At Beloit, Jan. 13, 1883, Capt. J. F. Vallee.

HOPKINSON—The funeral of Mr. Charles Hopkinson will take place at Rosehill on Monday, Jan. 15. Special train from Wells-st. depot at 11 o'clock a. m. Services at the chapel.

SERSION—Jan. 13, 1883, at the residence of his parents, James, beloved son of John and Ann Sersion, aged 4 years and six months.

Funeral Monday, Jan. 15, by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

WATERMAN—On Friday, Jan. 12, at the residence of his son-in-law, Leslie Lewis, in Hyde Park, John Waterman, in his 74th year.

Funeral Monday, at 1:30 p. m.

☞ Boston and Worcester (Mass.) papers please copy.

BECKWITH—Jan. 12, our darling Mattie, 6 years 6 months, daughter of Charles L. and Alice W. Beckwith.

Burial at Mount Greenwood Cemetery at 3 p. m. today.

HESS—At his residence, 62 Sedgwick-st., Wednesday, Jan. 3, of quick consumption of the lungs, Dr. W. H. Hess, of 42 South Clark-st.

RIDDELL—On the 13th inst., at 92 Burling-st., Ada Mary Riddell, the dearly-beloved daughter of Isabella and the late Walter Riddell, aged 15 years and 4 months.

YOCUM—At Pullman, Ill., of typhoid-fever, J. Kennard Yocum, aged 31 years and 7 days.

The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

KEMP—Jan. 13, at the home of her niece, Mrs. Arthur Johnston, South Evanston, Mrs. Harriet Kemp, sister of the late Charles Cookson, Lake View, Cook County, in her 71st year.

Her remains will leave for Rosehill at 1 o'clock Sunday, Jan. 14.

EVANS—At Chemung, Ill., Jan. 12, 1883, at 1:30 p. m., Mrs. Ann E. Evans, wife of Daniel D. Evans, aged 61 years.

Funeral Monday, Jan. 15, at 2 p. m., from the Northwestern Depot, by carriages to Rosehill.

REA—At the residence of her son, Jan. 13, Thomas Rea, 629 West Superior-st., Grace Rea, of old age, aged 85 years.

Funeral Monday, 15th, to St. Columbkill's Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by cars to Calvary. Friends of the family invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

D. J. LYON WILL TUESDAY EVENING deliver the dedicatory address at the dedication ceremonies to be held by Demolay Lodge Knights of Pythias at their new hall in this city.

NEXT TUESDAY EVENING THE Rev. James M. Pullman, D. D., the well-known Universalist divine, of New York, will deliver a lecture on "Manhood Building" at St. Paul's Church, Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st. The lecture is given under the auspices of the Young People's Association of St. Paul's. Dr. Pullman is one of the highest-priced and most popular lecturers in the East this year. The lecture above announced will be the only one he will deliver in the West.

OWING TO THE CONFUSION IN-cident upon putting in a new boiler, the Foundlings' Home will not be open for visitors till Tuesday, the 23d inst.

THERE WILL BE A REGULAR MEETing of the Chicago Historical Society at its rooms, No. 142 Dearborn-av., Tuesday, at 7:30 p. m. A question of amending the constitution will be considered, after which a paper entitled "Robert René Cavelier de la Salle" will be read by Edward G. Mason, Esq., and a portrait of La Salle, painted by G. P. A. Healy, will be presented to the society in behalf of Marshall Field, Esq.

THE POPULAR AND GENTLEMANLY proprietor of the National Hotel has just received a New-Year's present from his beautiful young wife in the shape of a 14-pound boy, and Dan wishes that he will become as popular as the hero of New Orleans, as he was born on the National battle-day of that city, the 8th inst.

THE "Parisian Suit Co."

Seal Sacques AND DOLMANS, ALSO Fur-Lined CARMENTS, CARMENTS, CARMENTS, CARMENTS, CARMENTS, AT HALF PRICE.

CLAFLIN & CO.'S

Entire stock of Seal-Skin Sacques and Dolmans, also Fur-Lined Garments, will be offered by us on Monday Morning, Jan. 15, at

HALF PRICE.

This is the greatest opportunity ever offered to buy the above class of goods at such low prices.

PARISIAN SUIT CO.,
State and Monroe-sts.,
Under Palmer House.
PROBY & TUTTLE, - Proprietors.

Seal Sacques, Seal Dolmans.

We are now showing our NEW DESIGNS in above goods at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

H. H. BROMWELL & CO.,
161 STATE-ST.

TRUNK LIPMAN'S

Tourists, Travelers, Economists, should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c., it will pay. No. 144 State-st.

Loan Office, 99 Madison-st. Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

ROTHSCHILD'S
158 State-st.

This is usually considered the dull season of the year, but not so with me; which is easily accounted for by my selling goods at such

Unapproachable Low Prices!

I prefer selling goods NOW at cost, or even at a loss, rather than carry them over to another season. My object in so doing is to reduce stock previous to the enlargement of my establishment. During the coming week I will inaugurate a special sale of

SILKS, VELVETS and PLUSHES.

I do not intend to enumerate all the attractions of this Great Sale. I give but a partial list in hopes to convey some idea of the wide range of prices, and I beg my many friends and patrons to believe me when I say that the lady who fails to visit this sale will miss

A CHANCE THAT MAY NEVER OCCUR AGAIN!

At 49c.
100 pcs. All-Silk Brocades,
In Wine, Bordeaux, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive, and Myrtle Green. These goods cost 87½ to import.

300 pcs. Silk Velvets, $1.19,
Former price $2; in Wine Color, Cardinal, Myrtle Green, New Blue, Metal Bronze, Olive, Prune, and Brown.

500 yds. Black Satin,
Of superior quality, 24 inches wide,
88c,
Worth $1.50.

At $1.63.
75 pcs. Extra Heavy Blk. Silk Plush.
I have reduced these from $1.50.

250 pcs. Colored Silks,
In all the leading colors,
57c.
Reduced from $1.

1,000 yds. Satin Merveilleux
In Ruby Red, at
$1.22.
Would be cheap at $2.

BLACK DRESS SILKS
Of the Celebrated Manufacturers,
Antoine Guinet & Cie, Bellon, Fries & Connoly, and Bonnet & Cie, Lyons, France.
At $1.00.
This is the best Silk in America for the price. I have sold this Silk until now at $1.37.

75c Gros Grain Dress Silk for	50c
87½ Gros Grain Dress Silk for	75c
$1.00 Gros Grain Dress Silks for	75c
$1.25 Gros Grain Dress Silks for	87½c
$1.37 Gros Grain Dress Silks for	$1.00
$1.50 Gros Grain Dress Silks for	$1.12

Brocade Satins.

That were $1.00. Now	That were $1.37. Now	That were $1.50. Now
75c.	99c.	$1.10.

At $1.24
I offer 100 pcs Silk that I have always sold at $1.75, at which price it was a bargain.

	Were.	Now.
Gros Grain Dress Silks	$1.75	$1.25
Gros Grain Dress Silks	1.87	1.38
Gros Grain Dress Silks	2.00	1.50
Gros Grain Dress Silks	2.25	1.75
Gros Grain Dress Silks	2.37	1.75
Gros Grain Dress Silks	2.50	1.87

Blk. Silk Velvets.

That were $1.00, reduced to	That were $1.25, reduced to	That were $1.50, reduced to
70c.	85c.	$1.05.

COLORED DRESS SILKS
In the latest and most fashionable colors.
100 pcs. Heavy Gros Grain Dress Silks,
In Gen d'Arme Blue, Myrtle Green, Dregs of Wine, Electric Blue, Metal Bronze, Mocha Brown, Navy Blue, and Hunter's Green.
85c.
This Silk is 22 inches wide and will equal any $1.35 Silk in America.

160 pcs. Ex. Hy. All-Silk Brocade Satins,
To match all my Plain Silks,
$1.12 1-2.
This Silk is of superior quality in weight and cannot be duplicated for less than $2.

100 PIECES
Black Skirting Velvets,
33c, 40c, 50c, 62c, 75c, 87c, $1.00.

75 pcs. Colored Dress Velvets
All leading colors,
49c.
Reduced from $1.

50 pcs. Brocade Velvets,
59c,
In Metal Bronze, Cardinal, New Blue, Seal Brown, Dregs of Wine, Electric Blue, Hunter's Green, Plum, Olive, Navy Blue, Myrtle Green, and Mocha Brown. These goods would be cheap at $1.25.

25 PIECES
WOOL PLUSHES
54 inches wide, in Black, Drab, Myrtle Green, Brown, Bronze, and Olive, at
$1.95.
These Plushes are of superior quality. Sold elsewhere at $2.50.

S. M. ROTHSCHILD,
158 State-st.

E. J. LEHMANN,
"THE FAIR."
CLEARING AND LOSING MONEY SALE!
PRICES!
UNDERWEAR!
At Half What It Cost.
Gents' Shirts and Drawers at 10c. Better at 25c, 38c, 45c.
First-class Laundried White Shirt at 75c; worth $1.25.
Gents' Silk Scarfs at 20c; worth 50c.
Suspenders at 25c; worth 75c.
All-Silk Suspenders at 45c; worth $1.
Linen Collars, 4-Ply, at 8c.
Linen Cuffs, 4-Ply, at 20c.
Gloves at great bargains.

Linens! Linens!
Towels, all Linen, at 5c.
Linen Towels, better, at 7 and 10c, and upwards.
Large variety of Towels, Napkins, and Table Cloths at less than any house in the city.

OUR
Annual Embroidery Sale
At Prices 25 Per Cent Less Than Any House.
150 Fine French Lace Sacks at $1; worth from $5 to $15.
200 doz. Fine Corsets in sizes from 24 upwards, at 35c; worth $1 and $1.50.
5,000 doz. Fine Dress Buttons at 4c doz.; worth 10 and 15c.
Large size Embroidered Piano Covers at $1.75; worth $5.
15,000 yds. of Furniture Fringe at 5c yd.; cheap at 10c.

Carpets! Carpets!
Ingrain Carpets at 18c.
English Body Brussels, 50c yd.
Tapestry Brussels, fine patterns, 60c yd.
Roxbury Carpets, 95c yd.
Velvet, A No. 1, $1.15 yd.
Smyrna Rugs, 85c.
Large Sofa Rugs at $3.25; worth $6.
Lot of nice Window Shades, 75c pair.

Gold and Silverware.
Plated Teaspoons at 35c set of 6.
Plated Tablespoons at 70c set of 6.
Plated Steel Knives, 88c set of 6.
Rogers & Bro.'s Silver-Plated Knives, $1.25 set of 6.
The largest stock of Silver-Plated Ware in the city sold at less than manufacturers' cost.

Jewelry Department.
At Our Low and Popular Prices.
Gold-headed Canes at $3.
Solid Silver Watch at $4.50.
A Good Elgin Watch at $7.50.
Rolled Plated Lace Pins, 38c.
Initial Pins, 15c.
Genuine Amber Beads, 25c string
Alarm Clocks, $1.25.
Gold Toothpicks, 10c.

State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

Central Music-Hall Hair Store.
OUR BANG!
IS BEAUTIFUL,
IS ELEGANT,
IS STYLISH,
IS THE LATEST,
IS UNEXCELLED,
IS AU FAIT.
We have the most complete stock of HAIR GOODS, of the latest styles, ever shown in America. Your inspection is invited.
E. Burnham
71 State-st.
N. B.—ARTISTIC HAIR-DRESSING. New stock Frizzing-Irons.

ALL LOOK!
25 Per Cent Under Regular Prices for 60 Days!
$45,000
Worth of Carpets and all kinds of Furniture, Stoves

AMERICAN SOCIETY.

A Very Dull Week in Chicago Society Circles—No Promise for the Future.

The Nearness of Lent Does Not Stimulate the Fashionables to Entertain.

An Exceptionally Brilliant Week in Washington, New York, and Other Eastern Cities.

How Gen. Grant Was Entertained at the Capital—A Round of Remarkable Gayeties.

Chicago.

Monday evening the South Side Assembly gave one of its enjoyable dancing parties at Boursique's Hall. Mrs. Arthur Smith, of Calumet avenue, entertained a number of friends the same evening, assisted by the Misses Marshall, Roberts, and Maclerne. Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Grant, of No. 1610 Indiana avenue, gave an elegant reception to about 300 friends. Mrs. S. W. Allerton, of Prairie avenue, gave a noon lunch to about twenty of her lady friends, and in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Bryson gave a "commerce" party at their residence, No. 291 Chicago avenue, in honor of Miss Cottrell and Miss Hadley, who are stopping with Mrs. Henry Wilkinson, of Washington boulevard.

A large party of society people were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman Tuesday evening, and "assisted" in the formal opening of the new Arcade Theatre. The regular dancing party of the North Side Assembly occurred the same evening in Martine's Hall.

Mrs. S. M. Nickerson gave a little dinner party Wednesday in honor of Miss Stella Easton, of Philadelphia, who is her guest. Mrs. E. Foote, of No. 2009 Wabash avenue, received about 200 of her friends from 3 to 5 o'clock.

Thursday evening Miss Blair, of No. 274 Michigan avenue, gave a supper to about forty young people. The Young People's Association of St. Paul's Church was pleasantly entertained by Miss Haden, at her residence on Sixteenth street. The same evening the Cinders Club gave one of their pleasant parties at Martine's North Side Hall.

Yesterday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock Mrs. Harold Peck, of No. 2446 Michigan avenue, gave a delightful children's party. In the evening the first annual reception of the Art Institute took place in the rooms of the society, corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street.

The coming week promises to be quieter in a social way than the week just passed. Tomorrow evening the regular weekly dancing party of the South Side Assembly occurs at Bourrique's, and Mrs. Henry Stephens, of No. 37 Twenty-fifth street, gives a charity entertainment for the benefit of the Woman's Hospital.

Tuesday afternoon Mrs. A. J. Averill receives her lady friends from 3 to 5 o'clock at her residence, No. 2018 Michigan avenue. Wednesday evening the Sons of Vermont banquet at the Palmer House.

Mrs. Bigelow, of No. 2026 Michigan avenue gives a ladies' reception Friday afternoon, and in the evening the Young Ladies' Society of the Church of the Epiphany will be entertained by Miss Miller, of No. 412 Washington boulevard.

Saturday evening occurs the third annual banquet and ball of the Press Club at the Grand Pacific Hotel. A large number of journalists have signified their intention to be present with their ladies, and the affair promises to be a very successful one.

Washington.

Vanity Fair in Washington is now at its hight. In four weeks the matin chimes will summon the devout to the services of Ash Wednesday, and before the expiration of the forty days of Lent Congress will have adjourned. A knowledge of this is prompting those "in society" to make the most of the four weeks before them, and there will be a daily round of breakfast parties, receptions, lunches, high teas, dinners, balls, germans, and masquerades. Belles are congregated here from all sections of the Union, and the weddings already announced show that it is a marrying year, which is encouraging to those mammas who have marriageable daughters on their hands. Foreign husbands, however, are not in demand, several of our belles having been deceived while listening to protestations of devotion in foreign tongues.

The principal social event of the week was the first State dinner of the season at the White House on Wednesday. Mrs. Grant wore a dress of white satin, with a long, straight train, and covered to the waist with flounces of real lace. The waist was décolleté, edged with lace. She was sparkling with diamonds, a tiara of these being worn in the hair, with necklace, brooch, and bracelets of fine solitaires, and bangle bracelets of wrought gold. The flowers at her plate were of blush roses, tied with maize satin ribbon. Mrs. Frelinghuysen wore a black velvet court-train over a petticoat of finely pleated satin; flowers, lilies of the valley. Mrs. Chandler's toilet was of pale blue surah and crêpe. Her bouquet was of Marshal Neil roses. Mrs. Kinsley wore raw and cardinal satin, combined with brocade; bouquet, Jacqueminot roses. Mrs. Miller wore a lustrous crimson satin court-train over creamwhite satin, and received a bouquet of sumptuous roses. Mrs. Teller wore an effective dress of white satin; bouquet of Marshal Neils. Mrs. Lincoln, a black velvet court-train, trimmed with dead jet; bouquet of lilies of the valley. Mrs. Logan was radiant in claret velvet, combined with brocade in pompadour colors; bouquet of Marshal Neil roses. Mrs. Totten's dress was of white satin, trimmed with snow-flake ruchings; bouquet of yellow roses. Mrs. Brewster wore cardinal satin over a petticoat of the same material in gold color and court-train of cardinal satin embroidered in gold, the design being large; bouquet, bright red rosebuds. Mrs. Cameron wore shell-pink satin trimmed to the waist with ruffles of real lace; bouquet of blush-roses. Miss Frelinghuysen, wore white satin with a high-neck waist, buckles of pearls, and embroideries of seed-pearls ran all over the front and sleeves. Her diamonds were fine solitaires. Mrs. Jessie Grant wore pale pink crepe and satin. Miss West, the daughter of the English Minister, wore a white tulle ball dress, with décolleté waist of white satin, floral garnitures of geranium leaves, and necklace of strings of pearls. Mrs. Attorney-General Brewster wore a pale-blue satin, mingled with brocade, and trimmed with cardings of pearls. Many diamonds completed this regal toilet. Mrs. Secretary Frelinghuysen wore a black satin court-train, the bodice and paniers trimmed with cut-steel passementerie. Mrs. Senator Jones wore ruby velvet with a plastron of point lace. Mrs. Rosebud Jonas wore cream satin, lit up with effective flashes of scarlet satin mingled in the trimmings. Viscountess Nougerrins wore a black velvet court train and low-cut waist. Miss Nougerrins wore a white satin ball dress, the waist filled in with tulle.

The President's sister, Mrs. McElroy, has arrived, and will assist her brother in doing the honors of the White House, for which her dignity and graciousness and affability of manner eminently fit her. She is accompanied by her daughter, Miss Mary McElroy, an interesting young lady of 20.

The wife of the Mexican Minister, Señora Dona Lula Allen De Romero, was Miss Allen.

Mme. Godery, the Chilian Minister's handsome wife, is of New Jersey parentage, and was the only child of her family born in Peru.

Minister Netto, of Brazil, has received more decorations, as tokens of personal friendship from reigning sovereigns at whose courts he has represented his own, than he can find room for at once on his broad breast upon occasions of State.

Nearly all the foreign legations here attend service at St. Matthew's Church (cathedral) The Ministers are pew-holders. Unlike their predecessors, the family of the Russian Minister also attend there.

Miss Van Buren, daughter of the recent Consul-General in Japan, wore an extraordinary dress here this week, which was embroidered for her at Yokohama. It is a sapphire-blue satin, with an apron covered with quaint heavy gold embroideries, and with a panel on one side which was a huge dragon, while on the other panel was a golden spider's web, in which was a large, plump spider. Spiders, by the way, are superseding owls as the correct thing for fashionable designs on fans and books.

The New York *Sun* says: Plain people think there is a great deal too much snobbery about the decorations and dandyism of the White House. Everybody would like to see the Executive Mansion becomingly equipped. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been liberally appropriated in the last ten or twelve years for furniture and for household objects. It is believed that a large portion of this money was diverted to other uses. When Garfield came in, Congress voted $30,000 for furniture, although large sums had been granted to Hayes for that object. A part of this fund was expended. At the last session $20,000 were voted to Arthur for furniture, without the least show of good reason. This money and the remainder of previous appropriations, have been applied to gaudy embellishment of the White House, in which, it is said, the President and some of his fair friends have shown unusual interest. The pomp and parade about the establishment want the tone of refinement which belongs to good breeding and to the established habits of well-organized social life. The delicate simplicity of a former day seems to be succeeded by a coarse positiveness, full of flashy display and determined self-assertion.

The Frelinghuysens may be called the ruling family in Washington, beginning with the Secretary of State, who is a sort of official Turveydrop, and ending with John Davis, who married his daughter, and runs the department, assisted by Chief-Clerk Brown, who carries more importance to the square inch than any living thing at the Capital. This estimate would seem to be unjust to Senator Jones, of Florida, burdened as he is with the weight of expounding the Constitution; but careful statisticians award the palm to Brown. Old Frelinghuysen scorns public business in the sense of work. But give him a live Prince to handle and he is as alert as a goat in an Alpine range. He astonished Japanese royalty last week with his nimble feats of diplomatic sportment, after having conducted a Prince of the blood to Mount Vernon, and initiated him into the mysteries of the champagne cobbler.

New York.

The New York *Tribune's* society gossip says: Tuesday was, as usual, a field-day on the avenue, and an unusually large company availed themselves of Mr. Vanderbilt's hospitality. Mrs. Kip, the Misses White, and Mrs. Girard Foster also held large receptions.

In the evening the first meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club was held at Mrs. Cortlandt Palmer's. Mrs. Palmer read an address setting forth the aims of the club.

On Wednesday evening a dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor Johnston to sixteen guests.

Mrs. W. S. Underhill gave a ball to Mrs. William Lexington and Miss Elizabeth Floyd Jones at her house on Fifth avenue. Miss Deon, Miss King, Miss Jane Campbell, and Miss Sharpies were among the belles.

Mr. Richard Mortimer gave a hunt dinner at Delmonico's, and after the dinner came a german in the small ballroom, Mr. Mortimer leading with Miss Astor.

There was a quiet wedding at the house of Mr. George B. Alley, Miss Alley marrying Edward Talcott. The reception was very small.

On Thursday Mrs. G. G. Wheelock gave a large tea at the houses of Mr. G. J. Post, Mrs. Delmonico, Mrs. Stebbins, and Mrs. E. D. Morgan Jr.

In the evening Mrs. Astor gave a large dinner of twenty-four to Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Aspinwall Jr., and Mrs. Chauncy M. Depew gave one of sixteen to Admiral and Mrs. Baldwin, who will sail for Europe in February.

Friday afternoon Mrs. J. A. Roosevelt received with Mrs. Alfred Roosevelt, the bride.

The second of the Ladies' Assembly teas was held at Delmonico's, Mrs. John Howe Jr. and Mrs. Sheldon receiving. Crash was laid for dancing, and it was a much more enjoyable affair than its predecessor. Mrs. Griswold Gray, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Jr., and Mrs. Schermerhorn were among the guests.

Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan was at home and received many guests, as did Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, and Mrs. Dorsheimer.

Mrs. Edward Livingston Lynch gave a dancing party on Friday evening for her daughter, Miss Julia Lynch. It was not a particularly large party, but a particularly select and enjoyable one. The German was danced after supper.

Three large and important receptions were held on Saturday afternoon, one at the highly-decorated and well-furnished house of Dr. Hammond, the card being issued by his daughter, the Marquise de Lanza; another by Mrs. Hewitt, at the well-known and eminently hospitable house so long connected with the honorable name of Peter Cooper; the third by Mrs. Gen. Dix, for her granddaughters, the Misses Blake, where a crowd of friends gathered to congratulate her upon her restoration to health. This lady of many titles, who has seen the best that the world of society can give on both sides of the ocean, and Mrs. Pellew gave a large dinner Saturday evening.

Mrs. Drexel will give one next Monday. Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Henry Day, and Mrs. Vanderbilt will give dinners on Tuesday.

The wedding of Miss Delia Mason Conkling to Mr. Frank Campbell Moller will occur at the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, and a reception will follow at No. 54 East Thirty-fourth street, on Monday.

Lady Mandeville will give a "surprise party" to Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. J. Hyatt Smith will give a masquerade, and Mrs. Henry Chauncy a party for her daughter.

The famous tableaux organized for Grace Church and the Fast Side Library fund will come off at Chickering Hall. Mrs. James B. Potter will represent "Minnehaha," and the Misses Langdon, Lingsin, Matthews, and Waldo will also appear. These tableaux, like all in which fashionable women consent to appear, will be most popular.

Wednesday is the favorit day for receptions this winter.

There is a rumor in the air of a theatrical performance to be held in one of the splendid houses on Fifth avenue, but the plans are not as yet sufficiently matured for a public announcement.

Philadelphia.

The bachelors' ball on Tuesday next bids fair to be a very uncomfortable crush. The managers have issued far too many invitations, and at least 1,200 are expected. To relieve the pressure, the lower lobby will also be lighted up and an extra band of music stationed there. All the girls will be there who were at the assembly. Some attempt has been made at exclusiveness, but it has been very difficult to draw the line. The subscription paid by each bachelor is $20.

The published list of the managers and patronesses of the charity ball on the 23d inst. include, notably, all the leaders of society, and there is reason to believe that very many of them will be there.

The last week has been full of events. Every night has seen a succession of dinners and parties, and Tuesday and Friday evenings were devoted entirely to Mme. Patti. Everybody in society was present on the two occasions. On Friday, especially, one of the most brilliant assemblages of wealth and beauty ever seen in Philadelphia was witnessed in the Academy. It reminded many people who remembered the evening of the night in 1860 when the Prince of Wales was the guest of the city. There have been occasions when there were more people in the Academy, but never at any performance on the stage. There were 5,400 people there, and the receipts exceeded $14,000, the largest ever known, with the single exception of the Prince of Wales night noted above. Patti was then the star, "La Sonnambula" the opera, and Brignoli the tenor. One thing was noticeable, and that was the absence of flowers. The proscenium boxes were filled night after night with beautiful women, surrounded by devoted men, but there was not a single bouquet—not even one for La Diva.

GATH ON BEN BUTLER.

A Real Presidential Aspirant, Whose Pretensions Cannot Be Whistled Down the Wind.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Unless I mistake tendencies in the atmosphere, the Democratic party is to have Butler among the strong candidates for their nomination. I would not pay much attention to what is said from Boston on this subject, if it were not for certain echoes I perceive around this city, which is, perhaps, the centre of the Irish Democracy—an element that some say constitutes from a fifth to a third of the Democratic party in the Northern States. New York City, giving from 25,000 to 75,000 Democratic majority, and Brooklyn rising as high as 100,000 majority, have a manifest power over the subject of victory through this same Irish vote. There is nothing here to offset it with, except the German vote, and when that is left to itself it generally goes Republican, because the Irish are on the other side. But when the country Republicans bring the temperance question in too strong the Germans swallow Patrick and assist him to the victory, which the German gets but little benefit of in the way of offices.

The controlling chiefs of the Democratic vote in New York and Brooklyn are Irish to all intents, though Kelly and McLaughlin were both born here. Indeed, even the American element of the Democratic party in New York State, if looked into far back, will be found of Irish stock. The Clintons held this State so many years because their derivation was Irish; and De Witt Clinton managed to beat the American Democrats in Tammany Hall because Thomas Emmet, the brother of Robert Emmet, and other Irishmen went to his support. Gen. Butler, though no Irishman, also claims to have Irish blood in his veins; but it is the blood of the North of Ireland, of the Protestant section, unless his biographer, Parton, told the wrong lie. Mr. Parton says that Gen. Butler is a mixture of Anglo-Saxon and Scotch-Irish. Butler, however, has for many years turned a warm side toward the foreign vote. The name of Butler is common in many nations, but in Ireland the House of Ormond is made up of Butlers, who are intermarried with the Irish; and this family has shown its force in several parts of our country, particularly in South Carolina, Brooklyn, and New Hampshire.

In all his performances as a politician Gen. Butler has had the sympathy of the Irish element. They assisted him for several years to override the Puritan vote and sent him to Congress, and they tried faithfully to make him Governor; and, now that he has become Governor through the waning of the old social and official forces in Massachusetts, the Irish are at his back for President. He possesses such positive qualities, compared to any of the other men named for the Presidency, that unless strong efforts are made to head off young Ireland he will begin to deposit his larvæ, not only throughout the Irish element of his party, but in a considerable American element which does not believe in reform political theories, but want to see a strong man in the Presidency, as the embodiment of political revenge and political heroism at once. A good many Democrats will not be content to have the Republican party beaten by a man of Democratic temperament and with half-Republican convictions. The strong, rough element will want their victory to sting; and they see no man that is named with anything like the faculties of Ben Butler, audacity hardly ever had a higher representative.

From the beginning of his life he has challenged everything that he could not annex. At college he subsisted on the waiters, and narrowly escaped expulsion. He began the practice of law, a poor widow's child, at Lowell; and when the mill-owners would not encourage him he threatened, on one occasion, to have the town sent off if a notice was not taken down turning any spinner out of employment who should vote for Butler. When a venerable college professor from Harvard was being browbeaten by him in the Legislature, and Butler interposed, saying: "He is a Professor at Harvard," Butler replied: "Yes, we hung one of them not long ago—Prof. Webster."

Butler has made it the great achievement of his life to overthrow Harrison, or responsibility, in Massachusetts. Looking askant at him, he forces, one after the other, all the powers there to recognize him. He invaded Boston after he had practiced for years at Lowell, and ran a law office at both ends of the line, keeping a partner in each place. He claims that his father was in the military service under Andrew Jackson at New Orleans, and certainly brother Butler was named Andrew Jackson, as he was named Benjamin Franklin. At the Charleston Convention Butler made it his object to defeat the pride of the Irish race, Stephen A. Douglas; and yet he is the owner of the Irish vote. He there voted fifty times for Jefferson Davis, giving only seven ballots to Mr. Douglas, and those at the beginning.

When secession followed the disruption of the Democratic party Butler was one of the first to jump on the deck of the fireship, and he advised Jere Black and Mr. Buchanan to arrest the three Commissioners from the Confederate States and try them for treason in Washington. But, instead of thus preventing that he would prosecute them without fee, and that he wanted them hanged. He scared Buchanan and Black almost to death, who were a pair of old women, trying to be a Government in time of danger. But then threw himself at the head of military preparations in Massachusetts, and being General of Brigade in the militia already, and few of the Republican leaders having any military knowledge, Gov. Andrew under his thumb, and had himself receive the commission for Brigadier-General, which was sent on in blank from Washington. As much as Andrew could do afterward to break Butler down, he had given him too great a start.

His strong nature, love of the dramatic, intensity, and audacity were soon gratified with the military command of Baltimore City; and afterward with the military command of New Orleans, where he did many things at first opportunity. When New York broke into the draft riots, her Irish trembled at the anticipation of Butler coming to stud the yard-arms of the men-of-war with dangling figures, such as the "Turk" did up by mutineers when they came back from the Greek revolution and anchored in the Golden Horn. Gen. Grant, taking a disdainful view of a General who had so much of the Provost Marshal in him, had also become to terms with whom was raised for the Presidency and found Butler his possible foe in Congress. He came down like the celebrated coon in the story of David Crockett, which, knowing the sharpness of the hunter's aim, remarked from the top of the tree: "Mr. Crockett, don't waste your ammunition. Consider me shot." Grant had been very much sweetened toward Butler by the fierceness and genius which he showed in the impeachment trial; and, now that it was over, Butler rushed up to the White-House, shook Johnson by the hand and said, in effect: "It has all been a little joke between you and me to swindle the Radicals."

Butler is as much read as anybody in this country, not excepting Bob Ingersoll. Today Massachusetts could not stand a little criticism from James G. Blaine on her old rascals during the war of 1861, as Butler would not stand what he wanted to be independent of Massachusetts; but she has to receive a lecture every few days from Butler, who shows her that she is full of illiteracy and bed-bugs, and is quite often a sort of putrefied saurus, boasting of her high connections, but to all intents buried and smelling bad. The old man produces the figures on them, and they retort that the illiteracy is all on account of Butler's partiality for the negro.

The man who has thus got possession of Massachusetts and is pulling up her raiment and exposing her nakedness to the rest of the country must naturally be the delight of other portions of the country which have had reason to lament the efficiency of the Bay State in and before the War. That State elects her Governor every year, and before we have time to breathe and think about it there will be another campaign, and probably Butler elected again. He can keep up this sensation several times between now and the Presidential nomination, where he has at a great disadvantage quoted old gentlemen like McDonald and Parris, in short, he is the only Democratic Presidential candidate with a great big physical record, such as men like to vote for who do not read much.

Whatever may be said against Butler, his life has been decidedly more respectable in its episodes than Gen. Jackson's, who shot his own soldiers by the bushel, killed a man in a duel, ran off with another person's wife, and was the wild-eyed bully of his region. If Butler should be nominated by the Democracy, it would throw all the timid people in this country on one side, and there might be a certain Democratic element in the North to vote for the Republican nominee if he was not positively Republican. Gen. Butler expects to unite under his banner the Irish, the South, and the general political element in the Republican party as well as in the Democratic party when there are two cowardices to be reformed, but wants the old fogies to be reformed who venture to criticise the politicians.

GATH.

ART AND SOCIETY.

Brilliant and Auspicious Inauguration of the Chicago Art Institute.

The First Annual Reception Last Evening a Notably Successful Affair.

A Superb Collection of Paintings Sent for the Occasion from Private Galleries.

An Oriental Porcelain Display of Peculiar Beauty and Artistic Interest.

The Reception.

A social event which has been looked forward to with considerable pleasure by society and art-loving people took place last evening, it being the first annual reception of the Chicago Art Institute. The reception was held in the spacious and elegant quarters of the institute at the southwest corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street, and the 4,000 invitations sent out by the committee met with a generous response, as the main hall, and in fact the entire building, was uncomfortably crowded during the evening by the representative society people of the city. The reception hours were from 7 until 11 o'clock, and the guests began to arrive shortly after the first-named hour. From that time until nearly midnight there was a continuous stream of people entering and leaving the building, and the streets in the vicinity were thronged with carriages. As the guests entered the main door they were directed to the retiring-rooms on the right, where wraps were disposed of, and then the objective point was the rooms above containing the art treasures. Though the workmen did not finish their labors until nearly 4 o'clock in the afternoon, everything was in complete order, and the arrangements for the reception of guests were perfect. The honors of the evening were done by the Reception Committee, consisting of Messrs. W. F. Blair, Edson Keith, E. W. Blatchford, G. W. Rogers, H. W. Bishop, G. N. Culver, James L. Houghteling, and Albert Ryden.

The affair was not strictly full dress, though many ladies and gentlemen appeared in full evening garb. During the evening music was furnished by a large orchestra, and colored waiters served lemon frappé to the thirsty. Notwithstanding the very large number of guests, the affair passed off very pleasantly, and the friends of the institute were much gratified at the success of the first annual reception. It demonstrated the fact that Chicago possesses many lovers of art, and showed plainly that the new institution would receive every encouragement at the beginning of its career.

To give a full list of the ladies and gentlemen present would be an utter impossibility, but

AMONG THOSE PRESENT

were noticed the following: Gen. and Mrs. A. L. Chetlain, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Norris, Miss Glover, George Glover, Jarvis Glover, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Coyne, Miss Coyne, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Rumsay, Miss Chetlain, W. V. Booth, Miss Alice Booth, Miss Belle Goodridge, Mr. and Mrs. George Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Davidson, Miss Maude Kimbark, Charles Kimbark, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Blatchford, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Lombard, Miss Lombard, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Grant, Mr. Root, C. D. Hamill, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Gillette, John M. Dauby, Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. J. Gage, Huntington W. Jackson, Maj. Huntington, Gen. and Mrs. Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. Emery A. Storrs, Mrs. John B. Jeffery, Malcom Thompson Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Keith, George E. Adams, A. C. Eastman, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Gray, John Crerar, Gen. and Mrs. Forsythe, Thomas Hoyne, F. G. Hoyne, Miss Hoyne, Mr. and Mrs. A. McNeill, Miss McNeill, Miss Davis, Dr. Charles Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Allerton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Enos Warren, Miss Warren, Paul Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Calow, Mrs. B. F. Bradbeck, H. D. Spears, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman, Mr. and Mrs. George Seavern, Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Lester, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap, Prof. David Swing, Miss Helen Swing, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wilkinson, Miss Emily Faithfull, Mayor and Mrs. Harrison, Miss Lena Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Brega, Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Blair, and Miss Buckingham.

The Display of Paintings.

The formal opening of the Art Institute of Chicago occurred last evening at their new and elegant quarters on the corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street, and the Directors have every reason to congratulate themselves and receive the hearty congratulations of the public for the energy and ability with which the affairs of the institution have been managed, with a view to furnishing a permanent and suitable home for the school and a gallery in which works of art may be exhibited to the best advantage. The school as now conducted is upon a firm and self-supporting basis, the tuition is excellent, and there is some talk of still greater inducements to students, providing the offers said to have been made to Walter Shirlaw to teach there are accepted. The prestige of his name and his great ability would do more toward arousing enthusiasm and imparting vigor and life to art matters here than anything else could happen, except, perhaps, the gift, the donation by one or more Chicago millionaires of a sufficient amount to establish a permanent gallery of art.

The opening last evening was made memorable by a loan exhibition of exceptional quality, and it was undoubtedly a surprise to nearly every one present to discover that so many important pictures were owned in Chicago. There seems to exist in the mind of picture-owners a strong objection to the public exhibition of works which have been bought during a foreign tour, or a visit to New York for their own pleasure, or the decoration of their homes, and so they remain hidden away until some such occasion like that of last evening brings them forth to gladden the eyes and educate the taste of less fortunate possessors.

Over 100 pictures were shown, aggregating in value at least $150,000, and not a bad one among the lot. The wealthiest people of the city have willingly contributed of their treasures to make the exhibition a worthy one. What few of the works are familiar to the public through having been shown at the Exposition exhibitions of former years are so fine as to be viewed again with pleasure and increased interest, while many are fresh from the artists' studios. Among the latter are eleven examples by Walter Shirlaw, recently sent to the Illinois Art Association and lent by them to the Art Institute for the present exhibition. Although not all of equal interest, they show strength, power, individuality, and sentiment, whether it be the figure of an old Monk muttering his prayers over the rosary slipping between his seamed and aged fingers, as in the "Vespers," lent by Judge Hibbard, or the rich, warm, golden picture entitled "Siesta"—a child with auburn hair, her drowsy head pillowed on a cushion of reddish yellow—a dazzling harmony of color. Equally good in its way—a way that reminds one of the old masters—is "Retrospection," the head of an old man. A "Tuscan Vase," filled with flowers, broadly and sketchily handled, is still another evidence of the artist's versatility, while "Westward," a dreary picture showing how the plains were crossed before the days of railroads, is his only landscape. "The Tunnay of the Bell," next in importance to his "Sheep-Shearing in Bavaria," is also owned in Chicago, and would have formed an interesting addition to the present collection of Mr. Shirlaw's works.

Mr. C. B. Farwell sends a picture by David Neal called "Consolation," which has never before been exhibited in America. It shows the draped figure of a nun who kneels with clasped hands and pure, pale uplifted face before a shrine in a beautifully painted church interior. The work gives evidence of the most careful study and labor. If any fault can be found it is thought too perfect.

Another picture by Mr. Neal is a study of an old German head, "The Burgomaster," loaned by S. E. Barnett.

Mr. H. J. Willing sends some very fine things. Among them is a Troyon of superb quality, painted on a wooden panel, called "Early Morning." It shows two cattle standing in a pool of water backed by tropical foliage, the whole scene pervaded by a soft mellow radiance. Also a Zeim, the only one in Chicago, painted when he was in his prime, and one of the best examples of that artist. It casts almost everything else in the shade with its brilliant blue sky and the gorgeously-colored sails of the boats, for it represents a "Gala Day in Venice." Still another and newer picture belonging to Mr. Willing is the charming decorative conceit, "Winter," by Jean Aubert, from the Paris Salon of 1882; and just how bright and dainty it is one would never guess from the illustration in the Salon catalog. A lovely young girl, her blue mantle blown about by the wind, is kneeling barefooted in the snow, striving to warm her hands over a fire in an open brazier. Opposit her kneels the prettiest of baby Cupids, also warming his outspread hands. Although they are both out in the cold they seem to feel very jolly over it—a feeling certain to be communicated to whoever looks at them.

Mr. W. H. Porter lends a number of valuable pictures; a clear, brilliant, glittering Rico, "The Grand Canal, Venice," with marble palaces, blue water, and gilding gondolas; "On the Wedding Tour," by C. Meissonier; the "Letter of Recommendation," by Charles Bourgereau; a small but very fine Jacque; and the "Cliffs of Cornwall," the large marine by William T. Richards, which was much admired at the Exposition two years ago.

A merie, a small and not extremely good Diaz, and "Scene in Italy," by Elihu Vedder, belong to Mr. S. M. Nickerson.

A magnificent Paintme, "Happy Moments," by Bougereau, and owned by George M. Pullman, is familiar to the public, having been exhibited heretofore. It is one of the finest pieces of flesh painting imaginable, and was purchased for a large sum.

The "Harvest Moon," by J. F. Millet, shows a peasant woman bearing across the fields in the mellow moonlight some burden on her shoulders. It is a picture small but of infinit delicacy and tenderness. One of the finest things is by Schreyer. A cavalryman has taken refuge from a coming storm with his horses under the thatched roof of an open shed; the horses are huddled together as if in dread of the impending tempest; and one seems to feel the atmospheric influence. The artist has not only depicted well-drawn animals, but has given expression to a subtle spirit of the storm that is indefinable and masterly. Both of the above pictures, together with a fine Meissonier, are the property of Mr. Marshall Field.

Very attractive to all lovers of children is an "Interior," by Chiericee, belonging to Mr. J. H. Walker. This artist excels in picturing domestic peasant life, and these little ones feeding the baby and the cat are charming in their simple naturalness. Mr. Walker also lends "Scene in the Austrian Tyrol," by C. Enzlebart; "Golden Wedding," by Brumeri; and J. C. Nicoll's "Bay of Fundy."

From the collection of Mr. W. T. Baker is sent among others a picture by J. G. Jacquet, showing the head and shoulders of a beautiful woman, with lustrous hair and glowing color in her cheek and lips. The drapery about the bust is beautifully soft and simple in texture, and the drooping face fascinates without wholly pleasing one.

Two fine pictures, loaned by Mr. H. C. Rew, are "Baby Is King," a delightful domestic story that explains itself, and "The Boston Boys Before Gen. Gage," the work of Henry Bacon, telling graphically how the boys of Boston asserted their right to coast on Boston Common in Revolutionary times—a right they maintain to the present day to the imminent risk of all pedestrians who do not take advantage of the bridges erected over the walks by a city government which always gives the boys the right of way.

Mr. S. E. Barnett loans "Going for a Drive," by E. Villa, a lady in a marvelously painted dress of antique brocade, by her side an Italian greyhound. As a piece of textile coloring it is admirable, but in every other respect it lacks interest.

Mr. James H. Dole loans a number of pictures, among them the head of a Capri girl called "Fontella," the work of C. C. Pearce. It is an attractive subject, and in color and treatment is all that could be desired.

A strange effect of hurrying figures on a winter's day is by Nettis, entitled "It Is Cold"; "Happy Days" by Comans; several fine miniatures by Edward Moran and Arthur Quartley; Leon Moran's charming picture, the "Salute"; "Hunting Dogs" by L. C. Earle; an example by Mr. Spread; and many others are deserving of much more than a passing notice. The pictures are well arranged. The two large paintings belonging to the Institute—"Beheading of St. John" by Charles Sprague Pearce and "Two Armenian Priests" by G. P. A. Healy—occupy prominent places at the end of the room.

L. Z. Leyden sends a small and rather disappointing sheep picture by Rosa Bonheur. But for the fact that the greater part of Mr. Leiter's collection, which is a valuable one, is now in the Metropolitan Museum in New York, where it was solicited last spring, there would probably have been other works from his collection loaned to this exhibition.

E. A. Lancaster loans a painting by Dora Wheeler, the profile of a young girl painted in a very high key. It is unnamed, but ought to be called "Cinderella," so simply pretty and pathetic is it.

In addition to those already mentioned pictures have been loaned by the following: Charles Henrotin, C. L. Hutchinson, Edson Keith, A. N. Hibbard, C. L. Tufts, A. W. Green, H. W. Bishop, W. F. Cobb, P. B. Veiller, George Mason, D. W. Irwin, W. O. Goodman, and Miss Sara T. Hallowell.

The exhibition at the institute will be regularly open to the public, without charge for admission, all this week, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

The Porcelain Exhibit.

Half the world having gone mad on the subject of ceramics, Satsuma, Gubbio, Castel Durante, Kioto, Urbino, and Kagu having become household words, Chicago is to be congratulated upon the possession of a splendid Oriental porcelain collection, which has just been placed in the Art Institute. It is the work of many years, and was made by a lady, the greater part of whose life was spent in China and Japan. To those who have taken a high degree in the ceramic school this collection will afford unlimited delight, and to the numerous amateur and professional porcelain painters of our city there is opened up a wide field for information and instruction in a most popular line of art.

Dr. Prime, high authority on this subject, insists that if art studies be guided aright, with deference to the varying tastes and inherent constitutions of men's minds; with hesitation in forming opinions, but with independence and firmness of opinion when once formed, they will, perhaps, have a greater influence upon personal character than any other effort. As the world grows more men know in general the more they appreciate their own individual ignorance, so the increased knowledge of art history and the consideration of good examples make men more teachable, increasing constantly the humility with which regards good works of art as volumes from which we are to learn, and not as objects of ignorant discussion and criticism. With this as an accepted view, we may look upon as beautiful porcelain, the Art Institute has provided a liberal source of instruction and inspiration. And this is more particularly the case in regard to the porcelain, for fine pictures are much more numerous among us than fine ceramic specimens. Oriental artists, more particularly those of Japan, work in so different a way from what European taste exacts that those unfamiliar with them can hardly realize the wide difference in putting forward the same idea. Dresden, Sevres, and Vienna porcelain is admired not so much for grand massing of colors and freedom of design as for delicate touches and finish of drawing. The decoration of Oriental ware is directly opposed to this. Color, outline, freedom, and suggestion mark the difference. This will only be understood by those familiar with Oriental, and particularly with Japanese designs. And it cannot be taken in by any one else. Sometimes in the rudest clay will be found a whole history. One red Corean teapot in the institute collection will give an idea of this. In a circle of perhaps four inches diameter is the full story of a harvest-field with its stacks of ripened wheat, its arch of clouds, its lines of stubble, and its wild-bird gleaners. Upon minutest scrutiny these are found and yet so carries with it hints of air, and sun, and motion that a more minute worker could not have expressed in ten hours. A little blue and purple plate of old Chinese ware, in Cabinet A, is another example of this. Blue and purple together would seem like mingling oil and water, but the subtle sense of color which ran through the heathen brain to the equally heathen fingers manipulated this plate has evolved a marvel of delight. The two colors seem made for each other and are wedded in a harmony that is as charming as it is surprising.

The cabinet of blue and white ware would be a treasure for the school. Many hours could be spent in comparing the fine gradations of tint and texture in these two simple colors. In strong contrast, but with equal attraction, is a curiously-decorated yellow bowl. The yellow is full of strong color, from lemon to deep orange color. The glaze is so perfect that the bowl seems as if just taken out of water, and one can almost imagine the drops falling from its rim. Beneath the *glaze* are spirited outline sketches of dragons executed in cobalt, together in all imaginable contortions. It is said that this bowl was once a part of the household service of the Chinese Emperor, and was a present to an English writer at the "Summer Palace at Pekin. The "looting" of the Summer Palace at Pekin. Certainly, it is a royal bit of color and well worthy to be an Emperor's "porridge pot."

Another very interesting specimen is from the Loo-Choo Islands. It is a round, diamond-shaped shallow bowl on which are carelessly thrown two fishes. Close inspection is not particularly pleasing, but at a little distance the fish drawing is perfect. A small Corean teapot is particularly attractive from its glaze, its soft, creamy color, and the bold-spattered patch of strong olive green, which seems to have been roughly dashed into the lid and falling from thence down the side of the teapot makes an odd and effective combination. Several small teapots with remarkable metallic glaze should not be overlooked. So like iron and copper are these that, without handling, it would be difficult to believe them made of clay. The exhibit of ancient and modern Satsuma contains several excellent specimens of this beautiful pottery.

A large blue Satsuma vase with its trailing wild rose vine, on which perch tiny birds attracts much attention, and divides the honors with a companion vase of yellow Kioto richly decorated with chrysanthemums and white storks. At each side of this vase are elephants' heads with the tusks bent to make handles.

The display of plaques is fine, and there are several of extraordinary size and unusual merit. Particularly is this the case in a plaque which tells the story of what the Japanese call the "Nine Wicked Men." It represents nine men who, tradition says, have sold themselves to the Evil Ones. In return for assurance of everlasting life, these men, once in a hundred years, enter into the body of a hideous monkey-like beast and serve the Evil One until another hundred years has elapsed. The moment taken for the picture is during the mystic exorcism which decides who shall put aside humanity and enter into the beastly

MAD DOCS.

The Senior Class of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in a Row.

"Harris Hitters" and "Maxson Men" Contesting for the Valedictorian.

A Diphtheretic President Lays Down Some Original Parliamentary Law.

Harris Amputated and Maxson Grafted Onto the Commencement Exercises.

The most exciting episode in the history of the College of Physicians and Surgeons occurred last evening. The trouble was not a common "college row." It was a failing out between grown men, some of them with gray hairs, and some with families, and all of them soon to be qualified to practice medicine. The Senior class of the college will graduate in March next. The institution will then give to the world about fifty full-fledged physicians and surgeons. In the class are old men who have practiced for years, but who have neglected their degrees. A few desire special instruction, and come to this college to matriculate. The first graduating class that is to leave the new college wanted a valedictorian, and, as is the custom, it went to work to elect a member who should enjoy the honor implied in the selection. In November last, at a meeting of the Senior class Dr. J. B. Harris, a practitioner of from Newton, which is "down Egypt way" in the State of Illinois, was chosen Valedictorian by a vote of 16 to 13. Dr. Harris' opponent was O. B. Maxson, of Waukegan.

As soon as it was given out that Dr. Harris had been elected Valedictorian there was a howl. A number of Senior students declared that they had been disfranchised; others charged that a snap-game had been played and all of Maxson's friends insisted upon another election at the time the Senior class should be divided, the opposing forces being known respectively as "Harris hitters" and "Maxson men." The bad blood finally culminated in a fight, which was further aggravated at a meeting of the Senior class held last Monday evening. At this gathering the "Maxson men" were in a majority, and they carried through a resolution reconsidering the vote by which Dr. Harris was made Valedictorian. The "Harris hitters" staggered under the blow, and

A RED-HOT CAMPAIGN

was inaugurated. College boys when mad can resort to peculiar tactics, but medical men when wrought up mean "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt." The most extravagant stories were circulated concerning the rival candidates. The "Maxson men" insisted that Dr. Harris had purchased his election by the lavish use of beer and cigars. The "Harris hitters" asserted that opponents had practiced and would continue to rely upon the most outrageous frauds, and that they had imported a Canadian and other outsiders with the object in disgracing Harris. The common boil of Monday night been me the cancer of Saturday night and the operation necessitated was a clinic which nobody connected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons cares to witness again.

The lower lecture-room was the locality selected for the final trial of strength. There are 163 students at the college, and this number was represented by some of the men from the Rush Medical College. The hour named for the meeting was 4 p. m. At that time a TRIBUNE reporter found a very excited body of old and young men in the lecture-room. There had been vigorous campaigning. The "Harris hitters" feared that the President of the Senior class, who is a Harris man, would not come to the meeting on account of severe indisposition. They sent a messenger for him. President Gafford replied that he was too ill to come. The Senior was then deputed to "bring him dead or alive," and about 4:30 the invalid President put in an appearance.

HIS PALLOR, HIS HOARSENESS,

and the bandage around his throat showed that he had not been shamming sickness. The "Harris hitters" greeted him with applause. Then felt sure the gavel would be in trusty hands. The "Maxson men" were disappointed, but they place great reliance upon the following little circular which they passed to THE TRIBUNE reporter:

Mr. Maxson: We, the undersigned, members of the graduating class, respectfully request you to accept the nomination for the office of Class Valedictorian:

C. B. Wood.	G. W. Arnold.
C. J. Roehr.	W. Linatery.
W. B. Hunt.	G. S. Edick.
H. C. Derby.	E. A. Van Tuy.
L. Mathiew.	J. M. Brooks.
J. H. Tanquary.	Frank Sherman.
C. M. Coe.	E. N. Wilson.
F. C. Caldwell.	H. S. skinner (Rep.).
T. H. Spencer.	W. M. Robertson.
H. S. Walrath.	I. M. Harth.
J. F. Biggs.	I. N. Ross.
W. R. Weidner.	Wm. Chester Roy.

At 5 o'clock the President called the Seniors to order, the Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, and the presiding officer then took the bull by the horns. He intimated squarely that he considered the election of Dr. Harris as Valedictorian legal and binding, and hoarsely added: "If any of you who dissent from the action of the class desire another Valedictorian now is the time for a motion to impeach Dr. Harris."

This was ingenious. Impeachment proceedings must be sustained by a two-thirds vote, and President Gafford knew that the "Maxson men" could muster no such strength.

"If there any necessity why he should be impeached?" asked one of the Seniors.

"There," replied the President, pneumonically, "you have me."

Dr. Rigg said he didn't see where the idea of impeachment came from. We are just where we were before any election at all.

The Maxson men and their friends applauded, and the "Harris hitters," with their contingent, hissed "old man Riggs."

A physician about 35 years of age, Dr. McCullough, then

FIRED THESE CONUNDRUMS

into the midst of the charmed circle:

"When James A. Garfield was elected President he was elected, wasn't he? Yes, sir, he was elected; and we couldn't secessider, could we?"

"First blood for the "Harris hitters."

"Old man Riggs" replied, and Dr. McCullough insisted that if a man had been elected he could not be disqualified except by impeachment, and then only by a two-thirds vote.

President Gafford piped through his bronchial tubes that Dr. Harris was elected Valedictorian at a meeting of the Senior class, at which time Dr. Harris was present. Dr. Harris could not be impeached, for

I'VE GOT SOUTHERN BLOOD,

and dishonor doesn't live on her shrine. [Applause.] I have feelings, gentlemen, though you by one majority—a little paltry one—have decided otherwise. By one majority you have decided that I have no regard for my honor, my wife, my child. And all this ignominy has been heaped upon me unjustly and without cause or provocation. I must accept the result as final. I will not go to the faculty and say you are inebriates. In conclusion, for I am making my valedictory address now, I want to thank all my friends. I bid you God speed. I feel kindly to all except three members of this class, and I would rather, when I die, go to the most damnable spot than to be with them. If they enjoy happiness, give me hell."

Dr. Harris spoke under great excitement and his delivery was impassioned.

There were cries for Maxson, and the new Valedictorian responded. He said that the class, not Maxson, had defeated Harris, and in a few temperate and well-chosen words returned acknowledgments to those who had supported him.

Dr. Harris replied, resenting some imputations indulged in by Maxson, and a spell of confusion was terminated by a hasty adjournment. Dr. Harris' friends are much exercised over the result, as they say it was brought about through the vote of "a sure Canadian carpet-bagger named Edick." In the course of his speech last night Dr. Harris remarked: "When I'm plucked I'll have company," and this is variously construed. So far as the reporter was able to ascertain the faculty of the college have, with admirable judgment, declined to take any sides in the contest by which O. P. Maxson, of Waukegan, becomes Valedictorian of the first class to graduate from the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

FIREPROOF ELEVATORS.

Why Not Have Fireproof Doors on Passenger Elevators?

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—[To the Editor.]—Now that we have had the full particulars of the holocaust at the Newhall House, and have had pretty full information that a fire started at the base of a passenger-elevator was distributed almost simultaneously among the several floors of that unfortunate building through its agency, is it not time to sit down and reason together how such a catastrophe may be averted in hundreds and thousands of other places?

I have often traveled on that elevator. If I remember correctly, it was in an inclosed shaft, and had sliding glass doors on every story, with openings above the transoms. It was like nearly all of the passenger-elevators in the hotels and office-buildings of this city, with this exception only: that passenger-elevator doors here are oftener made of open wire-work than glass.

There are now in use in this city about fifty freight elevators, ranging from the last three years in wholesale stores mostly, which are constructed in the safest possible manner under the provisions of our elevator ordinance. They are in brick shafts, carried above the roof, and provided with ventilators at the top to carry off any dense smoke or fire that may by any means enter them. They are provided with corrugated iron doors, sliding vertically in iron grooves secured to the walls and open at the centre, moving up and down at the same time. The lower half counterbalances the upper half, and they have self-acting latches on the elevator side only. They are so easy to operate that without trouble the elevator can be stopped before the doors are much more readily than the doors sliding sideways, which are usually employed on passenger-elevators. The result is that the doors are kept closed when not in use, and the law is complied with. The old-fashioned heavy doors hung with weights and placed on the outside of the elevator-shafts have gone out of use because they are clumsy and cannot often be closed with the whole strength of one hand.

Now, why should not such doors be used on all passenger-elevators which are inclosed in shafts, instead of having glass or wire meshes to obstruct fire and smoke all over a building? By making the upper halves of these doors slightly heavier than the lower halves they will be self-closing, and cannot be left open by the negligence of the conductor. I know that it will be claimed, on the contrary, that the use of fireproof doors will prevent people from enjoying the delightful "swish" of the elevators in approaches or the conductor from chaffing with his friends on the landings. But such occupations are of about as much value as it was to Helen of Troy to see the wooden horse pass. The shaft may not be so airy in summer with closed doors, but a fireproof flue can always be introduced to supply fresh air to the shaft near its base.

And, after all, why should any flimsy objections weigh against the absolute necessity of providing against future calamities?

P. B. WIGHT.

DISFIGURING NATURE.

Improper Methods of Advertising.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—[To the Editor.]—Some years ago while yatching in the exquisit bay on which Portland, Me., is situated I witnessed an extreme case of the mania for advertising. On the furthest point of a bold and picturesque headland of a lonely island an enterprising boot and shoe concern had painted an enormous sign in black and red; the gray stone formed a very effective background for the hideous thing. Such wanton abuse aroused my indignation; but the advertising of mercantile firms is so acquisible when the so-called leaders of society vie in popularity with their guests and present them with gifts. "James" can certainly be pardoned when he calls us a "vulgar people." This incident was recalled to my mind when, in looking over a recent publication, I found that a woman of fair literary fame, a native of the State of Maine, and one of the "cards" of the magazine, had contributed an article to it which is either the most flippant of essays, or the boldest of advertisements. It is entitled "For Herbert Spencer," but is clearly written in the interest of "Hovey," of Boston. The article is put into the form of a story. A young woman calls "Blanchissouse" goes up to Boston from her suburban home to purchase a 10-cent calico. After walking half over the city in all the every dry-goods shop she finally decided to buy her dress at "Hovey," an undeniable proof that Hovey carries the best stock of goods in that line. The clerk, a Prince in disguise—probably a Polish Prince, as they are a numerous and hard-up class—will not allow her to carry her parcel to the train, but insists on sending it. The package was, however, not delivered in time, so the Blanchisseuse (the name is given in three different ways during the story) returns home disappointed and indignant at Hovey's lack of punctuality. During the evening a messenger-boy arrives from the city with the parcel. "Hovey is vindicated." But, apart from a joke or an advertisement, what has this to do with Herbert Spencer? It is customary for tradespeople in Europe to use the names of royal Princes to attract attention to their wares. But the proud distinction has been reserved for Hovey, of Boston, to employ the name of the most eminent philosopher of modern times to further his financial schemes. If this species of advertising is to become popular, would it not be well for authors to get up a list of prices so that the public may understand the exact amount of money they will use their names and reputation for?

But, seriously, is it quite fair for the lady in question to use her own literary reputation and so many names to delude us into reading through a three-column notice of "Hovey's dry-goods establishment.

H. M. E.

Commander Gye's Loss.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1883.—*To the Editor of the New York Herald:* I shall be much obliged if you will give publicity to the following facts respecting the robbery of my traveling-bag from the train on Saturday night last:

With the exception of some two checks, of which I gave details to the police, there was nothing whatever in the bag but my own property and that of the lady whose, including money, jewelry, and the bag itself, could not amount to $300. I should value the total at perhaps $270.

The story about Mme. Albani's jewels is an infamous fabrication, without the slightest foundation whatever; nor has she, to my knowledge, ever possessed such things as are described, although she has received many valuable presents from different European sovereigns, which I will undertake to say are in very safe keeping in England.

The story is built on the face of it. When I came to America last October nothing was settled as to her coming, and no possible object could have been gained by my risking her valuables and money about with them for no purpose whatever.

The story about the documents respecting Mme. Nilsson's engagement is equally without foundation. Mme. Nilsson never was in my brother has them with him they are still in England.

A very grave and utterly unfounded charge has been brought against me of smuggling jewels through the New York Custom-House, in several newspapers, for which statements I shall hold the various editors responsible and make public, as I may be advised by my solicitor in the matter.

What possible object they can have in publishing such a malicious libel I have no idea. The only explanation I can conceive is the following: I was informed that during the time I was waiting at the hotel in Philadelphia to return to the train for New York a variety of absurd and impossible stories were circulated with a view to hoax the gentlemen who, stating themselves to be reporters, had followed me about, and thus prevent their annoying me further. I did not hear what was said, and am in no way responsible for any statements excepting those which I gave officially to the police authorities, but I imagine that possibly these stories have been reproduced with additions for the reasons I have suggested above.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HERBERT F. GYE,
Commander Royal Navy.

EVERETT HOUSE, Union Square.

STREET PAVING.

List of the Streets Ordered Improved During the Current Year.

Objections to Material or Improvement Must Be Made Now or Never.

The Cost of Intersections Estimated at $400,000—Probability of Curtailment.

The following is a list of the streets ordered by the Council to be improved this year. If the property-owners are opposed to the kind of material which it is proposed to use, or do not want the streets in front of their lots paved, they had better take action at once, as application will be made in March for the confirmation of the assessments which are already made:

CEDAR BLOCK.

Street.	From	To
Indiana	Clark	St. Clair
Locust	La Salle	Wells.
Hastie	Lebourn av	Lewis.
Clybourn place	Clybourn av	North Branch.
Lane place	Centre	Garfield.
Franklin	Kinzie	Illinois.
Hurlbut	North av	Fullerton.
Division	Clybourn av	N. Branch canal.
Chestnut	Clark	Wells.
Chicago	Rush	Rush east.
La Salle	Kinzie	Chicago.
Kingsbury	Kinzie	Chicago.
Superior	Wells	Kingsbury.
Dearborn	Kinzie	Chicago.
Huron	Clark	State.
Thirty-seventh	Vincennes	Grand boulevard.
Twenty-fifth	Wabash av	Prairie.
Twenty-third	State	Indiana.
Twenty-first	State	Michigan av.
Wentworth	Eighteenth	Twenty-second.
Groveland	Thirty-first	Thirty-third.
Thirty-second	Butterfield	South Park av.
Harmon court	State	Michigan av.
Monroe	Halsted	Throop.
Lemon av	Van Buren	Harvard.
Centre av	Twelfth	Blue Island.
Halsted	Vladimir	Twenty-second.
Fourteenth	Blue Island av	Ashland.
Taylor	Blue Island av	Ashland.
Ewing	Canal	Halsted.
DeKoven	Canal	Jefferson.
Fulton	Ashland	Robey.
Carroll	Ada	Ashland.
Madison	Rockwell	California.
Erie	Centre	Leavitt.
Johnson	Centre	Campbell.
Van Buren	Loomis	Ashland.
Adams	Halsted	Hoyne.
Madison	Halsted	Hoyne.
Maxwell	Canal	Halsted.
Wood	Lake	Indiana.
Twenty-sixth	Wallace	Village Grove.
Division	Milwaukee	Lumber.
Winchester	Madison	Adams.
Oakley	Monroe	Western.
Adams	Oakley	Campbell.
Forquer	Canal	Halsted.
Van Buren	Western	Campbell.
Wood	Division	Milwaukee.
Ashland	Madison	Adams.
Evergreen	Milwaukee	Robey.
Robey	Evergreen	Wabansia.
Hoyne	Carroll	Ogden.
Carpenter	Washington	Milwaukee.
Twelfth	Canal	Blue Island.
Halsted	Canal	Ashland.
Curtis	Madison	Fulton.
John	Lake	Carroll.
Ada	Randolph	Carroll.
Halsted	Harrison	Viaduct.
Erie	Milwaukee	Halsted.
Noble	Indiana st	North av.
Elston	Division	Armitage place.
Campbell	Canal	Halsted.
Wilson	Canal	Jefferson.
Judson	Canal	Jefferson.
Fourteenth	Stewart	Blue Island.
O'Brien	Jefferson	Halsted.
Pulaski	Archer	Western.
Fowler	Evergreen	Hoyne.

SHEET ASPHALT.

Street.	From	To
Park	Meyrose	Centre.
State	Division	North.
Wisconsin	Clark	Sedgwick.
Franklin	Chicago	Kinzie.
Oak	Vincennes	Stanton.

COMPRESSED ASPHALT BLOCK.

Street.	From	To
Dearborn	Chicago	North.
Twenty-second	State	Cottage Grove.
Prairie	Twenty-second	Twenty-third.
Wabash	Douglas	Egan.

MEDINA STONE.

Street.	From	To
Twelfth	Clark	South Branch.
Canal	Lake	Kinzie.
Twelfth	Canal	Lumber.
Lake	Halsted	Canal.

And a large number of alleys in the business portion of the city.

MACADAM GRANITE DUMPING.

Street.	From	To
Vernon	Thirty-first	Douglas.
Douglas	Vernon	Union.
Forest	Douglas	Thirty-eighth.
Ashland	Chicago	Milwaukee.
Marshfield	Jackson	Harrison.
Paulina	Jackson	Harrison.
Hermitage	Jackson	Harrison.
Western	Jackson	Indiana.
Polk	Ogden	Western.
Ogden	Polk	Grand.
Lincoln	Chicago	Milwaukee.

GRANITE BLOCKS.

Street.	From	To
Washington	Wabash	Dearborn.
Madison	Wabash	State.
Madison	Clark	South Branch.
Wells	Chicago	Division.
Wabash	Madison	Bridge.
Clark	Jackson	Polk.
Dearborn	Adams	Monroe.
Market	Randolph	Lake.
Randolph	Market	Wabash.
State	Jackson	River.

CURBING AND PILLING.

Street.	From	To
Hanover	Archer	Twenty-ninth.
May	Harrison	Twelfth.
Macalister pl	Centre	Loomis.
De Koven	Centre	Lakeside.
North	Milwaukee	Western.
Willow	Southport	Sheffield.
Bunker	Canal	Halsted.
Congress	Hoyne	Laurel.
Walnut	Ashland	Hoyne.

The city's portion of these improvements for intersections is estimated at $400,000, but no such sum will of course be appropriated. It is probable, as was the case of last year, the list will be referred to a committee for curtailment, and they will strike out such streets as they think do not absolutely need to be paved this year.

"HORSE COMPANIES."

The Means Adopted by Eastern Farmers to Prevent Horse-Stealing.

Philadelphia Press.

In former years farmers had comparatively little protection against the depredations of horse-thieves. These marauders could despoil the tiller of the soil of his stock, and make good their escape before the law could be so manipulated as to inclose them within its meshes. In the Far West the farmers dispensed with red tape, and, forming themselves into vigilance committees, meted out justice with the aid of a convenient tree and a rope when they caught the offenders. This custom is still in vogue in certain parts of the West. This class of thieves became so numerous in the southeastern portion of Pennsylvania that about 1837 or 1838 a number of farmers in the Black Town ship of Oxford, Philadelphia County, and its vicinity, formed an organization under the title of the "Oxford Horse Company." Among the founders of the company were John Fox, Peter Arrison, John Ravington, Jacob Snyder, Jacob Shallcross, Gen. Caston, Charles Robbins, Jacob Livezey, and William Roberts. The rules differed but little from those of the horse companies of the present day. All the members of the company constituted a riding committee, and were arranged in classes, each class having a leader. These leaders were known as the Notifying Committee. The members were so classed that two might ride in company. Each member when in pursuit of a thief was compelled to ride thirty miles from his place of residence, at his own expense, before turning up his horse, no matter how received such information that it would be deemed necessary to prosecute the route further, his expenses were paid from the funds of the company. When a horse was stolen from one of the members he either immediately notified the President of the company, who in turn informed the Notifying Committee. Each one of the committee then filled up a blank notice with the description of the stolen property for every member of his class. The member was also notified to ride a route designated for him, and was ordered to immediately prepare and start, either in person or by sufficient proxy. In case of refusal or neglect to do so, except in case of actual sickness, he was fined $5. If the stolen property was not recovered the loss was made good by the company. Rewards were also offered for the arrest and conviction of the thief, and handbills containing a description of the stolen property were posted and scattered within a radius of thirty miles. The company held its meetings at what was then known as the Old Soldiers' Tavern, on the Oxford Turnpike, about a mile and a half above Frankford.

The organization flourished, and was such a success that its membership swelled to almost unwieldy proportions. After it had existed about fourteen years Charles Robbins, Jacob Livezey, William Roberts, and a number of others withdrew from the company and formed another at Fox Chase. In the meantime their example had been followed throughout the State and in many other States. About 1844 a United Horse Company was formed of about twenty-five companies in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. The first meeting was held in this city. They notified each other by telegraph of the loss of a horse, and it was thought that by this means the chances of escape for a horse-thief would be reduced to a minimum. The union, however, never amounted to very much, and a number of the companies have, within the last few years, withdrawn from it altogether. Some even assert that the United Company is now a thing of the past. Shortly before the War broke out the Bustleton Detective Horse Company was organized. The word "detective" in the title had no peculiar significance, however, the rules of the company being the same as those of the others. Then in 1863 the Holmesburg Reliance Horse Company saw the light of day, and in 1868 the Frankford Detective Horse Company was formed. The members of the latter company have been particularly fortunate, as they have not lost anything for the last two years. Today every county in Pennsylvania has an organization of this kind, and they are scarcely less numerous in other States east of the Mississippi. In Lehigh County a member is compelled to ride but five miles from his residence in pursuit of a thief. There is no doubt but these companies have done much to drive at least one class of depredators almost out of existence in this part of the country.

EARLY CHICAGO.

Letter from a Lady Resident in 1815.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 2.—*The Hon. John Wentworth*—DEAR SIR: My father, Charles Jouett, was the first Indian Agent ever stationed at Chicago.

He was there at two different periods, one before and one after the massacre of 1812. I was born between those periods while he was residing in Kentucky, in Mercer County, in November, 1812. But I have heard my mother talk so much of her first residence in Chicago that I feel very well acquainted with its history from 1809. President Jefferson appointed my father Indian Agent at Detroit, Mich., in 1802, and he was transferred to Chicago about 1808 or 1809, although he had been there on business before. Not far from this time Capt. William Wells, for whom your Wells street was named, and who was killed in the massacre of 1812, was the Indian Agent at Fort Wayne, Ind. Capt. John Whistler, grandfather of Mrs. Robert A. Kinzie of your city, was in command of the fort at that time. Father was born in Louisa County, Virginia, in 1772, and was the son of John Jouett, of Charlottesville, Va. He married first at Detroit Jan. 22, 1803, Eliza Dodomead, who died in 1805, leaving Jane Harris Dodomead, who was born in January, 1804, and married Samuel Worthington, of Christian County, Kentucky, who had six children, one of whom, Dr. Charles Worthington, now lives at Lafayette, Ky.

Father married for his second wife (my mother), near Winchester, Va., in 1809, Susan, daughter of Isham Allen, who was born near Williamsburg, Va., in 1786. My mother's oldest child was Charles La Linde Jouett, who was born in Chicago Oct. 22, 1809, and died there Sept. 4, 1810. It has been said that he was the first white child born at Chicago. [John Kinzie had children born previously.] There was a Government Factor there named Jacob B. Varnum who had a child born there. Possibly the child was born before my brother. My mother's nurse was a half-breed French and Indian woman. She was bound to her until she was 18 years of age. Her name was Madaline Alsoum or Olsoum. She married the day we left Chicago for the last time, (1814,) a soldier from the fort the garrison. I remember James Riley, who acted as father's interpreter. My impression is that Dr. Alexander Wolcott was father's successor as Indian Agent. Father resigned the agency at Chicago about 1818–'19 and returned to Kentucky. There was a Dr. McMahon stationed at Chicago. There was a Dr. John Gale there from New Hampshire, who left before we did, and who died at Fort Armstrong July 27, 1830.

I remember the Indian Chief "White Dog," who pretended he could not speak English. But he got drunk one day, and we then found out that he could speak it very well. I also remember a tall and powerful Indian Chief, "White Elk," who was pointed out to me as the man who killed the children of Mrs. Susan Corbin [see Mrs. John Harris Kinzie's "Wau-bun"] at the massacre of 1812. I remember a half-breed Indian who was in the employ of John Kinzie, named Perish Le Clerc, who used to boast of his Pottawatomie descent. I also remember Maj. Daniel Baker, who had command at Fort Dearborn. I frequently saw an Indian called "Blue Earth," because he always painted his face with a sort of blue clay, which gave him a ghastly appearance. He kept principally by himself, and it was hinted that he was a white man in disguise. He was out of health, and I once saw the Indian dance which was then called the "medicine-dance" around him in hopes of effecting a cure. There were two Lieutenants in the garrison whose names do not appear in any of your Chicago publications. They were married about the same time. One was Lieut. Bowen, the other Lieut. Brooks [perhaps Edward E. Brooks, from Kentucky, who, after promotion to a Captaincy, resigned June 6, 1827]. The other was James Hackley Jr., who married Rebekah Wells, of Fort Wayne, daughter of Capt. William Wells, who was killed in the Chicago massacre of 1812, and for whom your Wells street was named. [Lieut. Hackley was promoted to a Captaincy and resigned Dec. 31, 1818.]

When my mother first went to Chicago it was in midwinter, and she went all the way on horseback. This journey she often described as her bridal tour. Father had as guides a half-breed Indian named Robinson [perhaps the late Alexander Robinson] and a negro named Joseph Battiea. In traveling through Illinois they found wild hogs very nice and fattened on the prairies. They frequently heard the cries of panthers at night, who were deterred from them by their campfires. The Indians were always very kind, and mother never felt any fear. But she became tired of living so far from all society, and persuaded father to move back to Kentucky. He lived on a farm near Harrodsburg, Ky., where all his children except the one at Detroit and the one at Chicago were born. As he lived at Chicago when my brother died in 1810 and at Harrodsburg the 8th of February, 1811, when my sister Caroline was born, you can judge when he left Chicago for the first time. His other children were born in Kentucky. Mother often congratulated herself that she left Chicago in time to escape the massacre. Father was made one of the County Judges of Mercer County, Kentucky, in 1812. He had studied law previous to his appointment as Indian Agent. After the rebuilding of Fort Dearborn, about 1815, father was reappointed Indian Agent at Chicago, and took all his family with him. I see by the papers that the Calumet Club is erecting a new building and that it is in contemplation to invite all the ladies who were early settlers. I should like to attend, would I not be among the oldest? At any rate my badge would read "1815."

The agency house where we lived was on the north side of the river nearly opposite the garrison, and John Kinzie Sr. lived near by on the same side. Mother always said that the little river (as it then was) was lined all along its banks with wild onions and took its name Chicago therefrom, Chicago meaning in the original Indian tongue an onion.

I remember the Indian Chief Black Partridge. I once saw at an Indian treaty the widow of the celebrated Indian Chief Little Turtle, who was the father of the wife of Capt. William Wells.

Father resigned his agency in 1818 or 1819 and returned to Kentucky, where he died May 26, 1854, in his 42d year, but mother lived until 1871. President Monroe appointed father Judge of the United States Court of Arkansas, but he resigned after holding the office about six months. Very respectfully,

SUSAN M. CALLIS
(Formerly Susan M. Jouett).

NOTE BY J. W.—Writers upon early Chicago too often confound factors and other Government employés here about the garrison with Indian agents. Charles Jouett was the first Indian Agent here of whom I have found any record. Nor have I any record of any agent appointed here during the interval of the two periods for which Mr. Jouett acted. But Matthew Irwin, who was United States Factor here, corresponded with the Secretary of War in 1811 and 1813 upon all Indian matters, and so must have been acting Agent. Irwin was regularly commissioned. His successor, Dr. Alexander Wolcott, is remembered by many of our oldest settlers. He was the uncle of our present County Surveyor, who was named for him. He was born at Now Windsor, Conn., Feb. 14, 1790, and a graduate of Yale College of the class of 1809, and was appointed one of the Justices of the Peace here for Peoria County Dec. 26, 1827. He married, July 20, 1823, Ellen Marion Kinzie, and had to send to Lewiston, Fulton County, for his license. This is reputed the first marriage in Chicago. He died here in 1836, and his widow married the Hon. George C. Bates, of Detroit, now of Denver, Colo., whose son is Capt. Kinzie Bates, now in the United States Infantry. Dr. Wolcott was succeeded by Col. Thomas J. V. Owen, whose wife was a niece of Senator Elias K. Kane's wife and daughter of Miles Hotchkiss, of Kaskaskia, Ill. He was one of Chicago's first Board of Trustees, in 1833, and died here Oct. 15, 1836. His widow recently died at East St. Louis, Ill., at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Felicite (Hotchkiss) Kercheval, widow of the Hon. Gholson Kercheval, who in 1826–'30 represented Chicago in the Illinois Legislature, and was the father of Walter G. Kercheval, of this city.

The land of the free is the home of those who use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price only 25 cents.

ART MATTERS.

Prices Realized at the Sale of the Fanning Water-Color Collection.

Winter Work in Chicago Studios—Art Gossip of the Outside World.

Sale of the Fanning Water-Color Collection.

The sale of the Fanning collection of water-colors at O'Brien's has progressed slowly during the last week, and with results far from as satisfactory to Mr. Fanning as were the results of a year ago. This state of things cannot fairly be attributed to the inferiority of the collection, for it is not as a whole inferior to the one of a year ago, and is in many respects superior. Perhaps Mr. Fanning came too soon after the holidays and encountered lean pocket-books in consequence; perhaps this is not a good year for water-color sales; perhaps—but no matter, the fact remains that some very good pictures have gone very low, and that the sale has not been as remunerative to Mr. Fanning as his enterprise and large investment deserved. Following are some of the principal transactions: "The Young Wife," Josef Israels, $200, A. A. Munger; "A Café During the Directory," G. Aurell, $185, James A. Miller; brace of hunting dogs, by De Penne, very sketchy and spirited, $185, A. A. Munger; "The Birth of a Prince," L. Corridini, $145; "Roman Girl at the Spring," Indoni, $105, Hugh A. White; "A View Near Amsterdam," B. C. Koekoek, $100, "It is an Ancient Mariner," Drummond, very strong and showing fine technical work, $100; "Study of Woods Near Hadley," David Cox Sr., $97; "Paying on the Gutter," L. Ruiz, $75; "The Solace of a Quiet Cup of Tea," Valkenberg, $75—all to A. A. Munger; "A Rustic Garland," Conradi, $75, J. C. Moulton; "A Mountain Peasant Girl at the Spring," B. Gioja, $75, Hugh A. White; study of a blacksmith, very powerful in treatment and masterly in modeling, Munkaczy, $80 (very cheap), J. A. Miller; "Harvesting in Surrey," F. Shepperd, $85, A. J. Averill; "Coming from the Spring," L. Ruiz, $67.50, J. H. Dole; "Fresh Picked," delicious raspberries, William Hough, $85, W. H. Rand; "Old Pier at Boulogne," T. B. Hardy, $60, D. B. Porter.

Local Studio and Gallery Notes.

D. F. Bigelow has finished a picture of Mount Equinox and sent it to Boston.

J. J. G. Burghoffer has gone to Mexico on a sketching trip. He will be gone about eight weeks.

Mr. Minor has just finished a portrait of Mrs. Moulton, a West Side lady, and is occupied with several others.

Felix Exblad was a sufferer by the Newhall House catastrophe in Milwaukee, as several of his paintings were destroyed in the fire.

Mrs. Julia A. Darting, who has recently returned from her art studies in Europe, has established herself at No. 240 Wabash avenue.

An extended mention of the loan pictures shown at the reception of the Art Institute last evening will be found in another column of this issue.

Mr. Schwerdt has just finished a pastel portrait of Mrs. Lehrkinde. A half-length portrait by the same artist, of Mrs. Lanetry, shows good handling.

Mr. E. F. Skinner, who has lately returned from the Catskills, New York State, brought with him some very fine sketches, and is painting some landscapes from them.

A three-quarter-length portrait of Mrs. M. M. Oatman, by Marie Koupal, shown at Thurber's, is boldly painted, finely treated as to color, drawing, and expression, and generally pleasing and successful.

Mr. Brooks has made an impression of his salon picture "Les Favorites." He will send the original to the New York Water-Color Society for their coming exhibition. He has also just finished a portrait of a child, the son of Mr. A. C. Strong, a banker of Decorah, Ia.

Gean Smith's latest is entitled "The Hardships of War"—an ironical title, since it shows a cavalryman, with well-fed horse fastened to a fence, and himself enjoying a bit of a flirtation with a country maiden. Another picture represents Mr. Vernon Booth and his favorit horse on the the Lincoln Park boulevard. He is supposed to be breaking the horse from a trot to a gallop.

Art Notes Elsewhere.

A portrait of Mr. George William Curtis will form the frontispiece of the February *Century*, and Mr. S. S. Conant, editor of *Harper's Monthly*, will write a biographical notice.

Mr. Charles Harry Eaton, formerly of Chicago, has sold eight pictures since Sept. 1, two being sold at the Brooklyn exhibition and one at the National Academy exhibition.

Story's statue of John Marshall, ordered by the Trustees of the memorial fund, Philadelphia, will show the Chief Justice seated, of heroic size, and mounted on a pedestal which bears bas-reliefs relating to the life of the jurist and events of American history. Statue and bas-reliefs will be in bronze. Congress has appropriated $30,000, and the Trustees have secured $20,000 more. The monument will be finished, and set up in four years. The casting will be done in Rome or Munich.

Only four years have passed since M. Dumas issued at Paris his first illustrated annual catalog of the Paris Salon, and such has been the success of the enterprise that Mr. Bouton, of New York, now lays before the public the first volume of an illustrated record of the art exhibitions of the world for the year 1882 prepared by M. Dumas, in English, and containing about 250 illustrations printed by Chamerot from engravings by Guillaume Frères. This new work is really an annual review of the art and the art products of Christendom. It gives us fair and concise account of the exhibitions of 1882 in England, Scotland, Ireland, France, the United States, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, and Russia, and of the great sales of the year, especially in Paris, with the prices brought by certain of the more important works of art. The scope of the work does not yet include Spain and Italy, but the compiler promises to issue two volumes next year, one in June and one in December. The value of such a record to amateurs and dealers in art, as well as to artists, is obvious.

Gen. Louis P. di Cessnola, the Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in reviewing the results of the year's work at the museum, said to the representative of a New York paper: "But last, and best of all, has been the famous Raphael, the 'Madonna del Candelabri.' A great deal has recently been said about this picture, and some persons have talked nonsense about it, which I hope they will live to regret and to be ashamed of. The simple facts are as follows: Some months ago the editor of the Herald asked me if I should like to have on exhibition a genuine Raphael, and told me what the picture was. I replied that we should be most happy to receive such a treasure through his single exertions as his friend. Mr. Munro Butler-Johnstone, was induced to bring the painting here and loan it to the museum for a period of six months. Not a word was ever said about purchasing it. I cannot say how very gratifying it is to see such a gentleman willing to intrust so valuable a painting to us for so long a period with no other object in view than to give our people a chance to see and admire a real and worthy work of Raphael. Since it has been exhibited thousands have thronged here to see it, and it has excited universal admiration and praise."

The art critic of the Armada (Mich.) *Telegraph* has discovered a rural genius, and records the discovery as follows: "At the Armada Fair this fall Maggie Leighton, a little girl of 10 years, exhibited a clay model made by herself which elicited a considerable amount of well-deserved newspaper comment. The fact of her extreme youth, and that the work was all done with an old 'case knife,' showed that she possessed a rare amount of talent. Since the fair she has not been idle, and judging from the work now on exhibition at the case knife's best friend, a frequent and faithful companion. The work consists of three pieces, the largest of which is the bust of a lady with her head resting upon her hand. It is about eight inches in length and is very finely formed and finished. The second piece represents a large Newfoundland dog and a little boy, both asleep, the boy's head resting upon the dog's shoulder. In this piece the little sculptor has displayed a great amount of skill. The third piece is a bust of John Paton Sr., a gentleman well known to many of our readers and grandfather of this little artist, and the features and general look so resemble this gentleman that few of his acquaintances fail to recognize him."

One of the most charming of Bouguereau's creations called "Nymphs Bathing," has recently been imported and has been placed on exhibition at the Madison Square Art Rooms in New York. This important composition, which contains fifteen figures of moderate size, was one of the master's twelve contributions to the Paris Universal Exposition of 1855, appearing under the title of "Nymphée" (Nymphæum). Thirteen lovely women are grouped in and about a pool at the entrance to a cavern, and are watched from behind some foliage by a young man whose guide is a satyr. The principal figures of the group of women are two—a charming blond and a brunet crowned with leaves, who, seated in a swing of vines, are being swung to and fro by a girl who stands with her back to us in the water. A more fully matured woman lies prone on the foreground grass at the edge of the pool, and with her back—a beautiful bit of modeling—turned to us. On the left are a girl just leaving the water and a charming mate, who stands with her hands raised to her long auburn hair. Across the water against the rockface stand, sit, lie, and cling a charming group of seven, finely varied in facial type and delicious in composition of elegant forms. The light strikes with brilliant effect on the figures of the swinging pair and on that of the standing girl on the left. The flesh-color is even more pale than usual and the general effect cool. The first may be accounted for by the bath, but the last could have been avoided to a certain degree by a greater variation of the female types.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ev

THE STAGE.

How Mrs. Langtry's Beauty Grows upon Her Auditors.

Her Visit to Chicago a Financial Success, if Not an Artistic One.

The Programs for the Present Week—Dramatic Gossip in Chicago and Elsewhere.

The fullness of the criticisms of the various performances during the week leaves little to be said here beyond a few partial generalities. All the theatres have done a good business, notably, of course, Haverly's, where Mrs. Langtry had drawn up to yesterday morning close on $25,000. At Hooley's "The Black Flag" has amply justified THE TRIBUNE's original prediction of its success, and could doubtless have been presented twice as long to crowded houses. Miss Maude Granger, with her admirably equipped company, successfully launched a new play at the Grand Opera-House which has introduced to local playgoers, under auspices which will make their return welcome, a new playwright in Mr. Wilkinson, and a charming little soubret in Miss Lilian de Garmo. With much that is crude and a good deal that is superfluous, "The Planter's Wife" is a play of sterling worth, and, properly revised, will make a welcome addition to native drama of more than ephemeral importance and interest.

At McVicker's one of the many Madison Square companies has been exhibiting all that roundness of ensemble nice adjustment of talent to individual rôles, and careful finish of action that have come to be associated with troupes graduating from Mr. Mallory's luxurious little New York theatre, and if the company which last night closed a brief engagement at McVicker's can hardly be said to have met with more than a fair measure of successed, the lack of public interest shown was owing not to any want of excellence in the presentation, but wholly to the extremely unsatisfactory, chaotic, absurd, purposeless, unnatural, and eccentric character of the play—"The Professor." And in this connection perhaps a word is permissible as to the appearance of another of Mr. Mallory's companies, which did admirable service by inaugurating on Tuesday evening last, the opening of the new handsome little opera-house at Pullman, which has a seating capacity of nearly 1,000, and is a model of elegance, and beauty. Finally, a word as to Mrs. Langtry's farewell appearances, although the subject has already become somewhat unprofitable and stale, and all that can be risked now by way of criticism is a brief summing up of her abilities before she has faded utterly from public recollection. During her two weeks' stay at Haverly's Mrs. Langtry appeared in all the rôles she had previously essayed, including "The Honeymoon," in which she opened; followed successively by Hester Grazebrook in "An Unequal Match." Miss Hardcastle in "She Stoops to Conquer," and Rosalind in "As You Like It." Of these the most successful was Hester Grazebrook, largely in all probability because in it she had had most training and practice; next to which, in order of merit, must be ranked Rosalind and Juliana; and last, and worst, Miss Hardcastle, which presents few redeeming features to burden the memory. On every occasion she played to a well-filled house, though a marked feature of the performances throughout was the extraordinarily cold and judicial attitude observed by the audiences. Never, surely, were playgoers more sternly unbending and unsympathetic, and in forming any estimate of Mrs. Langtry's talents distinction ought to be made for this, to an artist, most discouraging factor. Even on the rare occasions when they did venture to applaud the applause was of an irritatingly timid kind, as if suggesting the presence of some mental reservation behind it. But the attitude of the audience is of no moment in helping the critic to make up his mind, though it may for the time exercise a disturbing influence. Briefly speaking, in judgment as by THE TRIBUNE in noticing Mrs. Langtry's début was substantially correct: She is less of a beauty and more of an actress than people had been led to expect. At the same time, it should be added that her beauty is of a kind that grows on one, while her acting is not. Having said so much of Mrs. Langtry's beauty, her art still remains for discussion. And, in the first place, it admits of considerable limitation. Like her voice, it is extremely restricted in range. She has little real emotional power, and of tragic power none whatever. Such rôles as Mercy Merrick, for instance, or Camille, are and will ever remain far beyond her reach. But in the delineation of the lighter types of modern character which abound in contemporary "society" drama Mrs. Langtry would be more than successful; having, in addition to many natural graces and charms based on distinct histrionic talent, that large air of high-breeding and distinction, that indescribable repose and grace of motion and attitude which so few actresses either possess or ever have the opportunity of acquiring. This further qualification, however, will have to be made: that such rôles must be of a kind that do not call for the display of any great vivacity, abandon, or chic; for even when most animated Mrs. Langtry's acting lacks spirit—that subtle virtue that, as in wine, makes its presence felt in the effervescence.

Programs for the Week.

McVicker's: Italian opera.

Haverly's: Haverly's Consolidated Mastodon Minstrels.

Hooley's: This evening—Alice and Louis Harrison in "Our Infant"; rest of week—Maggie Mitchell.

Grand Opera-House: Josephine Gallmeyer, supported by the New York Thalia Theatre company.

Academy of Music: Mr. Charles A. Gardner, with Miss Patti Rosa and others, in "Karl."

Following "the Lily."

Brooklyn Eagle.

"Have I the pleasure of addressing the manager of this establishment?" asked a pretty little blonde, tripping into the private office of a local theatre.

"You have," said a pensive-looking youth, looking up from the perusal of a great flaring play-bill in front of him. "What can I do for you this morning?"

"You see I am Miss Rosalind Simonson," said the pretty blonde. "You have heard of me, of course."

"I am very sorry to say that I have not," said the manager.

"Well, you see, I'm—I am engaged to play in the Fly-by-Night Combination which opens here next week," said the little blonde.

"Ah, delighted!" said the youthful manager, jumping up and placing a chair for his visitor. "How many seats did you say you wished for?"

"I don't mind if you give me half a dozen," said the blonde, smiling sweetly, and just letting the tip of her dainty boot show beyond her dress. "But I came here to see about my secon—"

"Your escort?"

"O yes," said the little blonde, laughing; "you do not seem to catch on."

"Not exactly," said the manager. "Perhaps your mother brings you to the theatre, every evening."

"Do I look like a girl who would put up with that sort of racket?" asked the little blonde. "Do I look as fresh as all that?"

"Well, no, you do not," said the manager. "Perhaps it is your husband. I hope not, though. We always dread seeing an actress bring a husband, a French poodle, or anything of that sort along with her."

"No, I haven't any husbands or poodles," said the little blonde. "They are all out of date. I always go in for the very latest, you understand. The proper thing now is an escort. Lil Langtry started the boom, and we have all fallen into it. It isn't as expensive as the husband racket, and any time their fail to draw we can throw 'em over for a fresh 'nd.' Do you catch on now?"

"I begin to," said the manager. "Of course you want a box?"

"That's the proper idea," said the little blonde. "I don't dress that fellow up in a swallow-tail every night for nothing. I ploked him out of a large assortment. He's a regular fun maker, and don't you fail to gamble on it. Looks the blooming, howling swell right down to his feet. I flatter myself I'm a pretty good judge of the article, and I've captured a prize. You couldn't tell him from the genuine fresh-as-they-make-'em Union Club article, and I picked him up in the Bowery at that."

"Really," said the manager.

"Yes," said the little blonde. "But you must remember that he only looks fresh. On the dead level he's as sly as you are."

"Indeed."

"Now, he's a regular rounder, and you must not let him get in on you for any of my salary, for if you do, you will have to pay me up in full all the same. I pay him $3 a night, and that's a good deal more than he could strike in half a week before I brought him out. He's worth the money, though. I tell you, he's a daisy when he's made up. To see him doing the tailor business from a first tier box you'd take him to own a perfect stack of sinkers. Why, he just holds over Freddie himself every way, he just holds over Freddie himself every way. He's what I call an 'ad' worth having. I look Lil for catching on the way she has, just for the sake of what she has taught the profession. Of course, you can work up my little scheme in the newspapers?"

"O, of course," said the manager, sarcastically.

"Just get a few squibs in about J. Randolph Livingston—that's what I've named it—a young man of great wealth who is dead gone on the charming and popular Miss Simonson, of the ——. You know how to make it," said the little blonde. "I'll brace you up with the wealth for the cigars and drinks for the newspaper fellows, you know. I'm doing the thing handsome, and I don't care what it costs. See?"

"To be sure," said the manager. "But there's a little hitch in this business."

"Name it," said the blonde.

"The fact is, your leading lady is playing the same racket."

"The deuce she is!" said the blonde. "Well, that settles the whole business. I'll resign tomorrow. A woman can't get along nowadays in the profession without a dummy swell. Lil has queered the whold racket"; and her fur-lined dolman whisked through the door and disappeared.

Local Notes.

On Jan. 22 Nell Burgess will appear at McVicker's in his new comedy, "Josiah Allen's Wife."

Tonight a benefit will be tendered Mr. F. Welb at McVicker's by the German company, who will present "St. Bartholomew's Night" ("The Huguenots").

Miss Mary Calhoun Dixon, who was prevented from entertaining the newsboys Thursday evening with her admirable elocution, is better, and has resumed her professional duties.

Yesterday a "Langtry" special conveyed a party of excursionists from Lafayette to the Langtry matinée, the train having left Lafayette at 8 a. m. and reached Chicago at 12:15 p. m.

Since the appearance of Haverly's Consolidated Mastodon Minstrels last August the company has been completely recast and reorganized by the addition of the entire Sam Hague show, and Leon's burlesque entitled "Her Majesty's Opera; or, Patti's Visit to Vanderbilt's House," which is said to be gorgeously costumed.

Margie Mitchell will appear at Hooley's tomorrow evening in "The Pearl of Savoy"; on Tuesday and Saturday nights in "Jane Eyre"; on Wednesday evening in "Little Barefoot"; on Thursday and Friday in "The Little Savage"; and on Saturday matinée in the familiar but ever-welcome "Fanchon." Want of variety, at any rate, cannot be alleged against the bill-of-fare.

The order of the Gallmeyer performances for the week at the Grand Opera-House is as follows: Monday evening and Saturday matinée, "Through the Keyhole," "A Charity Girl," and "Distinguished Guests," in the last two of which only will Mrs. Gallmeyer appear; Tuesday and Wednesday, "Woman as She Should Not Be"; Thursday and Friday, "Castles in the Air"; and Saturday and Sunday, "The Winning Ticket."

By a stroke of exceptionally good luck, Manager Hooley managed the other day to bring down one dramatic bird of passage on the wing, having run against the manager for the Harrison company and secured their services for Chicago. In other words, it is the oft-repeated experiment of trying how much adulteration can be palmed off as a pure article; how much water the lovers of opera in Chicago will stand in their wine, and yet pay for it as pure juice in buying the original, much-heralded genuine thing. There is no good reason for not offering us the very best that the operatic market affords—except possibly that we are not perfectly public to being imposed upon. It is undoubtedly true that artists are but mortal; that they must be handled tenderly; and that the manager is limited by ironclad contracts in the demands he is permitted to make upon their services. But certainly with two such artists as Albani and Patti in the company the people who contribute so liberally to its support have a right to expect to find one or the other of these ladies in the leading rôles four out of the six nights. Instead of which Mme. Patti sings but twice and Mme. Albani but once during the entire season, and neither of them will probably be heard here again. It is true that Mme. Albani will not arrive in the city until the 18th, and cannot, therefore, sing more than once, provided that she would not make the injustice of giving us Patti for but a single evening performance. With the exception of Mme. Scalchi, than whom none could be better, the rest of the cast in "Semiramide" is entirely unworthy of the prima donna. When Albani does come it is advertised that she will be heard in stale old "Puritani," instead of in "Lohengrin," where she has a rôle worthy of her genius, and in which she was so great a favorite. These things are wrong, and in calling attention to them we are only giving expression to the general complaint against a manager, who is always well treated here, for his attempts to make the maximum of money and to return the minimum of equivalent.

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Dramatic Gossip Elsewhere.

Next week Mme. Janauschek will produce her new play, entitled "The Hebrew Mother."

Mr. J. M. Hill has accepted for Miss Mather a new tragedy, "Jane Seton," by Mr. Charles Ulrich, of Cincinnati.

Last night Clibber's "She Would and She Would Not" succeeded "Our English Friend" at Daly's Theatre, New York.

At the Cincinnati dramatic festival Mr. Nat Goodwin will play Modus in "The Hunchback" and First Grave-Digger in "Hamlet."

Lawrence Barrett has selected "Francesca da Rimini" as the piece in which to open at the Lyceum Theatre, London, on the 14th of April, 1884.

During her engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, which opens tomorrow night, Miss Mary Anderson expects to appear as Evadne and Meg Merrilies. Next season she will revive "A Winter's Tale" and play the dual character.

Miss Maggie Mitchell denies the rumor that her eldest daughter, Fanchon, is about to make her début on the stage. "My daughter," she says, "is still a child and at boarding-school; not even dreaming, I trust, as yet, of a professional career."

"Elsie" is the name of Mrs Fred Marsden's new play, written especially for the Madison Square people. It is a pastoral story of New England life, in which Miss Carrie Turner will play the heroine and Mrs. Agnes Booth and Mr. Couldock be given strong parts.

Mr. Lester Wallack, much to the delight of local playgoers, has decided to resume the management of his old down-town theatre, which, as the Germania, Mr. Neuendorff has failed to make successful as the home of high class legitimate German drama.

The new play at the Union Square Theatre, New York, "A Parisian Romance," achieved a pronounced success on the occasion of its first production Wednesday evening last, and that in spite of the dubious character of much of the sentiment and its general, highly-veiled indecency. The strength of the play and the superb nature of the acting carried it triumphantly through.

Not since the evening two years ago when Salvini's Othello burst upon New York like a revelation has any actor created so profound an impression as did Herr Barnay, on the occasion of his début the other night as Coriolanus at the Thalia Theatre. Unfortunately, almost immediately afterwards he had to succumb to the climate, and is only now convalescent. He will be seen here in some of his best Shakesperean rôles next spring.

On Thursday evening Salvini acted King Lear for the first time in his life, at the Globe Theatre, Boston, in a way that called forth enthusiastic applause and won the unanimous favor of the critics. While in parts less refined than Rossi his personation is said to be generally more impressive and vivid. His death scene, as we can well believe, was superbly effective. Last night the great Italian closed his engagement, to return, however, to Boston for a week next April, with Clara Morris and Field's stock company as support.

NO REST?

[On reading the poem "Rest," by Ella Wheeler.]

For The Chicago Tribune.

Not only do we labor through the day—
Not only then do thought and soul aspire,
And press upon their shongs—but o'en in sleep,
Whose misnomer is rest, no quiet broods,
For Thought, tho' bound unto its mobile house,
Doth go upon a quest.

Far over burning wastes, and seas that beat
Against their closely-knitted walls of stone;
O'er oceans frozen, whose stilled waves are peaks;
Beyond the suns of day and orbs of night,
Seeking the hidden paths that meteors tread,
And pond'ring 'mid a labyrinth of worlds,
Escaping never its mysterious line,
Fleet-pinioned Thought wings hopefully; but oft
Against the wall of Heaven falls, o'er which
Earth's cramping chains can never droop.

'Tis true, there is no rest!
The vacant body must decay—its dust
Be blown, and swept, and washed unto the depths,
Of Earth, or piled upon its mountain-forms;
Yet, when comes Death, and snaps with grinning glee
The cord which holds this bird of Thought—no rest?
Aye, but, when freed upon the Plains of Peace,
My soul will pray not rest—'twill never tire!

C. A. ALLEN.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
Relieves and cures
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia,
Sciatica, Lumbago,
BACKACHE,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
SORE THROAT,
QUINSY, SWELLINGS,
SPRAINS,
Soreness, Cuts, Bruises,
FROSTBITES,
BURNS, SCALDS,
And all other bodily aches and pains.
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Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.
The Charles A. Vogeler Co.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.)
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

MUSIC.

The Grand Opera Season by Mapleson's Company.

What May Be Expected When Two Richmonds Are in the Field.

A Varied Collection of Entertaining Notes at Home and Abroad.

The Italian Opera Season.

Tomorrow night a brief season of Italian opera will begin at McVicker's Theatre with a performance of Rossini's opera of "William Tell" by members of the operatic organization controlled by Mr. Mapleson. There is little doubt but that the season will be both brilliant and profitable. Italian opera is a fashionable form of entertainment, and, as we are favored with it but once a year and this year have an opportunity of witnessing but half a dozen performances, society accepts what is offered and patronizes it liberally. Whatever its quality, it is the best that society can obtain in this particular line of amusement. The large sale of season tickets and the steady demand for single seats promises full houses every night, and also the only thing Mr. Mapleson appears to care for—ample pecuniary returns. But the real lover of music and the honest patron of this form of lyric entertainment will turn with regret from programs comprising—with possibly a single exception—worn out and hackneyed operas that have been repeated here year after year, and casts in which either the men are good and the women only fourth or fifth rate singers, or else where the grandest of the world's vocalists are found to be unjustly handicapped by inefficient support. The disappointment in this respect is all the greater when we consider that from the material under this manager's control every opera could have been furnished with a much more evenly-balanced cast, enhancing the pleasure without increasing the expense to the manager. We do not intend to prejudge the performances of the coming week nor to express any opinion as to the merits of the different singers who have not been heard here before, on hearsay evidence. If they are found to be entitled to praise it will be a pleasure to accord it to them with the utmost liberality. If they are unworthy to rank as artists there is a very strong probability that mention will also be made of that fact. But any one glancing at the casts of the different operas as they are finally been announced, and then looking over the list of people belonging to this company, will be very apt to conclude that the policy of the management has not been to present operas in the best possible manner according to its resources, but rather to see how many of its weakest members it could put in responsible positions upon the bills each night, and yet not play to empty benches. In other words, it is the oft-repeated experiment of trying how much adulteration can be palmed off as a pure article; how much water the lovers of opera in Chicago will stand in their wine, and yet pay for it as pure juice in buying the original, much-heralded genuine thing. There is no good reason for not offering us the very best that the operatic market affords—except possibly that we are not perfectly public to being imposed upon. It is undoubtedly true that artists are but mortal; that they must be handled tenderly; and that the manager is limited by ironclad contracts in the demands he is permitted to make upon their services. But certainly with two such artists as Albani and Patti in the company the people who contribute so liberally to its support have a right to expect to find one or the other of these ladies in the leading rôles four out of the six nights. Instead of which Mme. Patti sings but twice and Mme. Albani but once during the entire season, and neither of them will probably be heard here again. It is true that Mme. Albani will not arrive in the city until the 18th, and cannot, therefore, sing more than once, provided that she would not make the injustice of giving us Patti for but a single evening performance. With the exception of Mme. Scalchi, than whom none could be better, the rest of the cast in "Semiramide" is entirely unworthy of the prima donna. When Albani does come it is advertised that she will be heard in stale old "Puritani," instead of in "Lohengrin," where she has a rôle worthy of her genius, and in which she was so great a favorite. These things are wrong, and in calling attention to them we are only giving expression to the general complaint against a manager, who is always well treated here, for his attempts to make the maximum of money and to return the minimum of equivalent.

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For the Widow of "Old Shady."

On Tuesday afternoon next the Chicago Church Choir Company have volunteered to give a performance of "The Pirates of Penzance" for the benefit of Mrs. Frank Lumbard. Mr. Hamlin has tendered the use of the Grand Opera-House, and tickets are for sale at THE TRIBUNE counting-room, Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, and other places. The seats are being rapidly disposed of, and many who cannot attend have set a good example by purchasing tickets. This is the first appearance of this company in this city, and will be the only one given with this cast: Pirate King, Webster Norcross; Samuel, O. W. Kyle; Major-General, S. Kayzer; Frederic, Charles Clark; Sergeant, P. L. Dunne; Mabel, Jennie Herrick; Edith, Mae Laws St. John; Kate, Ottalie Haas; Isabel, Wilfridi Bond; Ruth, Louise Phillips.

The Operatic Season Next Year.

The initial opera at the new opera-house, New York, when opened next season, will be "Mignon," with Mme. Nilsson as Mignon. The remainder of the cast will be very strong, and the scenery and costumes will be as fine as money and skill can make them. Her Majesty's opera company at the Academy will open with a new opera. Negotiations are now pending with Mr. Saint-Saëns for his opera "Henry VIII." This will be followed by Götne's Taming of the Shrew." The leader of the orchestra to be selected by Mr. Abbey for his season is said to be Signor A. Vianesi. He has officiated as conductor of Covent Garden. The orchestra players are to be eighty in number. Messrs Gye and Mapleson have the promise of a new opera from Gounod, which will be produced in New York for the first time. Gounod will receive $30,000 for his new opera—$10,000 when the first act is completed, $10,000 at the completion of the second act, and the remaining $10,000 when the opera is completed. In addition to this sum, he is to receive a royalty of $50 for every performance of the opera. Next year, therefore, Italian opera in this country will cease to be a monopoly; but it remains to be seen how much the public will be benefited by that fact.

Musical Notes at Home.

The next Beethoven reunion takes place at Fairbank Hall, Jan. 25.

Miss Emma Heckle will sing with the Arion Club of Milwaukee on the 18th inst.

How would Gebhardt and Nicolini do for the "off" nights of the opera season? The combination ought to draw.

The Chicago Quintet Club gave the last concert of its first series at Hershey Hall last Thursday afternoon. The next series begins Feb. 8.

The Spanish Students' concert company, an organization of fifteen Spanish gentlemen, will give the next entertainment of the Star Lecture Course Tuesday evening, Jan. 23.

We have received from White, Smith & Co. a copy of the score of "The Electric Spark," an operetta written by Charles D. Blake and performed by Atkinson's "Jollities" company.

Mr. Tomlins is forming a new children's music class for beginners, which will meet in Apollo Hall every Saturday morning at half-past 9. The first lesson will be given Saturday next.

At the Dime Entertainment Jan. 20, Prof. H. M. Dixon, Miss Maude Royna, Miss Millie Marshall, Miss Lulu Fellows, Mrs. Dixon, Miss Eslinger, and others will render the different numbers on the program.

The German Aid Society will give a concert at North Turner-Hall Wednesday evening, Jan. 17. Mrs. Clara Huck, Miss Minnie Mahla, Miss Minnie Claussenius, Mr. Bischoff, and Prof. R. S. Pratt have volunteered their assistance.

The Remenyi concert company has now been fully organized, and will begin its tour Feb. 5. The personnel includes M. Edouard Remenyi, Miss H. Louise Warren, soprano; M. Edmond De Coelle, tenor; and Mr. Adolph Brauer, pianist.

Mme. Teresa Carreno will be the soloist at the next Helmesdaal concert Jan. 30. She will play in Grieg's Concerto in A minor. The symphony to be brought out is Beethoven's Fourth, also a Serenade by Fuchs, and Slavonic Dances by Dvorak.

The Chicago Musical College will give another Soirée Musicale at Apollo Hall next Friday evening. The Misses Fanny King, Katie Oesterle, Lizzie Holderman, Medora Head, and Vinnie Ingledew will will interpret the musical part of the program.

The Slayton Ideal colored concert company, including the favorit Sam Lucas, will shortly give a number of concerts in the leading churches of the city. Their first appearance will be in the First Methodist Church Hall Saturday evening, Jan. 27.

Catherine Lewis, with her company, will begin a week's engagement at Hooley's Theatre next Sunday night. The operas to be given during her engagement will be "Olivette" and "Mascotte." In the little rôle of the first opera Catherine Lewis is still unexcelled.

A year ago Mr. W. Allstrom, of this city, sent a young Californian pianist, Sam M. Fabian, to Berlin to complete his musical studies. This gentleman has recently appeared before the Berlin public at Mme. Gerstor's concerts, and is very highly praised by the local papers.

The Barton company will be at the Grand Opera-House with "Iolanthe" on the 29th. Walter Pelham, James Barton, Robert Frazer (the pantomimist), Miss Hart, and Carrie Burton take the leading parts. Pretty Marie Jansen is apparently in temporary retirement.

No purchaser of season tickets for the opera ever seriously thought that Patti would sing three nights. It was generally known that she would sing but twice, but every ticket-buyer had a right to suppose that she would appear both times at an evening performance.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 24 the Euterpe Damenchor will give a concert in Fairbank Hall. Miss Ada Reinhardt and Messrs. Becker, Mueller, and Zotzman will assist the society. The program will comprise a number of novelties for female chorus and chamber music.

The third recital before Mr. Liebling's pupils by Emil Liebling and Edward Heimendahl was given at Chickering Hall last evening. The Mozart Sonata for piano and violin in D major, the Beethoven Sonata, op. 47, and the Weber Sonata, op. 24, for piano alone, were the numbers on the program.

With characteristic generosity Mrs. George H. Carpenter has arranged to give a testimonial concert to Mr. W. T. W. Mockridge, and has offered the use of her house on Dearborn avenue for the purpose. The concert will be given Thursday, Jan. 25, and a very enjoyable entertainment is promised. The sale of seats is already a large one.

At the usual Sunday afternoon concert today at North Turner-Hall by Prof. Rosenbecker's orchestra the following numbers will be played: Fehmarn Sound March; overture, "Martha"; waltz, "Hypothesis"; Loreley Paraphrase; overture, "Anacreon"; evergreen, "Song Without Words," for string orchestra; I. Stahl from "Lobengrin"; potpourri, "Schanka"; Swedish Wedding March; quadrille from "Iolanthe."

The sixth concert of the Amateur Musical Club was given at Lyon & Healy's music rooms last Wednesday afternoon. The Rubinstein program was arranged by Mrs. John M. Clark. Those taking part were Mrs. George B. Carpenter, Mrs. W. W. Hayward, Miss Laura Harris, Miss Mulford, and Mr. Mollenhauer, and Mrs. Hadduck. The attendance was limited only by the size of the room, and the popularity of the club is steadily increasing.

Musical Notes Abroad.

Minnie Hauk has signed a contract with J. H. Haverly for California.

Von Bülow has been placed in a private insane asylum, according to the *Musik Zeitung*.

Max Strakosch says that Patti has been performing thirty-two years and in opera twenty-five years.

Theodore Thomas offers to go to Omaha for two nights next summer with his orchestra for a guarantee of $4,000.

Nilsson denies emphatically that she has any engagement with Mr. Gye. The latter says the contract with him was signed May 10, 1882.

There is a fine contralo singer in Portland, Me., gifted with a remarkable voice that would make a fortune for some manager. Mrs. Cary-Raymond knows all about the lady.

Mme. Nilsson has entirely recovered from her slight indisposition and is now singing in New Orleans. She has thus far given twenty-four concerts, and the receipts have been $119,982.

Mrs. Almont Jenks, a daughter of Bishop Littlejohn, has composed the music for an operetta which is soon to be performed at the Brooklyn Athenæum. Her husband is the author of the libretto.

Mrs. Leonard says that the first physician called to attend Lillian Russell gave her 120 grains of quinine in a day to stimulate her! Since then she has been a firm believer in homeopathy.

Miss Goldberg, of Davenport, Ia., has been engaged to sing at the Paris Grand Opera-House for the season of 1883 at a salary of $2,000 a month. She has promised to soon give a concert in Davenport.

Max Maretzek was once manager of the Papphenheim & Adams Wagner opera company. They gave only Wagnerian operas, and were on the verge of failure when "Il Trovatore" was put on the bill and saved the season.

"Iolanthe" is in its fifth week at the Boston Bijou, and shows no lack of popularity. A clock marking the exact railroad time is in one of the towers in the second act, so that suburban visitors need have no fear as to missing their trains.

It is reported of the Japanese Prince, Arisugawa, that he attended the performance of "Lohengrin" in New York, and remarked afterward that the German music of the future reminded him greatly of the Japanese music of the past.

Abbey's German opera season will probably open with "Die Meistersinger," with Materna, Winkelman, and Scaria in the cast, and "Lohengrin," with Nilsson and Materna. Theodore Thomas and the Philharmonic orchestra will also be engaged, it is rumored.

When Patti was a little child, at the Howard Athenæum in Boston she took the part of one of the children in "Norma." She so exasperated her mother by singing the music of the title rôle that she took her up and spanked her soundly before the orchestra and the members of the company. And now Patti gets $4,403 a night for singing, and no spanking! Moral—

The Boston Ideals have added "Fra Diavolo" to their repertory, with the following cast: Fra Diavolo, Mr. Tom Karl; Lord Allcash, Mr. H. C. Barnabee; Lady Allcash, Miss Geraldine Ulmar; Lorenzo, Mr. Herndon Morsell; Matteo, Mr. A. J. Hubbard; Beppo, Mr. M. W. Whitney or Mr. W. H. McDonald; Giacomo, Mr. George Frothingham; Zerlina, Miss Marie Stone. It will be given for the first time during the New York engagement, which begins Feb. 19.

Theodore Thomas has instructed his Boston attorners to enjoin the performance of Gounod's "Redemption" by Mr. Lennon on the 21st inst. Mr. Lennon sought to anticipate the performance of the oratorio by the Handel and Haydn Society on the 29th, and has drilled a chorus of 300 voices from the Catholic choirs and engaged prominent soloists. Mr. Thomas claims exclusive property in the orchestral score in the United States.

THE MILWAUKEE HOLOCAUST.

For The Chicago Tribune.

In the dim gray of the morning, on the chilling frosty air
Pealed the iron clang of fire-bells and the hoarse cries of despair—
Loud sounds of human voices, swelling louder still, and higher,
Ringing out amid the darkness, "The Newhall is on fire!"

Last eve the guests and inmates retired to quiet beds,
And slumber gently rested on happy hearts and heads;
Ere the gray dawn of the morning, each hapless heart awoke
In living fires infernal, inguifed in flame and smoke.

That furnace of destruction, redly blazing fierce and high,
Threw out its fiery billows athwart the wintry sky,
While the flaming-hot tornado swept each fated hall and room,
Bringing death into each chamber, making of each couch a tomb.

From every blazing window men hailed the crowd beneath;
Some leaped into the darkness, to adamantine death:
If martyrdom brings honor, or suffering renown,
The victims of the "Newhall" have won the martyr's crown.

The snow is gently falling above the hapless dead—
Nature's harmonious winding-sheet upon the ruins spread;
Cover the hearts, the hopes and joys, that sadly perished there,
With fleecy flakes of whiteness above the brave and fair.

CHARLES J. BEATTIE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11, 1883.

One of the highest officials of the order of Foresters in the United States is Mr. E. S. Pike, 330 North Third street, St. Louis, Mo. Recently Mr. Pike suffered great agony from a felon on his thumb. The soothing effect of St. Jacobs Oil was magical and brought immediate relief to the affected part.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

The Notable Social Events That Are Soon to Occur.

Instantaneous Photography and the Uses to Which It Is Put.

Jay Gould's Charities, and Those of Other Noted New-Yorkers.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The old lady sitting in Cassepiela's chair continues vigorously to shake her feather-bed, and the contents have now been flutterimg down these three days. It is not often that the city is visited by such a storm. The men who get a living by sweeping snow off front steps six or eight times a year are happy. The street-cars are in a wretched plight, only half of them running, and these going at a snail's pace, and the elevated roads never showed their superiority so obviously as they do today. The Sound steamers have dived into coves along shore anywhere for refuge, and locomotives are fighting snow-drifts just out of the city in all directions. There is good sleighing in the park and out on Seventh avenue towards McComb's Bridge, and sleighs are at a premium. At least two fashionable theatre parties announced for last night turned into impromptu sleighing parties, and instead of sitting primly in boxes subduing their enthusiasm in kidded applause they piled into sleighs, hid themselves in wolf-robes, and went off with a scream of delight. I don't know as they have got back yet.

A nobby sleigh just went past my window carrying a comfortable-looking couple wrapped in polar-bear robes. Its body and runners were of ebonized wood touched off with scarlet, and the dashboard, about twice as high as the average dashboard, was a fine wire gauze, and bore upon its two outer corners two scarlet grenadier plumes waving high. A span of white horses whirled it over the snow. I suppose this is "the thing."

THE WINTER'S FESTIVITY.

The gayety of the season is now at its hight. The great balls are immediately at hand: The Old Guard, with its gorgeous epaulets and flaming banners; the Charity, with its superb display of new velvets and old laces and diamonds, and magnificent apparel; the Children's Carnival, with its graceful midgets threading the mazes of complicated dances and setting themselves in wondersul tableaux—all in the beneficent name of sweet charity. The Charity ball is usually the swellest and dressiest affair of the season. There was a lady present last winter wearing a hundred-thousand-dollar diamond necklace; and I must say it looked amazingly like the one that shines in Tiffany's show-case today. The second ball of the F. C. D. C. (Family Circle Dancing Class) took place the other evening at Delmonico's, and was largely attended. This was organized in opposition to the big and hoary Patriarchs' ball by some lively young people who could not tolerate the antique methods and grandiose manners of those stately old muffs. "Go to, respected Patriarchs!" they said. "Let us have something that is alive, at least." The F. C. D. C., like the patriarchs, had its progenitor, was projected mainly for dancing, but it had a collateral object—to furnish an opportunity for the young ladies of the rich families to "come out," and enter into their social inheritance. At the recent ball the débutantes appeared in full force in their simple and pretty white dresses of tarletan and India mull, maidenly dashes on their cheeks, the eyes are downcast in their eyes, and in their arms heaps on heaps of bouquets bestowed by their admirers. A well-known society leader, whom I may not mention, tells me: "I saw a girl at the last ball actually crying in the hall with grief and mortification, obviously because she had only seven bouquets, and all the other girls had eight and nine. My radiant and triumphant, sailed through the german with her arms full and others hanging by ribbons all around her corsage, while she had piled the rest up on the cabinet, but her father's coachman knew where most of them came from, for he had brought them from that florist himself." What a naughty world is this! It's the good people who do do most of the crying.

A recent social event of importance is the organization of the Minuet Club, modeled after the Minuet Club of London. It is composed of twelve girls and twelve young men who meet once a week to practice a minuet. When they have perfected themselves in its conservative movement they are to dress in fancy costume and give a party to their friends at the Brunswick, where they will exhibit their new accomplishment. The minuet is laziness set to music, but it will do for a novelty.

LIFE ON CANVAS.

Experiments are now going forward in this city which are likely to be followed by notable results within a year or two in the way of exhibiting motion on canvas, through the medium of rapid photography. A photograph of a rapidly moving object is now taken in the 1-5,000th of a second—a period of time quite inconceivable—and, by the use of electricity to release the slide of the camera, fifty of these can be taken in a single second. The pictures would obviously present the object in slightly different attitudes. Now if these pictures were taken on glass and a light were sent through them so as to throw them upon canvas upon the same spot, with the same rapidity of succession, the result would be a single unbroken picture of the object *in motion*—the fifty different attitudes running into each other and blending perfectly. This is explained on the principle of persistence of vision—that is, the inability of the eye to see more than twenty different objects in a second. If a wagon-wheel turns more than twice in a second the spokes become indistinguishable and blend together.

On Tuesday evening I tried to take in two exhibitions of this kind going forward at once in Union League Club Hall and in the Conservatory of Music, the former being occupied by Mr. Muybridge, of San Francisco, and the latter by Charles Barnard, one of the editorial staff of the *Century*. I got the gist of each. Mr. Barnard is an amateur, but he is a man of ideas and energy, and he has succeeded in getting the instantaneous photographs of moving objects that I have seen. One of these is of Camilla Urso playing the lightning variations of "Home, Sweet Home." The instantaneousness of the photograph becomes apparent when I record that there was no blur upon the arm, hand, or bow. They were all firm and well defined as if the bow had been held suspended for the operator. Barnard threw upon a screen a large number of pictures of this sort, one of them being of A. P. Burbank in a flight of comic oratory, which (as usual) brought down the house.

Muybridge not only represented objects in motion, like Barnard, but he went further, and represented motion itself—a horse-race, and the running of mules, oxen, deer, sheep, goats, the flight of pigeons after being flung from a trap, and men in the acts of running, wrestling, jumping, and turning somersets. This was very crudely done by an arrangement which is the zoetrope reduced to a scope, a modification of that interesting and curious toy, the zoetrope. There was some joggling and jiggling of the figures, and in the running match the wrong man would sometimes turn up ahead; but it showed

DRUNKEN SWITZERLAND

Sad Effect of Free, Untaxed, Unregulated Strong Drink.

Twenty-two Thousand Drunkeries in the Little Republic.

The Population Wasting Their Earnings and Destroying Their Health—Crime Rapidly Increasing—General Alarm Among Sober People.

Special Cor. London Times.

GENEVA, Dec. 26.—The vice of intemperance is growing so fast in Switzerland as to occasion grave anxiety among public men of all classes. So palpable and portentous are the evils to which, in some districts, insobriety is giving rise that people speak of alcohol as "the enemy," and of eau-de-vie, the old term for cognac, as eau-de-mort. "Even the public fortune is compromised by the excessive drinking of the population," runs a report on the subject lately addressed by the Associated Mayors of Ajoie (in the Bernese Jura) to the Cantonal Government. "Failures, bankruptcies, and forced sales of property are alarmingly on the increase. The official *Gazette* can hardly contain them. As a natural consequence, land is depreciating in value, and mortgagees, who are compelled to foreclose, can often find neither buyers nor tenants. The evil affects all classes, and is even rife among the other sex. We could name several communes of Ajoie in which the consumption of schnaps is at the frightful rate of eight litres per month per head of population. In one village, with a population of 800, a single aubergiste has sold in one month 1,200 litres of cognac alone, equal to a daily sale of forty litres. It is easy to understand to what a terrible ruin the drunkenness must end. It is a whirlpool which swallows up every year thousands and thousands of francs."

The Associated Mayors of Ajoie are not alone in their alarm and their denunciations. Almost every church synod that meets passes resolutions condemnatory of intemperance, the Federal Department of the Interior is now engaged, at the instance of the National Assembly, in making inquiries with a view to combating "the enemy" by restrictive legislation, and no subject more frequently engages the attention of "Societies of Public Utility" and the press than

THE "WAR AGAINST DRUNKENNESS."

The increase of intemperance, against which all sober and thoughtful Switzers are up in arms, dates only from 1874, when the Constitution now in force, by instituting what is called "complete liberty of trade in alcohol," deprived the Cantons of the power which they previously possessed of regulating the traffic in drink. Art. 31 of the Federal Constitution lays it down that every Swiss citizen is entitled to trade, without let or hindrance, in any part of the Confederation, and, according to a decision of the Federal Tribunal, this right extends to dealers in alcoholic drinks under the head of "eau-de-mination they may come. The effect of this decision was to sweep away every local restriction that had previously existed and make the trade in strong drink as free as the trade in bread and meat. Before 1874 the checks imposed by cantons and communes on the vendors of alcoholic beverages were numerous and minute. No house could be opened without a concession, or in excess of the supposed needs of the population. In some districts publicans had to give security for the proper conduct of their houses. In all they had to be men of good character. Women were not allowed to keep public-houses. Buildings intended to be converted into taverns or cafés had to answer to certain requirements as to ventilation, size of rooms, and situation. In Obwalden, Neuchatel, St. Gall—indeed, nearly everywhere—public-houses were not permitted in the neighborhood of any church, school, orphan-house, poor-house, or "like institution." Licenses were only granted for a limited time. Publicans were forbidden, under penalties, to supply any people with drink, or allow them to frequent their houses, which had to be closed the greater part of Sundays and at a certain hour in the evening.

As a consequence of the abolition of these restrictions.

THE NUMBER OF PUBLIC HOUSES

has increased from 17,837 in 1870 to 21,738 in 1880. In other words, while the population has increased by 6 per cent, the taverns have increased by 22 per cent. The two extremes are Geneva, where there is a public house to every seventy inhabitants, and Tessin, which has one for every 400. Taking the Confederation throughout, the proportion is one to every 130. Deducting women, children, and the sick, that gives one tavern to every thirty persons. In Canton Thurgau there is a Kneipe for every eighteen voters, men of 20 and upwards. It does not appear, however, that, judged by this test, some neighboring countries are much more abstemious than Switzerland. Thus Würtemberg has one to 117 inhabitants, Baden one to 143, Hesse one to 166, Alsace one to 180, but there are five Swiss cantons — Schwyz, Glarus, the Grisons, Thurgau, and Geneva — in which the proportion is less than 100 to one. In Geneva, moreover, and most other towns, grocers and confectioners vend wines and spirits, and one way and another establishments in which alcoholic beverages are sold are almost as numerous as all other shops put together. It is a common saying that there is not a single house in all Geneva or even people live in flats a house necessarily comprises several dwellings) in which there is not either a café, an auberge, or a wine shop; and, so far as my observation goes, the saying is true. According to the author of "Das Wirtshaus," an interesting pamphlet on this subject, published at Basle, the increase of public houses has been followed by a marked increase of drunkenness and crime. In 1880, out of eighty-six cases of assault, rape, and attempt to murder, adjudged in the little demi-canton of Baiche-Country, fifty-three were ascertained to have arisen in taverns or to have been committed by persons who had got drunk in taverns; and of thirty-two cases of attacks on the police, seventeen had a like origin. Forty to 60 per cent of all the crimes committed in that part of the country can be traced to

EXCESSIVE INDULGENCE IN DRINK.

But almost a greater evil than actual drunkenness and the known offenses to which it gives rise are the time lost and the money spent by workingmen in public houses, and the untold suffering thereby inflicted on their families. On this point the author of "Das Wirthshaus" gives some curious information, procured from the *Schuldenbucher* of certain innkeepers whose customers are mostly workingmen. Among the instances he gives is that of a wagoner, with a wife and children, who, in addition to numerous payments, ran up in February last a drink score of 55f.; another workman's "chalk" for the month was 37f.; a third figured for 31f.; and one thirsty soul swallowed at a single sitting fourteen glasses of beer and four glasses of rum. The daily consumption of another guest, who appears to have settled his account quarterly, averaged five glasses of beer and three glasses of spirits; and still another was in the habit of taking with his dinner five "beers" and four little glasses of spirits. Herr Siegfried, the author of the pamphlet in question, has had access to the books of a contractor who kept a public house, and he was thus enabled to compare the earnings of the workmen with their expenditure in drink. The man, whom he calls A, in the week ending Jan. 7, 1881, earned 25f 60c, and spent 23f 5c. He took home with him as the fruits of his labor 2f 55c—not quite 8s. B earned 29f and spent 28f; C 29f, and spent 28f; D 29f, and spent 30f; E 26f, and spent 16f; F 21f, and spent 20f; and a mason's laborer, besides spending the whole of his week's wages, left a balance of 4f to be settled by his wife. One week, when the workmen left or drank more than usual—perhaps both—the innkeeper-contractor had no money at all to pay, and every one of them began the following week with a balance against him.

ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS.

Every canton having its own separate police organization, particulars of apprehension for drunkenness are not easily obtainable, but they probably do not form as much as is generally supposed. A man may drink a great deal without becoming visibly drunk, and the toper who goes staggering about the streets must be very far gone indeed. Judging by the quantity of drink consumed—2.10 per head of population (and a bottle of common brandy may be procured in the country for 8d)—Geneva is about the most drunken city in Europe; yet the apprehensions for drunkenness are relatively few, and though those arrested for this offense are almost invariably either peasants or workmen, it is probable that the average Geneva *bourgeois* gets through more drink in the course of a week than his poorer neighbor. After breakfast he takes a nip of cognac *pour s'ecclaircir*; towards noon a glass of vermouth or absinthe *pour le faire manger*. Dinner is washed down with a bottle of white or red wine, and the postprandial coffee is never drunk without the accompaniment of a small glass of cognac. About 4 o'clock the bourgeois generally finds it necessary to take another glass of absinthe or cassette of beer pour se faire tôlerair; towards the 7 o'clock supper entails the consumption of at least another bottle of wine; and before he retires to rest he takes a soupcon of brandy or of kirsch pour se faire endormir. And yet, if you were to hint that our bourgeois is possibly injuring his health or exceeding the strictest limit of moderation, he would be very much offended.

All sorts of expedients have recently been discussed for checking the excessive consumption of drink in this country. Some of them are, no doubt, valuable, and might, if they could be put into practice, prove more or less effective. But until the power formerly possessed by the cantons of regulating the traffic in alcohol is restored to them—and that can only be done by a revision of the Constitution—and the constituencies get rid of the idea that wine, and a good deal of it, is only less necessary to life than bread itself, no efficient measures for the defeat of Switzerland's enemy are likely to be adopted.

IRISH LAND REFORM.

Michael Davitt's Speech in England—He Tells the Britons Some Plain Truths—Alien Landlordism the Curse of Ireland—Education Is the Dynamite That Will Secure Justice for the Irish.

London Times, Dec. 25.

On Friday, at the Bermondsey town-hall, Mr. Michael Davitt delivered an address on the pacification of Ireland. There was a large audience. Mr. Kissane presided. Mr. Davitt was received with great enthusiasm. He said it was necessary that he should allude to his speech at Navan on the 29th of November—a speech which in English opinion was not calculated to produce peace in Ireland. He did not admit that that speech was violent or inflammatory, considering what was pending over a large portion of the Irish people at the time he made it. Up to that time the Government had not made any recognition of the coming distress; and he felt it necessary so to speak that either the English Government should come forward to avert the famine, or else that the people should adopt his alternative proposal in order to save themselves. That speech was delivered to ward off a terrible calamity. A subsequent justification for it was found in the fact that on the Saturday following the Government made a formal recognition of the distress in the Queen's speech. He did not care what might be the outcome of the proceedings against Mr. Healy and himself. If he could prevent starvation entering the hovels of his people, if he could prevent one death, he would make twenty inflammatory speeches, and go to prison for them. Advocating home rule in Ireland, he said he should, as an Irishman and a Catholic, repudiate the idea that a local Parliament in Dublin would mean Catholic political ascendancy, if he thought it would mean the oppression of a single Protestant he would never raise his voice for it. [Cheers.] The constitutional government Irishmen were striving for had not existed in Ireland since the Union. The situation in Ireland was comparable to that in England when it drove James II. from the throne. The idea of Ireland separating itself from England was ridiculous while England had an army and navy. No country in Europe was more ruled by force than Ireland; there was no country in which there was less moral force behind the Government. He could not go into Wales or any other part of the United Kingdom and evoke the manifestation of feeling that he and his friends did in Ireland, simply because there were grounds of discontent in Ireland which did not exist anywhere else. It had been abundantly proved that force was no remedy. It was useless to expect that all manifestation of discontent could be suppressed until earnest efforts were made to find a remedy. Referring to the proposals of emigration, he said there was no greater error than to suppose that the starving peasantry of the West constituted the force of the national movement in Ireland. Exclude that element altogether, and there would be no diminution of the moral force behind the national movement. Emigration was not the remedy or the cure for the discontent of Ireland. The banishment of the people for the preservation of landlordism was but an English political expedient. The abolition of landlordism had elevated Belgium, while its conservation had ruined Ireland. A mixed commission of Englishmen and Irishmen could arrange the details of a scheme for the government of Ireland by its own people, which offered the only promise of content and progress. An Irish Government would undertake public works of arterial drainage, which would raise the temperature four degrees, and the natural moisture would favor silk industry go much that Macclesfields and Coventrys would spring up in Ireland. If the population of Ireland were reduced to two millions, it would still be as much discontented as now with English government. Allied Irishmen would only go to swell the new Ireland in the United States. English statesmen would soon have to consider the Irish element in America in the settlement of Irish questions. [Great laughter.] No banishment would settle the land question but that of the landlords. [Cheers.] He did not preach violence or crime; he had solely on moral dynamite, in ideas alone. There was sufficient of ideas alone to crush landlordism despite the power of the British Empire. He thanked Mr. Forster for one thing—passing the Education act. That and the train is a mine of moral dynamite that would yet explode in England to the destruction of English landlordism. [Cheers.] Lord Derby and Mr. Forster declared that the famine which reduced in Ireland every ten or fifteen years were due to periodic visitations of Providence, and to overpopulation; but the real cause was the system of land laws in that country—a system which was robbing the soil as well as the people who cultivated it, restricting cultivation, and paralyzing industry. Not more than 3,000,000 acres of land in Ireland was under cultivation, while more than 10,000,000 acres of the choicest land was given over to the growing of grass and raising of stock, in order to increase the income of the Irish landlords. The land had been wrested from its rightful purpose, inasmuch as it was created by God for the beneficent purpose of sustaining man, who could not live without the soil. It maintained what the Government, which had brought about the starvation on the west coast of Ireland, was bound to maintain the people during such a calamity. After condemning the workhouse test for relieving distress, which, he contended, demoralized the people, he said that the Land League demanded that the Government should grant loans for the purpose of public works or arterial drainage. This would enable the people to tide over the winter and spring, and when better seasons arrived they would be ready to pay back the money into the Dublin Exchequer. In conclusion, he said the people did not gage the depths of Irish misery caused by landlordism; but he was called to account when he denounced the system which caused it, and told the people of Navan to save themselves out of their rents if the Government would not save them. He did not speak in the language of ambiguous cant, and he would repeat that landlordism was a system of robbery and plunder, and as long as the Government and the English people allowed such a system to rule in Ireland, it would be the father of agrarian crime and the cause of discontent and discontent. He believed that a fair rent would be to give the landlord as little as possible, for the reason that when a man earned nothing his wages ought to be landlordism's small. He wanted to know when the question of a fair rent would be settled. According to the provisions of the Land act there was to be a revaluation of the land every fifteen years, but some very inquisitive Land-Leaguers had computed that at the rate at which fair rents are now being fixed they would take twenty-seven thousand years to fix four rents in the first instance. The fact was Mr. Gladstone and his party would have to try again at the settlement of the land question. Quack remedies would not do; English statesmanship would have to grapple with the social difficulty in Ireland courageously. They would have to apply the lancet to the seat of the evil, and cut out the corrupting body of landlordism, rising from the social life of the people. Abolition, complete and total, was the only remedy of the Irish social evil, was the only way in which the settlement of the land question could be effected; and, notwithstanding Lord Derby's declaration that no more legislation on the question would take place for some time, he maintained that Lord Derby knew nothing of the question. He (the speaker) did, however, for he and others had made it a life's study, and intended to make the settlement of the Irish land question a life's resolve, whether it bred Irish discontent or not. He contended that it was wrong that millions of people should be kept in chronic poverty and discontent for the benefit of 10,000 individuals who had never brought England anything but trouble and disloyalty in Ireland. Notwithstanding the declaration of Lord Derby that Parliament would not legislate in the next session upon the Irish land question, he believed that, in a few years, English public opinion would insist upon the question being finally settled. The remedies for Irish discontent, and Irish discontent for English coercion he believed to be the abolition of Irish landlordism and the grant of Irish self-government.

THE GRIBLER TRIAL.

Yesterday was the seventh day of the trial of John B. Gribler before Judge Williamson, charged with attempted jury-bribing. A. D. Williston, a stenographer, read from his notes taken on the trial before Judge Moran part of Weckler's testimony, which the defense claimed was contradictory of Weckler's testimony in the present case.

Walter Crawford testified that he met Weckler in the Court-House at the time of the trial before Judge Barnum, and Weckler offered him $10 to testify that he saw Gribler at Weckler's house Friday evening, March 5, 1880. The witness refused, and afterwards told Gribler about it.

The defendant was recalled to the stand by the prosecution, and questioned as to when he had last seen Patten. The reply was that he had not seen him since early in March, 1880. He had not seen him nor spoken to him between the sealing and the rendering of the verdict of Freeman vs. The Chicago City Railway Company, the witness did not see Patten after he left jail, nor had he heard from him since he absconded. He was now unaware of his whereabouts.

Mr. O'Brien then questioned the witness as to whether he had ever been at Weckler's house. He said he had not, and that Mrs. Weckler had never seen him until her husband pointed him out to her in court on the first day of the trial before Judge Moran.

The names of other witnesses were called by the defense, but no one answered. Mr. O'Brien then said the defense had closed their case.

The court at 12:30 adjourned until 2:30, and asked the counsel for the prosecution to have their witnesses in court promptly at that time.

When the court met after adjournment there were no more witnesses, and the counsel for the prosecution asked for a delay of half an hour, as an important witness was expected. The Judge was getting impatient; when Mr. E. Stone, of the *News*, came in, and Mr. King said he was the witness wanted. Mr. Stone said he had a conversation with Gribler in 1879 relative to an article published in the *News*. Gribler complained of it, and told the witness that he was a respectable attorney, and had been practicing before a grand jury and had secured a number of acquittals. Gribler showed the witness a book which contained a number of names of persons so discharged. Mr. O'Brien asked the witness if he knew that lawyers never practiced before grand juries, and the witness said he did, but he didn't understand Gribler to say that he went into the jury-room.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stone's testimony he sat down for a moment at the table near Gribler, when the latter said: "Mr. Stone, I never used the language imputed to me. You have perjured yourself." Mr. Stone made no reply.

The testimony on both sides being all in, Mr. O'Brien said he was willing if the other side would agree, to let the case go to the jury without argument. He would be satisfied with the instructions of the court.

The counsel for the prosecution objected, and a long argument ensued, in the middle of which the jury were excluded from the court-room until the matter was disposed of. Col. Munn, of counsel for the defense, said he wanted to go to Geneva at 5 o'clock, and would like a chance to speak for his client. He did not think it was possible to close the case that evening. It was finally agreed that Col. Munn should speak first, and be followed by Mr. Shissler. Monday morning Mr. O'Brien would close for the defense, and Mr. King would have the last word for the people. Col. Munn then made a lengthy speech for his client, in which he characterized the prosecution as a persecution, and asked for an acquittal on the ground that there was no evidence to convict.

After a brief speech to the jury by Mr. Shissler the court adjourned to Monday morning.

FOURTEEN PALL-BEARERS.

The Body of a Man Weighs Nearly a Quarter of a Ton—A Casket of Great Size.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—Mr. W. Ignatius Dyer, the builder and contractor, who died in Georgetown, was a large man. He was powerfully built, and weighed 375 pounds. Indeed, avoirdupois began to interfere with his business affairs some time ago, and he retired from active life. Mr. Dyer, when he died last Sunday, was the largest man in the District. Ever since he was compelled to remain in the house he has increased in weight. His last illness, while partially resulting from a fall, was chiefly owing to the constant accumulation of fat, the cause of his death being the growth of that substance about his internal organs. To such an extent had the mass of fat increased that when he died he weighed not less than 375 pounds. As can readily be imagined, no ordinary casket would serve in a case like this, and one 6 feet 6 inches long and proportionately wide was ordered yesterday. Its unusual size naturally attracted a large crowd of curious persons. It appears four times as large as an ordinary casket, being six and a half feet long, nearly three feet wide, and very deep. It is the very largest casket that could possibly be carried into the house. The funeral took place yesterday. Ten pall-bearers, assisted by four experienced men furnished by the undertaker, bore the casket, which weighed over 500 pounds.

WESTERN UNION'S DEFEAT

Decision Against Western Union.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.—Attorney-General Palmer this evening rendered a decision in the application of citizens of Philadelphia asking that the State file a bill in equity against the Western Union Telegraph Company for violating the provisions of the Constitution relative to the purchasing or consolidation of competing lines. The decision is addressed to the company's attorneys, and is as follows:

After giving the case the consideration demanded by the magnitude of the public and private interests involved (and the difficulty of the questions suggested by the very able argument of counsel), I am of the opinion that it ought to be submitted to the courts for determination, and in coming to the conclusion I have considered the just and propriety of final judgment in favor of the Commonwealth. I do not see that a formal exposition of the reasons that have led to this conclusion can serve any useful purpose. I shall immediately cause a bill to be filed in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, substantially in the form of that presented to you, and praying that contracts and consolidations entered into by the Western Union Telegraph Company with other companies in the State of Pennsylvania, in violation of the constitutional provisions and the General Statutes, may be declared void, and the said company be perpetually restrained from operating under them.

THE DEAD OF NIGHT.

In dull, dead heaviness of sleep,
The Earth lies weak and worn.
The haggard Night forgets to keep
Her weary watch for Morn.

A numbness slowly seems to creep
On river, field, and hill.
The moon fails momently more deep.
The stillness grows more still.

And over all there steals, intense,
A strangeness chill and gray,
A wistful, dull indifference—
The Night's despair of Day.

—*Robertson Trowbridge.*

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES,

SOUTH DIVISION.

2501 COTTAGE GROVE-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
1291 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., cor. Wentworth-av.—J. & H. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
2097 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson Sonnichsen, Druggist.
2100 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first.—H. W. Buchman.
2461 STATE-ST., Branch Store. Druggist.
CORNER OAKLAND-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.

NORTH DIVISION.

338 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
852 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. Kraft, Druggist.
661 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH CANAL-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
573 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
249 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Theodore Sonnichsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1012 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—H. Sell, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blanchard, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Engleside Post Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Divery-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
PULLMAN.
ARCADE BUILDING—C. J. K. Waterbury, Cigar and News Depot.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A PURSE CONTAINING AN amount of money on the South Side. Owner can have the same by calling at 1 Portland-row for the same. F. J. WOLF, 95 West Harrison-st.

FOUND—SUNDAY, JAN. 7, ON THIRTIETH-ST., near Cottage Grove-av., a garnet brooch. Inquire at 33 Cottage Grove-av.

FOUND—POCKETBOOK ON SATURDAY before Christmas. Address, with description, S 15, Tribune office.

LOST—$10 REWARD—FROM 45 SOUTH Peoria-st., a small pug dog; short-haired, dark cream color, black face, white spot on dark breast, tail curled on left side, weight about 15 pounds; leather and chain collar; answers to the name of Judge.

LOST—AT LANGTRY MATINEE SATurday silk mittens. Please return to BISHOP'S, 155 State-st.

LOST—A GREEN PIN SET WITH pearls, between 12th Twenty-second-st. and 2307 Wabash-av. A liberal reward offered at 113 Twenty-second-st.

LOST—A PACKAGE OF MONEY, $285, on or which was in gold and the balance in paper money, on the North side, starting from Elmhurst on Clark to Division, or west on Division-st. to Wells; the finder will receive a reward by leaving at the store at E. PETERS', 116 North Clark-st. A liberal reward will be paid.

LOST—LADY'S MINK COLLAR, SATurday, between 4 and 6 p. m., either on Monroe, Wood, or Madison-sts. Return to 632 West Monroe-st., and receive reward.

LOST—BETWEEN CENTRAL MUSIC-Hall and 6 Rush-st., a ladys' chatelaine watch and pin. The finder will receive reward by leaving at the above address.

LOST—FRIDAY, AN OLD-FASHIONED gold bracelet, engraved inside "January 1st, 1881," valuable as a souvenir. Finder please return to INGERSOLL BROS., 79 S. Clark-st., and be suitably rewarded.

LOST—IVORY-HANDLED CARRIAGEwhip, Tuesday evening, Jan. 9, in going from Sears and Lake-st. down Michigan-boulevard to Indiana-av. and Thirty-fifth-st. Suitable reward for its return to barn of 3440 Michigan-av.

LOST—12TH, BROWN HORSE HITCHed to a rockaway carriage. Any one finding the same will please return to 3022 Indiana-av. and receive a liberal reward.

LOST—A BRACELET SATURDAY ON Thirty-first-st., near Prairie-av. Return to 3131 Prairie-av., and receive reward.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A T DOLAN, KNOWLES & CO.'S, 146 Madison—Saloon with two pool-tables, $35 stock; half cash, balance time; splendid manes.

Restaurant, feeding 60 daily, cigar-store, and confectionery combined, with living rooms; South Side. Furnished room house on Wabash-av.; $1,000 cash, balance time; perfectly elegant.

Cigar-store close to Court-House on Clark; best stand in Chicago.

Corner saloon, with pool-tables; lots of stock, and the loveliest place on West Side.

44-room boarding-house, feeding 120 daily; part cash, balance good time.

Grocery-store on West Side, horse, wagon; good location and trade; part time.

A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF Trade having a good connection would like to associate himself with some house where he could do the option trading on the board and add his business, which with capital could be increased. Apply to S 88, Tribune office.

A SMALL JOBBING BUSINESS ESTablished since 1878 to be sold cheap; reasons for selling satisfactory explained; small capital needed. FAIRCHILD & CO., 225 La Salle-st.

AN INTEREST OFFERED IN AN INvention used on every farm in the United States; saves one-half the labor over those used for the last fifty years. A chance offered only once in a lifetime. 151 Monroe-st., Room 23.

A TRIELOFF & GOSLAR'S, 107 CLARKst. Room 10—A No. 1 sample-room, South Side; saloon, grocery, laundry, opposite Lincoln Park; shoe-shop, house and meat-market, West Side; notion and woolen store.

AN EASTERN MANUFACTURER CONtemplating starting a manufactory in Chicago in order to better supply the great demand for his goods in the West would correspond with reliable parties seeking an investment. The demand for the goods is already established, and can be greatly increased by the advantages offered in manufacturing in the West. Address S 1, Tribune office.

A TWENTY-TWO ROOM BUILDING, with store, suitable for oyster or dining-room, in good location on West Side; to rent, $60 per month. Apply at Benton House, 156 Clark-st.

A PIER FRAME MANUFACTORY—The machinery alone, or machinery and stock, to close an estate. Address Q 41, Tribune office.

A BARGAIN—FOR SALE A STOCK OF notions and gents' furnishing goods; about $350; rent, with rooms, $15 per month. This is a fine store, and well located. Address R 4, Tribune office.

AN OPPORTUNITY—FOR SALE, A stock of notions and fancy goods; one of the best locations in Chicago; good reputation and clean stock. Address R 5, Tribune office.

BEING IN POSSESSION OF A VERY reliable patent, well tested, I offer for sale territory, rights, etc. Reference from prominent city business-men furnished. Address H. H. WALLACE, 70 Hubbard-ct.

BEING UNABLE TO PERSONALLY oversee my business here I desire to sell my stock of general merchandise; $50,000 trade; fine locality. Will sell at a bargain. M. J. MOTH, Winnetka, Ill.

BARGAINS—$750 FOR 13 WELL-FURnished rooms, Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.; part time. $500 for choice 7-room flat (corner), clear for 1 year. Halsted and Madison. Business Agency, 125 Clark-st., Room 25.

CASH CUSTOMER FOR FURNISHED flat, sample-room, boarding-house, restaurant, grocery, hotel, etc. Business Agency, 125 Clark, R. 25.

DRY GOODS STOCK FOR SALE—AN old and well established business, located in one of the most thriving cities of Central Illinois. Parties wishing to engage in the very profitable business will find there is no old stock, and satisfactory reason given for selling; no notice will be taken of agents. Call or address, WILLIAMS & LOMBARD, 495 North Clark-st., up-stairs, from 7:30 to 10 p. m.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—CHEAP—Located on State-st., south of Twenty-second; well stocked; part cash, balance on time secured. Address R 85, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR any other good security, a hotel, with lease, with 18 well-furnished rooms, with parlor; also a first-class saloon and restaurant. The reason for selling is I have to attend to it himself on account of too much other business. For information call or address 69 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—THE FORT DODGE BUTter-tub factory and feed mill, capacity 1,000 tubs a day; general cooperage, steam power, machinery No. 1; in fine and prosperous business. Will sell machinery, tubs, tools, and feed mill by the piece or the entire outfit. Part cash, balance on time. A. H. JOHNSON, Fort Dodge, Ia.

FOR SALE—HOTEL; ONE OF 25 rooms; one of 40 doing a first-class business in the country. DOYNTON & BUCKLEY, 157 East Madison-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—SALOON; NO. 1 LOCAtion; doing a good business; centre of city. DOYNTON & BUCKLEY, 157 East Madison-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT AND SIX furnished rooms above; doing good business; price $350. DOYNTON & BUCKLEY, 157 East Madison-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF the best agricultural stores in Iowa, complete monopoly of trade; profits in 1881, $7,500; 1882, $7,000; can be made to pay $10,000 a year; a big inducement offered on account of bad health. A. H. COVERT, 73 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—AN established first-class restaurant on West Madison-st., now doing a fine business; low rent; good reason for selling. Address O 98, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE of 20-room house; good location for transients. Apply at No. 500 Wabash-av., second floor.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND FIXtures of a 30-room hotel; old established trade. J. BROWN, 134 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY—An old, well-established business in Central Illinois; stock includes a general line of dry goods and clothing. Reason for selling—desire to engage in the manufacturing business. For particulars address D. E., 645 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY CORNER of Twenty-sixth-st. and Archer-av. known as the Eagle Foundry; in complete running order; a bargain. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BRICKYARD ALL COMplete; very desirable; money in it. S 51, Tribune.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST MILlinery stores in the city; must be sold this week. BURBANK & CO., Room 3 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—BAKERY, CONFECTIONery, notion, and cigar store. 541 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A PHOTOGRAPH GALlery, with all stock, fixtures, and about 4,000 negatives; now doing a first-class business. BARNES & PARISH, Real Estate, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF tin and hardware of about $2,500, with or without store building; in good location. S 98, Tribune.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—IS ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms on State-st.; best location in city for renting. Will sell furniture on monthly payments. Apply to GOODWIN & CO., Room 83, 159 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WHOLE OR PART INterest in batterine factory, capacity 2,000 pounds daily, cheap for cash. Address Room 22 Exchange Building. U. A. LURINE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY in good location; must be sold; good reason for selling. Q 85, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF GROCERIES, store, wagon, and fixtures; good business stand on South Side; will sell at a bargain; am going West. Q 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—IN A TOWN of 1,000, location A 1; 4,000 to 5,000 cash trade; doing a nice business; complete and fresh stock; furniture all new; invoices $2,500 to $3,000; will give a bargain for cash; good reason for selling; only those with the cash need address. R 97, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A MERCHANT TAILOR'S and gents' furnishing goods business in the best part of West Madison-st.; nicely-finished store; rear part floored; cheap rent; good workshop in basement; small stock of gents' furnishing goods; best reasons for wanting to sell. Address Q 37, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE TO BUY a wholesale business that is paying $20 per week and can be made to pay $40; reason for selling, owner going into other business; $450 required. Those wanting business and having the above amount can address R 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LONG-ESTABLISHED LAdies' and gents' furnishing bazaar, including millinery; moderate stock, well rented premises. Call Monday or Tuesday. 540 West Indiana-st. OWNER.

FOR SALE—A LIVE RETAIL DRYgoods business in the best location on West Madison-st. Address R 85, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE ON CORNER business street; an opening to Manitou; price $5,000 if taken at once. Address R 92, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKness, a half interest in a well-established restaurant, doing good business; near a business center on the South Side. For information call at No. 223 Wentworth-av., basement.

FOR SALE—A WAGON SHOP IN A thriving village. Apply to ABE WHITE, Sheridan, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FIRSTclass boots and shoe business, stock, and fixtures; store centrally located in Appleton, Wis., one of the most thriving cities in the Northwest. Address, for further particulars, A. B., Clarks Mills, Appleton, Wis.

FOR SALE—$1,000 BUYS AN ESTABlished jewelry store, stock, tools, and fixtures; good business, good street, cheap rent, and living-rooms. For particulars address V 69, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$1,500—A CONFECTIONery, stationery, and fancy goods store; fine first-class store and fixtures; well established; well-selected stock. Address S 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NICE SHOE STORE IN A good location, paying, for $600, half on time; this is 25 per cent less; brothers can't agree; or will sell fixtures alone. Address V 48, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK, GOOD location and trade, good lease; these goods are fresh and clean; established nine years. R 7, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A WELL-STOCKED TOY stationery store on West Madison-st.; will sell cheap for cash. Address O 8 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—IN THE BEST locality in the city, the lease and furniture of a 15-room house, now full of first-class roomers; good reason for selling. Address R 74, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SIX-YEAR-OLD GROcery, with annual sales of $50,000; reason: dissolution of partnership. Address V 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS WELL-ESstablished and good profits; will bear strictest investigation. Address V 13, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 1, 159 Madison-st. Be sure and read this through: $50,000 worth of the nicest and best assorted stocks of general goods to be found anywhere; $11,000 in the new brick store, 22x80, 3 rooms over; at $7,000, on main business block in town of 1,500 people, 80 miles south of Chicago, in Illinois; free and clear title and no debts or any kind; owner's health is very poor, and he wants a good, well-improved farm, clear, in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, or Missouri; will give a first-class trade for a good farm well located; this is a rare chance for some one.

$3,000—Half-interest in one of the best brickyards around Chicago; side railroad-track to yard; party owns the land, all machinery, and stock; $6,000 for half this yard; cleared $15,000 last year; object in taking partner is to extend the business; it is worthy of attention.

$6,000—Stock of furnishing and piece goods in store in Chicago to exchange for city improved property; will assume or pay $5,000 cash difference.

$3,000—A first-class stock of crockery and queensware in store on Halsted-st., near Madison; one of the oldest and best stores in city; want house and lot worth $5,000; will pay cash difference.

$1,950—All the furniture in 24 nice large rooms, furniture is first-class, near Court-House, in centre of city; rooms pay 40 per cent; $575 per month; rent $150 per month.

$2,100—This is one of the finest furnished houses in the city, 18 large rooms, large barn, and a splendid house, full of nice rooms. Will sell and move right out. Owner going to Europe. House is on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.

$1,650—All furniture and fixtures in 18-room boarding-house; 2 regular boarders and rockaways to be had. Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st. Owner going East; a bargain.

$2,000—One of the best-paying grocery stores for the money in Chicago; 2 wagons and horse, nice stock of goods, and 4 years' lease of store; 6 rooms over; corner on Van Buren-st.; 12 years' standing; first-class trade. Owner going to his farm. Books will show this business.

$8,000—Here is one of the largest and best-paying grocery stores in Chicago, in very centre of business on South Side; 3 horses and wagons (one delivery). Business run over $130,000 last year. Rare chance.

$7,500—All furniture and fixtures complete in 45-room hotel; best location in Chicago; far pays the rent. Is will pay to look this up. It's a bargain.

$3,000—All furniture (which is first-class) in 12-room flat, 5 rooms each, on Clark-st., near Superior; bargain.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET IN BEST location on West Side; doing $700 per week; fixtures belong to store. Address R 7, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE of 14-room house (full of roomers), at a sacrifice. Address R 85, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FURniture of 9 large rooms, nicely located and filled with good paying tenants. Address S 28, Tribune office.

FIRE-ESCAPE—WANTED—A PARTY with a small sum of money to bring before the public one of the most simple, effective, and reliable fire-escape ever patented. Address for one

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD SHORTHAND writer familiar with railroad office work. Address Q 1, Tribune office.

WANTED — CLERKS—YOUNG MEN, experienced and inexperienced, to take stock in wholesale house. Apply at office, Room 4, 115 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRUG clerk, registered in Illinois, familiar with the German language, well recommended. Address, with particulars, salary, etc., A 723, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENTRY clerk; a good writer and quick figurer. Address F 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT SALESman in wholesale clothing; salary to commence with $12 per month. Address in own hand, with reference, S 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTant bookkeeper; must be accurate and a good penman, and be able to furni h unexceptionable references. Address Q 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DOUble-entry bookkeeper; must be good penman, quick and accurate at figures; salary not over $15 per week to start with. S 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AT ONCE for office work; experience not needed; $20 required. Ehman Manufacturing Co., 167 Wasshington-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN REALestate office; must have the best of references. Address J 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER IN A banking office in this city; must thoroughly understand his business, be perfectly reliable, and furnish good references; must also understand general office work, including bookkeeping, and be able to make himself generally useful. No communication not satisfactory as to ability and references will receive attention. Address N 65, Tribune office.

WANTED — BOOKKEEPER AND salesman; German. Address V, 61 Tribune.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK in a grocery and deliver orders. JOHN MAYO, 8 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMpetent salesman in a wholesale jewelry house. Y 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN in the material department of a wholesale jewelry house. Y 23, Tribune office.

WANTED — DRUG CLERK (REGistered) assistant. Call at SECORD'S, Thirty-second and State-st.

WANTED—AN HONEST AND EXPERienced boot and shoe salesman. Apply a. 272 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOT and shoe salesman, with good references. Address V 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN for entry clerk in a large boot and shoe house; one experienced in the business. Address, with reference, S 210, Tribune office.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY; ONE WHO is quick and has had some experience; must write a good hand and come well recommended. Apply at Rock Island Planing Mill Co., Lake-st.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER WHO CAN loan cashier $4,000 on good security. Address Y 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN IN DRUG store with some experience. Give full particulars. Address R 8, Tribune office.

WANTED — A COMPETENT DRUG clerk; one who speaks English and German; must be registered. 2220 Archer-av., corner Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—BOY FOR OFFICE WORK; must write a good hand, and be accurate at figures. Address, with references, S 7, Tribune.

TRADES.

WANTED—3 CLOTH FORWARDERS at DONOHUE & HENNEBERRY'S, 139 Monroe.

WANTED—IN BLANK BOOK BINDery, young man with some experience as forwarder. GEO. E. MARSHALL & CO., 167 Madison.

WANTED—A SEAL ENGRAVER AND steel letter cutter; to a reliable man a steady situation guaranteed. Address WM. W. SPENCER, 25 West Fifth-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—COMPOSITOR, JOB. WINSHIP, MORGAN & CO., 15 Michigan-av.

WANTED—CUSTOM CUTTER; MUST be a first-class man. MARKS & CO., 187 Clark.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HAND ON screw machine; also good metal pattern-maker. Apply at 11 and 13 South Canal-st.

WANTED — HARNESS STITCHERS and fitters. Apply at 44 Clark-st., second floor. DUNCAN & SIMPSON.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SILVERplater and burnisher capable of taking charge of plating department. Apply at Union Brass Manufacturing Company, 120 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CUTTER FOR the country. Apply at 187-201 Fifth-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SILK CUTter on gents' neckwear. Apply at once. W. E. BURLAND & CO., 211 and 213 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A FOREMAN FOR SASH, door, and blind factory must be experienced and well recommended. Address, with references, Truesdale Manufacturing Company, Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL TAILOR as foreman of making department in a clothing house eighty miles from Chicago. Best of reference required. Apply to J. H. LESHER & CO., 239 Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WOOD-TURNER. Union Wire Mattress Company, 83 Erie-st.

WANTED—SHOE STITCHING—GOOD fitter for men's and women's fine shoes. Apply to PHILIPS, DODGE & PALMER, corner Adams and Fifth-av.

WANTED—A GOOD PEN AND INK draughtsman; one who understands perspective. Address S 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN design and paint figures and do ornamental painting, who can do six days' work in a week and who doesn't think he is a peer of the greatest living artists. Address Y 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—CUTTER FOR THE SEAson or less. Address, stating terms, F. LESTER, 2 East Van Buren-st.

WANTED—SHOEMAKER, A FIRSTclass operator to run Union edge-setter. C. B. FARGO & CO., 201 Madison-st.

WANTED—HARNESSMAKERS SEEKing employment can find good situations in the country by applying at 13 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO BOYS TO LEARN carriage blacksmithing and painting. 71 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND steady man as cabinetmaker and finisher. Good recommendations required. O P 77, Tribune.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CYLINder pressman. Pictorial Printing Company, 16 to 146 Monroe-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR PRESSwork, handle type, and make up forms; state experience and salary wanted. V 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CUSTOM CUTTER. AD-dress O N 45, Tribune office.

WANTED — A SMART BOY WHO wants to learn the jeweler's trade; must be recommended. Room 21, 178 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM boot and shoe maker. Call at 101 East Madison-st., basement.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WHO UNderstands thoroughly the care of horses; must be a good driver and be willing to do necessary work about the house. Address, with references, Q 69, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO SUPERintend and learn pleasant inside manufacturing; experience not necessary; $25 weekly; $200 required. 87 Clark-st., Room 5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — A FEW TRAVELING salesmen to sell magnetic insoles to the trade; good commissions allowed; no extra samples necessary to be carried. Apply to The Magneton Appliance Company, 158 State-st.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS salesmen to introduce our goods to consumers; sell to retail grocery trade; only wide-awake, make first to $20 per month. SPENCER, 24 West Washington-st.

WANTED—BY A BOOT AND SHOE jobbing house, two experienced salesmen to travel in Central and Southern Iowa. Services to begin at any time previous to June 1; only first-class men wanted; good salaries will be paid. Address O 3, Tribune office.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED CANvassers for new book for Chicago merchants; commission or salary given. References required. Address G 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN—PERMANENT situation. Address R 121, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESman for leading pants, established trade previous to commission. Address, with references, Y 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD SPECIALties on commission for dry-goods trade. Address S 19, Tribune office.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED PORtrait solicitor for county history; liberal salary and expenses. S 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN OR STOUT, ACtive boy in a hardware store. S 74, Tribune.

WANTED—SMART, INTELLIGENT American boys, 15 to 18 years old, who can well recommended, to learn the sand-blast trade. Western Sand-Blast Company, corner Clinton and Jackson-sts.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN by Wyoming Chemical Works, 25 Michigan-av. Must be acquainted with drug business.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SALESman to sell cabinet hard ware and upholsterer's trade; travel on salary or commission. Q 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN, SCANDINAVIAN preferred, to work at my residence; must understand horses and garden work. Apply at factory, 50 Clinton-pl.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELing man for a mixed paint house, on commission. Give reference. H 94, Tribune office.

WANTED — FEW EXPERIENCED hosiery salesmen to take a first-class line of gents' hosiery on commission. Address H 42, Tribune office.

WANTED — LUMBER, HARDWARE, and drug salesmen, traveling, to sell mixed paint on commission; no samples to carry. Address H 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BRIGHT OFFICE BOY, 14 to 17 years of age; must have had some experience. Apply to Matuska & Craig Furniture Co., 835 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD OFFICE BOY; must be intelligent and willing; wages at first $3 per week. Address in own handwriting Q 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED CANvassers for the works of Garfield for Chicago. Apply at Room 8, 421 Wabash-av., from 12 to 1, noon. HENRY BALDWIN.

WANTED—A GENERAL MAN AT Minneapolis Stencil Works. Address GEO. WALLS, 301 Nicollet-av., Minneapolis, Minn., stating terms.

WANTED—A BOY TO DO GENERAL work; one who has worked in a bakery preferred. Swan Bakery, 688 West Lake-st.

WANTED—GOOD HAT AND CAP salesmen to travel and solicit trade; good men can make satisfactory arrangements. S. D. LUDDEN, 194 Franklin-st.

WANTED — FORTY MEN FOR ICE work in country. Apply at 4 p. m. today corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts. E. A. SHEDD & CO.

WANTED—FOR $4 PER WEEK, A strong young man to work in wholesale men's furnishing-goods store. Address, with references, S 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELers wishing to add to their outfits a fast-selling article to the trade, to call from 1 to 5 p. m. during the week. 128 South Clark-st., Room 50.

WANTED—3 EXPERIENCED FOLDers on large circulars and papers. Apply at Room 20, Major Block, S. E. cor. Madison and La Salle

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR steady position; salary $20 a week; $200 cash required. Y 35, Tribune office.

WANTED — CANVASSER — SPECIAL inducements. L. SCHICK, 178 Lake-st.

WANTED — BY A LARGE MANUfacturing establishment, a salesman who is familiar with the trade of Indiana and Ohio, to sell plows and other agricultural implements. Must be first-class and an A 1 collector. It will be useless to apply except you possess the above-named qualities. Headquarters will be Indianapolis, Ind. Address S 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—BRIGHT, ACTIVE BOY IN prominent railroad office. Apply in own handwriting. S 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN—$1 SAMPLES BEST selling goods free; $25 per week average profit; no experience or license necessary; no traveling; business permanent and pleasant. Particulars for samp. MERRIAM & CO., 7 and 9 North Clark-st.

WANTED—$15 PER WEEK SALARY and steady situation is open to a real live gentlemanly man who can sell goods. Monday before 11:30 a. m. J. W. FIGHOR, Room 35, 147 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MAN WITH HORSE AND wagon to sell pies and cakes on commission. 144 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—BOY TO ADDRESS CIRculars. Address V 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN as packer in a wholesale house. Good recommendations required. Q 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELers and local agents everywhere in the United States to sell "Warren's Knitre Wrest Patent Flour," the only true food flour in the world; covered by patent; business exclusive. Franklin Mills Co., 59 Clark.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses and make himself useful about house. Apply Monday at Room 6, 157 South Clark-st.

WANTED—BOY 14 TO 16 YEARS OF age; wages $3 per week. for office. Address in own writing, S 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL for general housework at 3225 Indiana-av. German preferred.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, a competent girl with good reference in small family. 349 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN cook for medium sized hotel in Dakota. The best of references required and good wages paid. Call at 79 Dearborn-st., Room 45.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 4236 South Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GIRL; UP-STAIRS WORK. 226 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework to go to La Grange, Ill. Inquire at Hinrse & Baker's, corner Twenty-second and Lumber-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family; German or Swede preferred. 3124 Forest-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework; small family. 338 Stanton-av.

WANTED—A GOOD DOMESTIC FOR general housework. Apply 248 South State-st.

WANTED—WOMAN TO COOK, WASH, and do general housework for small family in suburban town. Call or address J E N, 53 Wabash-av.

WANTED — A THOROUGHLY COMpetent, reliable German, Swede, Scandinavian, or Danish girl for general work; family of three. Call at 3353 Ellis-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in family of three. Call at 432 Leavitt-st., near Ogden-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR Swede girl. 158 Warren-av.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress, with references. 536 Chicago-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in family of three. Call Monday at 230 Groveland Park-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL who can cook, wash, and iron; good wages; small family. References required. Apply at 1025 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family; no children. 3743 Langley-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family; must be good cook, washer, and ironer, and have trustworthy references. 55 Warren-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small private family. Apply at 591 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN as cook. References required. Apply on Monday at 3220 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 2334 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small private family. References required. 198 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good cook; none others need apply. 3305 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS for general housework. Must be well recommended. 431 Lake-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework; must understand cooking. 725 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of three; must be thoroughly competent; wages $4 per week.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron. 417 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR Norwegian girl for general housework in family of three. Bring reference and apply Monday, at 87 South Hoyne-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Must be a good cook. 634 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL, AT NO. 9 Park-av.

MILLINERS.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS TRIMMER, to come prepared to work immediately, at MRS. SPINNER'S Millinery Palace, 727 South Halsted-st.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED — DRESSMAKERS AND seamstresses to know that we are teaching dressmaking by the only actual measure system in this country. Ladies wanted to travel; good wages given. 151 East Monroe-st., Room 42.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS to make men's scarfs and bows; also experienced operators on Wilcox & Gibbs sewing-machines. J. L. REGAN & CO., 16 Franklin-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS STITCHER on shirt-bosoms; steady work, good pay to competent operator. Apply to The Singer Mfg. Co., 259 Wabash-av.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SHIRTmakers at 147 and 149 Fifth-av. F. H. FLETCHER & CO.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO sew and assist in the care of children. 399 Superior-st.

WANTED—SHIRTMAKERS TO TAKE work home; only those having W. & W. machines need apply. F. H. FLETCHER & CO., 147 and 149 Fifth-av.

WANTED—6 FIRST-CLASS SHIRTmakers at once. Apply at 136 Dearborn-st.

NURSES.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged woman to nurse an invalid lady and take care of young baby; must have experience. Call early today, 76 North Clark-st., opposite Lincoln Park.

WANTED—NURSE TO SEW AND AStist in care of infant. Apply at 11 Astor-st., near Divis on-st. and Lake Shore Drive.

WANTED — NURSE-GIRL; WAGES $1.50 per week. Apply, with references, 192 Oakwood-boulevard, between Langley and Vincennes.

WANTED—NURSE-GIRL FROM 12 TO 16 years old. No. 19 Oakwood-av.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED NURSE for a child 3 years old. Good reference required. Call at 2454 Wabash-av. from 9 to 11 a. m. on Monday.

WANTED—GIRL TO MIND CHILD, 61 Pearse-st., second-story flat.

WANTED—A NURSE-GIRL TO AT-tend baby. Apply at 722 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children and do mending. 2725 Indiana-av.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

WANTED—A WORKING HOUSEKEEPer to assist in the care of little motherless children. Address O G 16, Tribune office.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO WASH and iron and assist in general housework. Good wages. Call Monday at 461 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR WASHing and ironing. 236 West Jackson-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS, WILLING and able to work, can find first-class places at once at International Employment Bureau, 10 Haverly's Theatre.

WANTED — GOOD SCANDINAVIAN and German girls for all kinds of housework at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—THE GOOD SAMARITAN Society, 173 East Randolph-st., furnishes work to women, and board at $2 and $2.50 a week. Strangers assisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED STRAWsewers who understand operating the Willcox & Gibbs machine. Steady work and highest wages paid. Apply at S. B. Reese's Straw Works, corner of Wabash-av. and Adams-st., entrance on Adams-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY FOR OFfice work. Address, stating age, experience, and salary wanted, S 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEmen to join a class in dramatic art for the study and production of dramatic plays upon the stage in an artistic manner during the winter. Call at Room 30 Central Music-Hall, between 7 and 8 p. m. G. A. VINTON, actor and elocutionist, Manager.

WANTED—25 GOOD BINDERY GIRLS and an experienced operator on a Thompson sewing-machine. J. L. REGAN & CO., 16 Franklin-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BINDERY girls. 71 and 73 Randolph-st., Room A.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO ENTERprising ladies of good taste and address as photographic color agents; remunerating salary; bounding success. Address S 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO can read proof and write shorthand. Call at office Daily Photo, 154 Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKkeeper. Can give first-class city references. Salary moderate. Only permanent situation desired. Q 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN A NO. 1 shorthand-writer and type-writer operator; commission house preferred. Address R 47, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG energetic married man in wholesale house or railroad office. Good references. Q 75, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as bookkeeper or clerk; several years' experience in the commission and retail grocery business in this city. A 1 city references. S 86, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLEsale house by a young man, capable, industrious, and reliable. Salary no object. Best references. Address V 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKkeeper, cashier, or entry clerk. A 1 reference as to ability and habits. S 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE OFfice of a wholesale house. Address Q 28, Tribune.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE who speaks fluently and corresponds in the English, French, and German languages; competent bookkeeper. City reference. S 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — A FIRSTclass bookkeeper and traveling man desires to change his position for one that calls for more outside work. Can give A 1 reference from present employer, with whom I have been for 5 years. Only first-class position wanted. S 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — A YOUNG man of 18 who writes a fair hand and is correct at figures would like a situation of some kind. Address Q 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY SHORThand writer; practical, competent, experienced, and well recommended. Address R 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Swede for two years in this country, highly recommended by last employers, in a store; is a good salesman. Please address EDWARD, care National Casualty Co., 4 South Clark-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of 23 as bookkeeper or assistant or any position where there is a chance of promotion if worthy. Am strictly temperate, quick and accurate at figures, and a rapid penman. Can give best references or cash security. Address Q 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A DRUG store by a young man with 3 years' experience; speaks English, German, and Scandinavian. Address R 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A BOOKkeeper by competent young man. City references. Address R 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WORK FOR one or two evenings per week by the German head bookkeeper of a large wholesale house. Address R 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as assistant bookkeeper; good scribe. Address Q 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKkeeper employed during the day, to post up a set of books evenings. Address O 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRSTclass bookkeeper; salary must be good. The best of references given. Address B. F. R., 67 North Delaware-st., Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKkeeper by a man of 29; is employed by a Chicago wholesale house. Satisfactory reasons for desiring a change. Address O 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS ASSISTant bookkeeper by a young man in some large house; wages no object. References the best. Address R 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THORoughly competent bookkeeper and general office-man; 30 years of age, married, and owns property in city. Very best of city references. Address O 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PERSON of experience to work on onlarged accounts. Can refer to first-class parties, and close and open books by the very best systems. Address S 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER or bookkeeper in house connected with Board of Trade by young married man of five years' experience; understands all branches of the business. A 1 references. Address S 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGrapher and typewriter operator by a young man with the best of habits and good letters of recommendation. Address S 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man at any kind of work in wholesale house or office; a good penman and accountant; low wages. Address R 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man 22 years of age, living at home, now traveling for a wholesale house in this city, anxious to change position; will give balance of time required if possible; willing to commence at the bottom if necessary. First-class references. Address R 20, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMpetent young man 25 years of age, to do general office work or as city or outside salesman. At present employer's. Address O 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — A SET OF books to post evenings at home; also monthly statements to make out. Q 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG man of 20, good penman and well acquainted with the city, desires temporary employment. Address S 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A DRUG clerk of 8 years' practical experience; speaks English and German. References furnished. For further particulars address H. WAGNER, Aurora, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man; good penman and accountant. Best of references, Address R 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRSTclass bookkeeper with a Board of Trade house. References from past employers, well-known members of the Board of Trade. Salary very moderate. Address V 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG married man to do office work of any kind; moderate wages. Best of references can give. Call if required. First-class parties only may address for five days J. S. D., Room 16 Quincy Block.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CUTTER or foreman by a man of 25 years' experience; an practical boot and shoe maker, and competent of taking charge of any branch of the business. Can furnish the best of Eastern references. Address Box 284, Station D, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRSTclass machinist that thoroughly understands his business, to do any kind of repairing, put up and keep machinery in good order. Best of recommendations furnished. Address or call 153 North Halsted-st., 2d floor. HASSELQUEST.

SITUATION WANTED — PRINTERS and publishers: Am a printer, publisher, proofreader, canvasser; can give you jobs; want employment. Address R 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH businessman in an architect's office. References will be given. Please address ERNST, care National Steamship Co., 4 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man 17 years of age, who is desirous to learn watchmaking; salary no object. Furnish best of references. Address O 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACtical soapmaker; no objection to going to the country. Address Q 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS cutter can be engaged, with references. Address O 150, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN in furniture factory. Can give good references. Address R 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced upholsterer on carpet or shade work, in city or outside. Address O 36, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, first-class coachman. Good city reference furnished. P 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHman by a young man (German). Best of city references. Address O P 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARried man as coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands his business. Best of city reference. Address Q 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman; understands the care of fine stock, etc. City reference given. Q 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as coachman; competent and reliable. Can give good city reference. Q 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, middle age, as coachman in a private family; well experienced with good horses and carriages; reliable, safe driver, and can milk. Good reference. Q 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman, by a colored man; understands the care of horses. Best of references given. 227 Third-av. Call in basement.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman, in private family, by a colored man, single, with the best of city reference. S 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRSTclass coachman. Over six years of unexceptionable city reference given. Q 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRICTly first-class coachman; long experience and best of references. Address S 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRSTclass colored coachman. O P 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman; thoroughly understands the business and will make himself generally useful for moderate wages. References, Address 3253 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Dane as coachman; sober, honest, willing, and obliging, with city reference; 4 years' experience. Q 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman (Scandinavian); willing to make himself generally useful. Best city references. R 85, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDEner, commercial or private, or anything else. Address Q 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDdle-aged single German, speaking a little English, with a single gentleman; inside work preferred; wages no object. Address Mr. M——, in care of Mr. Meier, 221 Cybourn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN A 1 cook; capable of taking full charge of kitchen. References. Address GEORGE ROBERTSON, 34 Harvard-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family, by young colored man; understands care of horses and carriages and general work around the house. Very best of city reference. R 98, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIenced traveling man is open for engagements; Western territory preferred. Can furnish satisfactory reference. Can command good trade in Kansas. Address R 11, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY COLORED man and wife as cook and waiter in private family; are trustworthy and know their business. Can give good reference. South Side preferred. Call Sunday and Monday at 185 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY TWO Traveling salesmen for Illinois and Indiana a line of beckwear on commission. Address Q 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN A 1 PRACtical court stenographer will have experience desires substantial engagement. Address Q 6, Tribune.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENeral work by a neat, competent person, or as cook; understands her work. Call Monday from 8 to 12 at 29 Chatham-st., corner Elm, up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl for dining-room work. Address 156 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. 70 Walton-place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady as chambermaid and to do embroidery in private family. Address Q 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLEaged German woman in small family; city or country. No. 353 Illinois-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD waitress, or would do second work; 3 years' experience. Call Monday at 380 West Fifteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl to do general housework in private family. Best of reference. Call at side entrance 573 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH girl for general housework. Call or address No. 244 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl to do cooking and laundry work; no objection to some boarders; three years in last place. S 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent Swede girl to do general housework in small private family. Call Sunday and Monday at 144 Bushnell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENeral housework by a good, competent Swedish girl. Please call Monday at 327 Dearborn-st., down-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENeral housework or second work. City references. Call at 49 West Adams-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl for cooking. Good reference. Q 69, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESpectable Swedish girls; one as cook and laundress, the other as second girl. Please call at 19 Harmon-court, brick building, in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl to do second work or general housework in a small family. Apply at 262 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL to do general housework or second work in a small family. Call at 85 Twenty-ninth-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, willing Swedish girl in a private family. Please call Monday at 211 Hudson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN as cook in private family or private boarding-house, or general housework. Please apply at No. 22 North Hurlbut-st., near Cybourn-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH girl. Call at 189 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO do general housework, or cook, wash, and iron. Call at 349 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORwegian girl for general housework or second-work. Call or address 152 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRSTclass cook in a private family. Best reference. Please call Monday at 55 North State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS, one for kitchen work and the other second work, in a private family. Call at 51 Ontario-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent person as cook or to do general housework in a small family. Good city references. Address M 1, 533 Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE family by a respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron. Call at 2210 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl in a small family to do general housework. Apply at 12 South Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGLISH girl, with reference, experienced cook, washer, and ironer. Call 2 days 153 Ohio. North Side preferred.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS COOK; also by a young girl to do second work. Call Monday and Tuesday at 16 South Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENglish girl to do second or general housework in private family on South Side. Call at 351 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECond work and plain sewing. Good city references. Please call at 1305 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable girl to do general housework in small family, or second work; 1305 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN girl in a private family. Please call on Monday at 94 Emma-st. in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY TWO Swedish girls to do general housework in small private family. Call on Monday at 141 Hudson-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH girl to do housework in small family. Call at 129 Larrabee-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANdinavian girl in a first-class American family to do general housework where there is no washing to be done. Call at 222 Ewing-st., Room 13. No cards. West Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced girl for general housework in a small private family; good cook and laundress. Reference if desired. Call at Union Park Hotel, Room 5, 521 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl recently from the country to take care of children and make herself generally useful. Address or call for two days at 1547 Forty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl to do general housework in a small family, or to take care of children. Call on Monday at 350 Burling-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable young girl for general housework in a small private family, or second work. Call at 19 Walton-place, Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl for second work or general housework in a small family. Apply Monday at 155 Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD reliable girl to do second work or general housework. Apply at 1529 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl in an American family. No. 124 Townsend-st., North Side. Call Monday and Tuesday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl to do second work and sewing in a private family. 257 Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 second girl in a private family. Best references. Please call at 54 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORwegian girl to do general housework in a private family. Call at 151 West Indiana-st., basement. No cards.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl in an American family to do general housework; been in the country two months. Please address MATHILDA AHLBORN, 146 Wesson-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG American girl for general housework in small private family; North Side preferred. Call or address A. B., 630 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THORoughly competent cook (German) in a first-class private family; no washing or ironing. Address V 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FOREIGN respectable lady desires to enter in a refined and respectable family to assist in light housework and as companion (would teach foreign language) for a comfortable home; no objection to widower's family. V 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl to do second work or as child nurse. Please call at 2331 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ASAVING cook in first-class boarding-house; is competent to take full charge. Call at 394 Armour-st., between Ashland-av. and Noble-st., north of Indiana.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DANISH girl 16 years old to do light housework. 408 Butternut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable girl for general housework. Good references. Call at 852 Madison-st., up-stairs, for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEgian girl to do general housework; can't talk much English. No cards. 187 Rucker-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STRONG, able Swedish girl; general work or cooking. 3 years' references. 3112 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENeral housework where there are no small children, by a young woman who has her child 4 years old with her; good home the main object. Good references. Address O M 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH girl to do general housework or cooking in small American family. Please call at 3231 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO LIGHT housework, second work, or as housekeeper by a young American woman. Best of references given. Address O K 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORwegian girl for general housework; private family. Call at 282 Wallace-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl to do second work in a private family. No. 63 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO COOKing or housework in a small private family. No objection to West or North Side. Good references. Apply in the rear of 20 Bay-st., near South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT, reliable young colored woman in a strictly private family to do cooking or second work; would do general work in a very small family; no outside work. Can give best of city references if required. Address Q 85, Tribune office.

SIT

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 1, 179 Madison-st.:
BUSINESS CHANCES.
$75,000—3 brick stores and flats over, lot 62x80, on Desplaines-st. between Madison and Monroe; growing property; rents, $7,680.
$15,000—Here is a bargain: Good framed store, six rooms over, and lot 24x104, on Van Buren-st., near Wells-st.; cheap.
$7,500—Large 10-room framed house; furnace, bath, and sun; lot 24x100, south front, on Desplaines-st., near Monroe.
$12,500—Brick building of 4 flats of 5 rooms each, 22x56, lot 22x104, on North Clark-st., near Division, east front; rents for $139 per month.
If taken at once, 75x125 foot lot, on Van Buren-st., between Lowndale and Ladin, will be sold at a bargain. There is no better property than this is to buy in Chicago.
$5,400—2-line brick store, 10 nice rooms over, good barn, and lot 22x110, east front, on Orden-av., near Harrison-st.; rents, $60; cheap.
$7,000—Brick 2-story and basement brick store, brick barn, and lot, 22x125, south front, on Madison-st., near Homer; very cheap; would take brick dwelling at $5,000 in pay.
$12,000—Nice framed store and lot, 24x125, to alley, on Madison-st. near Carpenter; rents $100 per month.
$125 per foot, lot 22x110, south front, on Washington-place, near Rush-st. This is a bargain. It is first-class.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
$18,000—This is an elegant stone-front, 12 rooms, every modern improvement; house is 34x60; kitchen and dining-room on parior floor; lot 30x125, and a new house completely and elegantly furnished; will sell house and furniture for $18,000; is a bargain if there is one; on Groveland Park-av., near Thirtieth-st.
$7,500—Two 2-story and basement brick dwelling, barn, and lot 40x125 (corner), on south Dearborn-st., near Thirty-second. I will sell house and one lot (corner) for $6,250, or vacant lot at $1,400.
$25,000—One of the finest dwellings (15 rooms) in Chicago; brick barn east $5,000, house over $20,000, and lot is worth $600 per foot (corner); lot is 57x200, on Washington-boulevard, east of Union Park, on very best part of it.
$6,000—10-room brick dwelling 24x60.3; rooms deep; all modern improvements; frame barn, and lot 24x100, on Dearborn-av., near Division-st.; this is a bargain.
$8,000—15-room 3-story octagon-front brick modern dwelling and lot on Chicago-av., near Rush-st.; rents $75 per month.
$5,000—Corner)—Stone-front modern dwelling and lot on Rondout-av., near Thirty-second-st.; very cheap.
$7,500—Fine modern 12-room octagon front brick dwelling; brick barn; lot 33x125; corner; on Thirty-fifth-st., near South Park-av.
$4,500—8-room dwelling; brick basement; house is in perfect repair; possession at once; lot 25x150; east front; on Aberdeen-st., near Adams-st.; this is very cheap.
$4,250—This is the last chance you will have to buy this at $4,350; good 9-room dwelling, barn, and lot 30x125, Seeley-av., near Robey.
$7,000—Fine octagon front 10-room modern dwelling, brick barn, and lot; east front on Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st.; it is very cheap.
$8,500—An elegant 11-room modern dwelling on Morgan-st., near Van Buren-st.
$6,500—Fine stone-front on Peoria-st., near Jackson-st.; in perfect order.
$9,500—Fine 2-story stone-front, kitchen and dining-room on parlor floor, and lot on Loomis-st., near Jackson-st.; cheap.
$4,500—10-room 2-story brick dwelling and lot 24x125, Marshfield-av., near Polk-st.
$10,000—Lot 132x285, corner Wood and Honore. $1,850—Lot 25x125; 380 South Robey-st.
$800 each—4 lots, each 24x125 on Irving-place, near Polk.

FOR SALE—
AT LOW-DOWN PRICES.
Northeast corner Monroe and Lincoln, 20x125, with a cottage house; must be sold, and want an offer. 16x125 on West Van Buren, near Laflin, $400 per foot.
50 feet on Warren-av, near Lincoln, $100 per foot.
75 feet on West Washington, near California-av., $65.
132 feet corner Jackson and Oakley, for $7,500.
180 feet corner Oakley and Wilcox, $45 per foot.
16 feet corner Van Buren and Western-av., $65 per foot.
A fine lot, corner Whitney Point-road and Artesian-av.; cheap.
A fine lot on Twelfth-st., east of Ashland-av.
Three lots corner Ogden-av and Taylor, with two good cottages; a fine building lot; cheap.
A good lot on Congress, near Throop, for $2,000, and others.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.
INDIANA-AV.—South of Thirty-second-st., 13-room residence, brick barn; $12,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—South of Twenty-second-st., 2-story and basement, 10-room brick residence, cheap; $12,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—South of Thirty-first-st., 10-room brick house; $7,000.
WABASH-AV.—south of Thirty-third-st.—10-room stone-front residence, $7,500.
WABASH-AV.—An excellent stone-front corner residence, $25,000.
GROVELAND PARK—Excellent brick residence, lot 50 feet wide; $12,500; a decided bargain.

FOR SALE—
MANUFACTURING SITES.
60x132, West Washington, near Desplaines.
66x150, West Lake, near Union.
25x101, Green-st., near Madison.
20 feet on Washington, corner Green.
50 feet on Sheffield-av., Irving.
130 feet, corner Twelfth and Halsted.
50 feet, Halsted, near Forty-third.
100 feet, corner Chicago-av. and Halsted.
30x500 feet to river on Bissop road, near Clybourn-place, $500 per foot; and a large lot of other land.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—WE DESIRE TO CALL particular attention to the five lots we have just been authorized to sell as
NORTH PARK-AV.
south of Centre-st., east fronts, 24x115 each to alley. They are within less than half a block of the main entrance to Lincoln Park, and are convenient of access by street-cars almost every minute, without the annoyance of changing them cars directly in front of the property. North Park-av. has recently been paved with a fine asphaltum pavement, which is all paid for. Taxes paid. Title perfect. Abstracts complete. Prices low.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
For $3,250.
A 21-room house and 50-foot lot, corner Hoyne and Rustead. Terms, half cash. Will rent for $40 per month.
$4,500.
Two good houses, lots and barns, 211 and 213 Walnut-st. Rented.
$6,000.
Corner Walnut and Robey, 50x110, with two good houses, rented $70 per month.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, NORTH STATE-st.; choice location.
3 lots on Drexel-boulevard, 295 feet deep; only $100 a foot.
3 brown-stone fronts on Grand-boulevard at one-half cost.
See my list of acres. NELSON THOMASSON,
85 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—50X178 FT., EAST FRONT, on Lake-av., 97 feet north Thirty-ninth-st.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED BUSINESS property:
West Side—$18,000, $20,000, $26,000, $35,000, $48,000, $60,000.
North Side—$15,000, $19,000; $20,000, $40,000, $50,000.
South Side—$27,000, $36,000, $40,000, $50,000, $140,000, $200,000, $300,000.
All these are in excellent locations, and some pay over 10 per cent net.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 379 AND 381 WEST Harrison-st., renting at $1,340 per annum; $10,500.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST MADISON-ST., stone-front building, $26,000.
On Jackson-st., stone-fronts building, $20,000; rents, $2,400.
On North Side, excellent business building, $10,000; rents to one party, $1,000.
On South Side, 4-story building on fine business street, $40,000; a great bargain.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 2814 CALUMET-AV., 9-room cottage, barn, and lot 25x128 feet; barn rents at $5 per month; cottage will bring $35; possession at once; $4,000.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
97 EAST HARRISON-ST.—Two-story and cellar stone-front, 8-rooms, all conveniences, south front; possession May 1, $5,000.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—Two flats, 5 rooms each; lot 22x150 feet; will rent for $700; cheap. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A VACANT CORNER 40X 80 feet in business centre, South Side.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$55,000—BRICK STORE, near corner Polk and Laflin-sts., with brick building in rear; renting for $65 per month. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 1534 MICHIGAN-AV.; rents for $75 per month; can be had at a bargain.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000—INDIANA-AV., 2-story and basement brick house, three rooms and 25 feet brick barn. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$3,500 WILL BUY A thoroughly built 2-story brick house with stone foundations, 9 rooms; divided into two complete flats, or may be made a stylish dwelling; name, plans, etc. I am building a number of these houses on Thirteenth-place, between Oakley and Leavitt-sts., within one block of Ogden-av. cars. Terms, one-fourth cash; balance in monthly payments. H. A. HURLBUT, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — NORTH CLARK-ST. — Four-story brick building, renting for $2,000; price $15,000. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH WESTERN-AV.
No. 52—Two-story frame, $7,500.
No. 80—Two-story frame, two lots.
No. 110—Two-story frame, $7,000.
No. 126—Frame cottage, $1,600.
No. 170—Two-story and basement brick, $7,500.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST MONROE-ST., near Western-av., 2-story and basement house; swell front; in good order; lot 22x122; price $4,650, part cash. Address S 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY SCHRADER BROS., 173 Dearborn-st.:
Sixty feet North Wells-st., nearly fronting Lincoln Park, at $425 per foot.

FOR SALE—A FINE SOUTH-FRONT lot on Garfield-av., west of Lincoln-av., $1,600. Also, at a bargain, lots on Burlington, south of Centre-st. CHAS. N. HALL,
155 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOOK HERE—$100 BUYS a house and lot, and $17 each month until $1,450 is paid. Other houses; don't this look rent like and not nothing? Come and see us at once if you want this bargain. BOYNTON & BUCKLEY,
187 East Madison-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
State-st., 39x120, east front, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts., $450.
No. 2911 Butler-lad-st., house, barn, and lot (make offer), $2,500. GIBBS & CALKINS,
154 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST MONROE-ST., between Western and Campbell-ave.; possession 1st of May; price $4,800; octagon-front brick house, 10 rooms, bath-room, etc.; hot and cold water, furnace, gas-fixtures; rented at $40 per month. Apply to owners, J. WARE,
205 Wabash-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.:
$6,000—Rental $720, pays over 8 per cent on $9,000; At tenants'; best part of North-av., old established business centre, store and flats, close to cars.
$1,750—Van Buren-st., house and lot; rapidly improving; near Centre-av.
$4,500—Van Buren-st., 6-room cottage, 20-foot lot.
$5,000—Madison-st., store and flat.
$4,700—Indiana-st., store and flat, good location; will pay 12 per cent on $7,000.
$2,500—Madison-st., wide lot for two stores; a well arranged building here will pay 12 per cent net.
LOTS, ACRE, OR FARM PROPERTY.
$7,000—Loomis-st. near Jefferson Park, a well-built octagon marble front, all modern improvements.
$6,000—Warren-av., large house, excellent order, 65-foot lot; a great bargain; would make good flat.
$2,400—West Adams-st., 9 rooms, good order; this is well worth $3,000; pays 10 per cent on that sum.
$8,000—Park-av., modern house, 69-foot lot.
$7,000—Jackson-st., near Ashland-av., stone front; every convenience.
$9,000—Congress-st., near Ashland-av., stone front; built for a home; no expense spared.
$12,000—Washington-boulevard, a finely appointed residence, built for a home, 69-foot lot, large barn.
MILLIONS—ACRES—LOTS—BOULEVARD.
$11,000—Near Twenty-sixth-st., a fine house with barn, etc.; the lot alone is worth the money.
$12,500—Near Twenty-second-st., a fine 3-story and basement brick, with 25 feet; a bargain.
HOUSES (BARGAINS).
$4,000—Fulton-st., a very desirable two-story frame house; water and gas; built for a home.
$5,500—Sheffield-av., double lot.
$4,200—Warren-av., a 2-story house, with 30-foot lot.
$2,200—Dearborn-st., a fine cottage.
$5,600—Warren-av., near Throop, unusually well built for a home.
$5,750—Butterfield-st., a large cottage.
$1,800—Fifth-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., 6-room cottage.
$1,250—Dearborn-st., cottage and barn.
$2,300—Artesian-av., a neat 1½-story cottage, seven rooms.
$3,300—Irving-place, 7-room brick houses, nearly new.
$4,000—Basement cottage, 2 flats, Dayton-st., near park.
$2,500—Same, double lot, a bargain.
$5,750—Desirable brick house, Dayton-st., very cheap.
LOTS (BARGAINS).
$175—Washington-boulevard, 58 feet, near Page-st., an elegant residence lot.
$25—Prairie-av., Thirty-sixth-st.
$125—Prairie-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
$60—Prairie-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.
$200—Ashland-av., near Jackson-st., a fine corner for an apartment house.
$175—Fine building, Jefferson Park, on Throop-st., 75 feet, on very favorable terms; a great bargain.
$125—Jackson, near Laflin-st., south front; 50 feet.
$175—Adams-st., south front, between Jefferson Park and Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—
$5,000.
On Jackson-st., near Sangamon, a No. 1 frame house and lot.
$5,500.
Jackson-st., near Throop, a good 2-story frame house and lot.
$4,500.
A 2-story frame house, lot, and barn on South Paulina-st., near Van Buren; will rent for $60 per month.
$5,500.
A 15-room frame house and 50-foot lot on Marshfield-av., near Harrison-st.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY.
50x125 on Halsted-st., near Monroe.
22x100 on Halsted-st., near Adams.
50x75, with 2 good houses, on Halsted-st., near Polk.
100 feet corner Taylor and Halsted-st.
24x100 on Madison-st., near Elizabeth.
24x125 on Madison-st., near Lincoln.
20x24 on Canal-st., near Randolph.
20x100 on Fulton-st., near Lake, with 2 good brick buildings.
Several pieces on South Clinton-st., 22x66 feet each.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—
Rhodes-av., near Thirty-third-st., cozy brick, with furnace; $6,400.
Lake Park-av. and Thirty-first-st., stone-front, 3 rooms deep; only $7,000.
Indiana-av., brick stone-front and barn; $12,000.
19 Centre-av., 3-story brick and barn; furnace; $6,000.
1091 West Monroe-st., pressed-brick, 3 rooms deep; $4,500.
Calumet-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., 25-foot lot; $1,250. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; 4 large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner of Ida Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 137 Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—
VACANT LOTS
On Washington-boulevard.
24x125, near Oakley, for $2,500.
24x125, 200 feet west of Staunton, $1,500.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—NO. 225 PARK-AV.—TWO-story frame, brick basement; 10 rooms; in nice order; barn; lot 24x80 feet; rents $40 per month.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 2404 AND 2406 INDIana-av., 2-story frame houses of 10 rooms each; lots 25x117 feet; $5,500 each.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST LOT FOR A first-class private residence on Lake-av., north front in Groveland Park of 50 feet and 127 feet front on the lake. JOHN C. LONG, 68 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—1048 WEST MONROE-ST.—2-story frame house of 10 rooms, frame barn, and 25-ft lot, $4,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front, frame-and-brick, only $7,500 (house cost $7,000); two-story frame, brick basement, Indiana-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second; lot 26 feet front, only $2,600. Call between 9 and 11 or 1 and 2. JOHN C. LONG, 68 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 3080 LAKE PARK-AV., 2-story and basement stone-front house, 3 rooms deep; $7,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK LOT, CORNER OF Fifty-fifth-av. and Polk-st., 202x400 feet. H. A. GOODRICH, 99 Randolph-st., Room 32.

FOR SALE—50X164 FEET ON FRANKlin-st., north of Van Buren.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$7,500—BRICK FLATS renting for $1,356 per annum, netting over 16 per cent on price. Great bargain. F. W. GREEN, 95 Washington-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST., NEAR POLK, 22x100 feet, with 2-story frame building. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
604 West Adams, corner Paulina, 3-story brick house and brick barn; for $10,000, will exchange for other property and pay cash difference.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—25 FEET FRONTING ON Fourth-av. and Dearborn-st., extension north of Van Buren. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — ON MICHIGAN-AV. — $16,000 will buy a beautiful stone-front 3-story and basement residence, 3 rooms deep, with all modern improvements. Apply to M. D. DEAN, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 75.

FOR SALE—ON WEST MADISON-ST., near Hoyne-av., 42 feet at $155 per foot.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND LOT 44x75, 1108 North Western-av.; house 26x46; cherry trees and nice shade trees; near two lines of steam cars and 5 blocks north of Milwaukee-av.; nicest residence property in city. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON INDIANAav., 100 feet south of Thirty-second-st., $125 per foot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST PROPERty on the market, $8,500; all need not be paid cash; the income is between $950 and $950 per month. Address corner Townsend.

FOR SALE—LOT ON TWELFTH-ST., near Paulina, 24x125 feet, at $1,300 if taken at once.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—10 ACRES corner Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-seventh-st.; 6 acres corner Thirty-third and Butler-sts. Omnibus lines. Cheap lots and warehouse property.
A. H. KEENOW, 198 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—60 FEET, EAST front, on Forest-av., near Thirty-first-st.; good for flats. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH TO PURchase a good two-story and basement brick house, with brick barn, located on one of the best streets on the West Side, very cheap, address Box 930, P. O. I offer a bargain to any one that wants a good home.

FOR SALE—ON THE CALUMET RIVer the choicest and cheapest 10 acres now in the market. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND THIRTY feet, east front, on Michigan-av., between Twenty-third and Thirty-first-sts. H. G. YOUNG & CO., Room 22, No. 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS ON HANOVERst., near Twenty-seventh, at $750 each.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON DEARBORN-AV., DEsirable house, beautiful location, 2-story white-stone front, 10 rooms, in perfect order; if not sold will be rented to strictly private family only. Address R 36, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IF TAKEN AT ONCE WILL sell large corner lot Michigan-av. and Thirty-sixth-st. for $150 per foot. This is a great bargain. Address O P 16, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A VALUABLE ground lease, double front, near the Chamber of Commerce.
Low rental for entire term 99 years.
A good tenant can now be had if improved.
In a few years this lease will be worth a fortune.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE CHEAPEST lots on Michigan-av. north and south of Thirty-fifth-st. JAMES H. MAY, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—A NICE COTTAGE AND one lot, south front, near Union Park, at a bargain. Address O A 67, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS BLOCK IN THE wholesale district, renting for $14,000; pays about 12 per cent on price asked; might take a small piece desirable property in part payment. J. H. KEELER, 175 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE and lot, 779 North Halsted-st.; lot 24½x160 feet; price $2,000. Inquire at 141 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—BY SAM'L POLKEY, 145 La Salle-st., Madison and Van Buren-sts., improved; will pay 10 to 15 per cent. West Erie-st., two-story cottages, $1,650 and $2,5 0; Hubbard-st., $3,000.

FOR SALE—IN A FINE LOCATION—A furnished house on Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st.; terms, part cash and time. Address V 12, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK COTTAGE on North Grove-court; 4 rooms and attic; lot 24x125; $1,900. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
$1,800.
House and lot on Hubbard-st., near Sangamon; monthly payments.
$1,250.
256 Hastings-st., cottage and lot.
$2,000.
67 Nebraska-st., good house, lot, and barn.
$2,500.
73 Cicero-court, a good 2-story brick house, lot, and barn, on monthly payments.
$1,300.
A good 3-story house and ¼-acre lot at Hinsdale; monthly payments.
$5,000.
A good 2-story brick house, 10 rooms, in two flats (new), on Selden-st., near Wood, one block north Twelfth.
$2,500.
323 South Robey-st., brick house and lot; near Ogden-av. cars.
$1,250.
A good cottage and lot on Ohio-st., near Bickerdike.
$2,000.
A No. 1 (7 rooms) house and lot on West Superior-st., near Lincoln; rents for $20 per month.
$2,750.
A good large house and lot on Lytle-st., near Taylor.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.:
WEST SIDE.
ASHLAND-AV.—Fine residence, 3 rooms deep; every convenience; price, $14,000; another $16,000; and one $11,500.
ADAMS-ST.—Fine 16-room residence, good barn, deep lot; $20,000.
ADAMS-ST.—16-room octagon stone-front, nice house; price $9,000.
ADAMS-ST.—Good brick house on corner, 2-story and basement; $7,5-0.
MONROE-ST.—Octagon stone-front, large house, every convenience; $15,000.
MONROE-ST.—Nice cottage, 8 rooms, good neighborhood; $4,000.
ROBEY-ST.—Octagon stone-front, 10-rooms, 2 stories and cellar; $7,500.
WASHINGTON-ST.—Choice residence, $16,000.
JACKSON-ST., near Ashland-av.—2-story and cellar stone-front; $7,000.
A fine flat building, excellent location, for $10,000; pays over 10 per cent net.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT.
LOTS (BARGAINS).
A fine piece of vacant property on Ashland-av.
Octagon stone front; 2 stories and basement; on corner; $5,000; a bargain.

FOR SALE—
$7,500.
A good 2-story frame house, with stone basement, lot 24x100, on West Washington-boulevard, near Halsted-st.
$5,000.
A good 2-story frame house and lot on South Peoria-st., near Jackson.
$4,000, $4,800, $4,750.
Three good houses and lots on South Green-st.
$5,500.
A brick house and two lots, 111 South Hoyne-av.; lots are worth the money.
$5,000.
A 2-story and basement brick house and lot, Lake-st., near Union Park; this is a bargain.
$7,500.
A No. 1 2-story and basement brick house and lot on Washington-boulevard, near Robey-st.
$7,000.
40-foot lot, with four houses on same, on Peoria-st.; rents for over $1,000 per year; this is a fine investment. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Co rner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA Salle-st., basement.
Madison-st.—Biggest bargain on Lae street. A new 2-story and basement brick store; rents $1,320; lot 24x 125; $11,000.
Madison-st., 2-story frame; rents $50; $5,000.
Lyndon-av., 2-story and basement, $4,000.
Warren-av., a very fine 2-story stone-front house with sub-cellar, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floors; lot 24x100. Monroe, or Jackson-st., south front, west of Loomis and east on Lincoln-st., or on Ashland-av. north of Harrison-st. Would pay cash, or will take lot in part payment for a two-story and basement stone front House on Adams-st., near Lincoln, that I wish to sell. Address S 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—BEST HOUSE AND LOT I can buy for about $5,000 cash; Hyde Park or south of Thirty-ninth-st. and State. Give exact location and full description. S 77, Tribune.

WANTED—FROM $4,000 TO $6,000 RESidence on North Side east of Wells-st., or South Side east of State-st. Give full description to secure attention. Address Q 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—BRICK OR FRAME HOUSE east of Ashland-av., between Madison and Van Buren-sts. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO BUY COTTAGE AND lot; will pay part down, the balance in monthly payments; West Side preferred. S 80, Tribune.

WANTED—BY SAM'L POLKEY, 145 La Salle-st., business property, South Side, north of Van Buren-st., for manufacturing. Improved, from $30,000 to $60,000.

WANTED—THE BEST HOUSE IN flat, good location, on North or West Side, from $4,000 to $5,000. A. L. WEST, 519 Webster-av.

WANTED—A GOOD 2-STORY BRICK house, 7 to 10 rooms, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; modern improvements; between near Lincoln Park. Give street and number and full particulars to receive attention. O W 48, Tribune.

WANTED—FROM $5,000 TO $10,000 worth of city real estate, for which I will pay half cash and give first-class merchandise for the balance. Address V 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OPERA SEATS FOR SATurday matinee, orchestra, first or second balcony. Address P 98, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A CALL BOARD MEMBERship; make best bid. Q 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A seal sacque, 36 inches long; never been worn; cost $250. Address S 41, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — CLOTHES WRINGERS, the best in the market, at $2.50 each.
A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FAT COWS; ALSO one fresh cow. E. L. BRAINERD, northwest corner of Forty-eighth-st. and Woodlawn-av.

FOR SALE—BUTTS, 2,000 DOZ., 3X3½, at 50 cents per doz. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A CHICAGO BOARD OF Trade membership, free of all claims. Address offers to M. D. EWELL, South Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—100 CASES OF TACKS AT 50 per cent discount; cut tacks, clinp tacks, closet nails, etc. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AN ERTLE ECONOMY hay press in good order; or would exchange for horses. R 60, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN TABLES—MONday at the Bankrupt Store, opposite the Palmer House, prints 3 cents; hosiery, gloves, mittens, linware, glassware at half price.

FOR SALE—A FINE SUIT OF BLACK clothes, breast 41 inches (not soiled), at half cost. 215 State-st., one flight.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE SET OF grocery fixtures, if taken at once, at earnest sacrifice; will sell any one thing or will sell all together. Call at 2804 State-st.

FOR SALE—AUTOGRAPHS—ONE OF the largest and rarest collections in the West. Address Q 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD STREETsweepers; cost $1,820; will sell for $450. B. P. HUTCHINSON, 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—10,000 DOZEN FILES AT 25 per cent below factory cost. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT SILK CRAZYquilt pieces, all new, handsomely lined. Room 5, 74 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NAILS AT $3.40 RATES for a few days. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE — BARBED FENCE-WIRE at 7½ cents per lb; staples, 45¢ cents. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—SEAL SACQUE 38 INCHES long, 36 bust, in good order; will sell for $75. 113 East Madison-st., Room 33.

FOR SALE—STAMPED TINWARE IN any quantity at 60 and 10 discount. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—NEWFOUNDLAND DOG cheap. 2235 State-st.

FOR SALE — LOCKS WITH BRASS faces and bolt, nickel-plated keys, at $4.50 doz. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—TICKET IN CHICAGO Stock Exchange. Dues all paid. Make me offer. Address S 78, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO SEASON MAPLEson opera tickets, front row, centre family circle, for $10 each. Address S 35, Tribune office, Monday.

FOR SALE—FINE BUFFALO ROBE very cheap. Hilltorpe Warehouse, 46 North Morgan-st.

FOR SALE—OPERA TICKETS—TWO very choice seats in orchestra for Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights, at regular prices. Address Q 12, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STORE FIXTURES, CONsisting of shelves, counters, showcases, cigar-ligure, etc., all in good condition; will be sold at a sacrifice. Address R 75, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW SEALSKIN SACQUE, cheap. Address O K 84, Tribune office.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, OFFICE, AND HOUSEHOLD furniture to order; designs and estimates furnished. D. M. SWINEY, 8 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FIRE-PROOF iron safe; good as new; Hall's manufacture. Q 58, Tribune office.

OFFICE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES $65; latter alone cost $85; rent only $20 per month. Room 63 Exchange Building, city.

WANTED—ONE SECOND-HAND CYLinder desk in first-rate order; also a letterpress; state size of both and price. Q 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND CYLINder desk. Address S 32, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

FOR LEGAL ADVICE AND FREE CONsultation, also notice to those not prepared to advance costs and attorneys' fees, call on CORNELL & PENCIL, 154 and 155 Randolph-st.

L. F. CUMMINGS LAW OFFICE, First National Bank Building, Suite 83. Local and Mercantile League, First National Bank Building. Collections for the wholesale trade a specialty.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE ATTORNEY can secure position to take charge of Washington office and eastern local business. Salary first year $1,500, increased yearly. Must have some capital, as position is responsible. Address S 26, Tribune.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

14 ESAT SIXTEENTH-ST.—A LARGE room, well furnished, with board; French family.

39 PECK-COURT—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without board. Day boarders taken.

87 TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—A ROOM TO rent, with board. Day-boarders taken.

255 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURnished large and small rooms, with board.

302 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms, with board.

422 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—WITH board, single and double room.

430 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—WITH board for two persons, large, nice front room.

494 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS HEATED, with board, $4.50 upwards; without board, $1.50 upwards; families accommodated.

1249 WABASH-AV.—A PRIVATE family offer second-story front rooms and room for gentleman with excellent board.

1330 MICHIGAN-AV.—SECOND STORY front alcove, also front rooms, single or en suite, with board.

1402 MICHIGAN-AV. — SUITABLE room, with board for 2 or 3 gentlemen.

1463 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOM, WITH board in private family. References required.

1612 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT SECond-story front rooms, with good board, to reliable parties; modern conveniences.

1701 WABASH-AV.—ONE LARGE and one smaller room, with board; also table-board.

1836 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED rooms, with board; also day board.

2017 INDIANA-AV.—TWO LARGE rooms and one single room, with board.

2120 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE rooms, furnished, with first-class board.

2222 WABASH-AV. — FURNISHED rooms, with board; also day board. References.

2226 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, WITH board, for 3 or 4 gentlemen. References.

2232 WABASH-AV.—ALCOVE AND square room, handsomely furnished, single or en suite, with board.

2246 WABASH-AV.—A FRONT ALcove room, with board, to first-class parties; rooms for gentlemen for $7 a week.

2253 CALUMET-AV. — PLEASANT suite of rooms, with board.

2339 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT front room, with board; terms, $5 per week.

2404 WABASH-AV.—TWO ROOMS EN suite or single, with board, reasonable to permanent parties.

2406 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS WITH board; alcove and one on parlor floor; day board.

3159 INDIANA-AV.—LARGE, NICEly furnished room on second floor, in private family.

3402 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT WITH board in private family, suite of rooms, hot and cold water, marine and grate. Best of references given and required. A No. 1

3437 VERNON-AV.—ALCOVE ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, with board for two; all conveniences.

FIRST-CLASS DAY-BOARD AT $4.50 per week; private family; short distance from Farwell House. Address, for 2 days, V 4, Tribune.

HAVE 2 OR 3 ROOMS, NICELY FURnished, which will rent with or without board at reasonable rates; bath, furnace, etc.; near Aldine square. Address O K 40, Tribune office.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for three adults in private family on South Side, near Sixty-second-st. station. Address R 84, Tribune office.

SMALL FAMILY ON SOUTH SIDE having a large pleasant room would rent is to one or two gentlemen, with board. First-class reference given and required. Address Q F 74, Tribune.

SOUTH SIDE—TO RENT—A FINE double room, with good board; short walk from business. Address S 12, Tribune office.

WABASH-AV.—BOARD, WITH FURnished room, for two; all modern conveniences; private family; 5 o'clock dinner. Address S 22, Tribune office.

West Side.

10 NORTH THROOP-ST.—FRONT ALcove room, also pleasant back room, with board. All modern improvements. References.

13 PARK-AV.—LARGE ROOM WELL heated; also single room, with board.

14 AND 16 BISHOP-COURT—TO RENT —Two handsome front rooms; also one beautiful south front room, with first-class table-board.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT — ROOMS EN suite or single, with or without board.

18 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington—Well furnished rooms, with board, for two gentlemen; private family. References.

20 ABERDEEN-ST., BETWEEN MADison and Monroe—To rent, with board, room on second floor, completely furnished, for two gentlemen; use of bathroom adjoining; price $12. References required.

26 BISHOP COURT—A PLEASANT warm room, with or without board; suitable for one or two gentlemen.

28 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED room, with board; house heated with furnace. References exchanged.

31 PARK-AV., NEAR UNION PARK—Nicely furnished room, with board.

40 LAFLIN-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND nice rooms for a few choice parties at moderate rates. References given and required.

42 LAFLIN-ST.—COMFORTABLY-FURnished rooms, gas, furnace, heat, and good table board; moderate prices.

61 SOUTH ELIZABETH-ST. — FURnished front room, with good table board and all conveniences.

86 CENTRE-AV.—TWO NICELY-FURnished rooms to rent, with board.

121 SOUTH SANGAMON-

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—

BY C. H. MULLIKEN,

Agent for the Care and Management of Property, Room 18 Portland Block, 167 Dearborn-st.

2020 Forest-av—Brick house, 9 rooms and all modern improvements; good neighborhood; immediate possession given; rent $40 monthly.

422 Indiana-av.—9 rooms and closets; in good order; rent $35 per month; very convenient to Stockyards; good schools; churches near by.

1241 Bowen-av.—2-story and basement brick house; all modern improvements and in nice order; on Bowen-av., near Cottage Grove.

2227 State-st.—A store in good order: 22x50; rent $25 per month.

242 State-st.—A store and flat of 9 rooms overhead; rent $40 for both.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURnished rooming and boarding house on Lake-Front; a large boarding-house on Wabash-av.; three first-class establishments north of Adams-st.; seven private residences with rooms enough sublet to pay rent. Below-furnished parlor at a great sacrifice in each case. JOSEPH WARBURTON & CO., 115 Adams-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS TABLE BOARDing house, on North Side, south of Ontario-st. Clark; two meals; 8 o'clock breakfast and 6 p. m. Tribune office.

TO RENT—AND ROOM FOR YOUNG gentleman, north of Thirtieth-st., in private family, north of Thirtieth-st., between Cottage Grove-av. and Vincennes-av.; only dinner only. Can give good references. Terms, $6 a week. Tribune office.

TO RENT—FOR THREE, IN PRIVATE family, also parlor and bedroom; parlor suitable for a school; terms, $62 monthly; north of and east of State-st. MRS. GREGG, 1 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—AND SUITE OF 2 OR 3 FURnished rooms on South Side, not too far out. Address O R 15, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WITH UNFURNISHED rooms, on South Side, with bay window; rent low. O M 96, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE 2317 Indiana-av., to a small family of adults, for 18 months. Nine rooms, large closets, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, and barn in rear. Price $35 per month. NICHOLS.

TO RENT—LARGE CORNER HOUSE; the furniture for sale at a sacrifice. 256 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—I WILL RENT MY HOUSE upon Prairie-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., for $55 per month to party who will buy my furniture, about $700 worth, all new last May, and is a bargain, and is complete for housekeeping; house in frame and has ten rooms. Address P 2, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3 OF THOSE ELEGANT 8-room marble-front houses on Thirty-seventh-st., near Stanton-av.; all modern improvements; splendid location; rent cheap. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 115 State-st.

TO RENT—THAT LARGE STONE house at head of Grand boulevard, corner Thirty-fifth-st. and South Park-av., 30 rooms; $1,000 per year to the right party. Call between 10 and 11 or 1 and 2. JOHN C. LONG, 63 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2311 CALUMET-AV.—VERY desirable two-story and basement brick; immediate possession given. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 170 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ONE AND HALF STORY frame house, 10 rooms, on Indiana-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.; only $30 per month to good party. Call between 10 and 11 or 1 and 2. JOHN C. LONG, 63 Washington-st.

TO RENT — FIRST-CLASS HOUSES and flats, furnished hous s, large boarding and rooming houses and flats, Michigan and Wabash-avs. and vicinity; elegant furniture for sale; great bargains. BURNHAM & FISH, 167 and 169 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—POSSESSION AT ONCE, No. 2514 Calumet-av., 9-room cottage; will lease to May 1, 1884, at $35 per month.

West Side.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK DWELLing, No. 437 Park-av.; $40 per month. ISAAC E. ADAMS, 38 Portland Block.

TO RENT—$25 TO $35 PER MONTH—2 stone-front houses on Leavitt, De Kalb, Hoyne, and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 127 Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT — SEVERAL ELEGANT rooming houses, with furniture for sale. Also two furnished houses. JOSEPH WARBURTON & CO., 115 Adams-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick house 559 Marshfield-av. Immediate possession. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 170 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 7-ROOM AT-tic brick cottage, No. 361 Fourth-st., with all modern improvements; splendid location; rent cheap; large yard in rear, with barn and shed. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 115 State-st.

TO RENT—A 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, fully furnished, near Ellis Park; low rent to May or longer. A new 2-story brick house, with fine furniture, on Stanton-av., near Oak-av. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, furnished house of 10 rooms near Union Park; man and wife to occupy one room and take meals out. Address S 67, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MODERN STONE SWELLfront 14-room house, Washington-st., near Sheldon; 7 rooms rented for double rent of house. Furniture for sale. W. D. MORTON JR. & CO., 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO 2-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, Nos. 101 and 120 North Ada-st. Apply at Room 42, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND CELLAR 8-room houses, Nos. 1083 and 1085 West Monroe-st., near Campbell-av.; parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; laundry in cellar; bath-room, hot and cold water; price $35 per month. Call on M. J. SICH, 351 Fifth-av. Room 1 or at 1020 West Madison-st.

TO RENT — WEST SIDE, HOUSES, rooms, and flats, new, on line of Van Buren-st. 253 Fulton-st., 5 rooms, second floor, $24. SAM'L POLKEY, 145 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, handsomely furnished, on Washington-st., west of Union Park until May 15. Address O O 32, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT—WITH FURNITURE FOR sale—15-room house, Dearborn-av.; 15-room house, Indiana-av.; 16-room house, Illinois-st., and several others south of Chicago-av. furnished house on Indiana-av. JOSEPH WARBURTON & CO., 115 Adams-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE IN most desirable block on Dearborn-av.; will sell furniture; $350 cash down is only needed; balance on time. Address Q 24, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THAT DESIRABLE RESIdence, 179 Rush-st.; very choice locality; declined will sell fine carpets, curtains, and gas-fixtures made for house. Apply on premises, or 22 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ON CHICAGO-AV., NEAR Division, a 2-story marble-front house, furnished, to May or longer. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—$42—ONE OF THE BEST new residences on La Salle-av. Apply on the premises from 11 to 3 o'clock.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURnished new house on the North Side at a very cheap rent. PERCY W. PALMER, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—$60 EAST INDIANA-ST., very desirable two-story and English basement house; furniture for sale.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR sale—A fine stone-front house on Dearborn-av., near Huron, suitable for first-class boarding; $1,500, half cash. Room 25 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—I AM GOING TO FLORIDA for the winter months, and want to let my house on La Salle-av. to a family without children. Address Q 42, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous

TO RENT—BOARDING AND ROOMING houses; furniture for sale; 14 to 40 rooms. FREEMAN & CO., Times Building.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AUSTIN—NICE 7-ROOM cottage completely furnished, $25 per month, to family without children. H. C. MOREY & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, cottage of 8 rooms, hot and cold water, conveniences, 25 minutes from depot in the city. S. M. DUNNING, 8 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—AT ROGERS PARK—COTtage of 6 rooms, brick basement; four blocks from depot; $25. Possession at once. E. D. COXE, 84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AT ENGLEWOOD—2-STORY cottage, barn, large lot; $22 Sixty-seventh-st.; only $2 per month; also 10-story cottage corner Sixty-eighth-st. and Lincoln-av.; $17.50 per month; also 6-room houses, $25 per month. D. W. STORRS, 84 Washington-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF FOUR ROOMS, on second; furniture new and for sale. 297 Wabash-av., Flat 4.

TO RENT—SEVEN-ROOM FLAT, $15 per month. Apply to SMITH BROS., 3016 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—CHOICE 3 AND 6 ROOM flats in brick block Thirty-first and Lake-shore; handy to trains; $21 to $25 per month. D. W. STORRS, 84 Washington-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—3 GOOD, SMALL FLATS, also first-class furnished and unfurnished rooms, corner Wabash-av. and Twelfth-st. B. P. HUTCHINSON, 94 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOUR ELEGANTLY FINished flats—three of 4 rooms each and one of 5 rooms; all conveniences, and fine location on West Side, 100 W est Madison-st. Apply at 230 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—FIVE-ROOM FLAT, FIRST floor, No. 7 University-place. Inquire at 128 Sixteenth-st. NATHAN DAVIS.

TO RENT—AT 3341 SOUTH DEARborn-st., one 4-room flat, $8; one 6-room new flat, $12; one 7-room flat, $16. Thirty-fifth-st. and Dearborn-st. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FLAT OF THREE UNFURnished rooms together or separately; modern conveniences. 6 East Twelfth-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—NICE FLAT OF FIVE rooms; bath-room, water-closet, etc., on the second floor. 1 South Oakley-av.; rent low.

TO RENT—ONE 6-ROOM FLAT ON Monroe-st., one block west of Union Park; rent $20 per month. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—NEW FLATS, READY, 499 W. st Van Buren-st.; all conveniences; see them.

TO RENT—ON PAULINA-ST., NEAR Madison, 5-room flats; very desirable; $25 and $21 per month. TURNER & BOND, 152 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID FLAT OF 5 large rooms at 267 West Madison-st., with bath, hot and cold water; rent cheap. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 115 State-st.

TO RENT—FLAT OF SIX ROOMS, every convenience. 636 West Lake-st. Inquire up-stairs.

North Side.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE SOUTHfront 5-room flat, second floor, on Ohio-st., near State; carpets, two stoves, and one folding-bed, all nearly new and in excellent condition, for sale. Address Room 81, No. 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ONE SINGLE FURNISHED room with use of sitting-room and piano. 75 Dearborn-av., second flat.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT, MODERN improvements, second floor 12 Rush-st. F. W. SPRINGER, Room 5, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLAT—MADISON SQUARE, 261 West Madison-st.—A desirable suite of 5 light rooms on second floor; $25; no children. S. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—LOWER FLAT IN BRICK house, west of Lincoln Park, six rooms, usual conveniences; partly furnished, if desired; $16. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT OF 7 rooms, with all modern improvements, in the La Buranna Building, corner La Salle-av. and Chestnut-st. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED FLAT, 4 rooms, very convenient for housekeeping; low rent to good tenant. 27 Pine-st., upper bell.

TO RENT—450 RACINE-AV.—A NEW six-room brick flat cheap to permanent tenant. Take Lincoln-av. car to terminus.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURnished flat, 7 rooms, Dearborn-av., near business centre; a rare chance for parties desiring a first-class home. Address V 54, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS, SIX ROOMS each, with modern improvements, in new brick building, 1534 Diversey-st., near Clark. Inquire on premises, or address Q 57, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE—SMALL flat, furnished complete for light housekeeping. Address Q 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLAT, with all conveniences; first floor. 467 North Clark-st. E. HANEUY, 189 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK—A 7-room flat, with bath-room, hot and cold water; laundry. Apply at 1324 Clybourn-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, in Seaverns' Buildings, Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Apply at Room 1, 2248 Wabash-av.

TO RENT — FURNISHED FRONT rooms for housekeeping from $8 per month. 1044 Wabash-av., first floor to right.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room suitable for three or four gentlemen. 1355 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FRONT AND REAR ROOMS, furnished, first floor. Apply at 382 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FRONT ALCOVE AND connecting room, and two others, all finely furnished; furnace, gas; marble block. 1317 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE SOUTHfront parlor, with folding bed, and kitchen; new stone-front house; all conveniences. 422 Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—63 SOUTH ELIZABETH-ST. —Front parlor and bed-room; second flat.

TO RENT—2 OF THE NEATEST, CONvenient, tastily furnished front rooms for light housekeeping on West Side; private family; bath, hot water, and every convenience; rent low and for sale cheap; cars pass door. 228 Ogden-av.; brick.

TO RENT—THREE VERY PLEASANT rooms to gentleman and wife, all furnished complete for light housekeeping, including heating and cooking stove; gas and cold water, stationary basin; bathroom on same floor; pleasant neighborhood; rent $18 per month. 350 South Oakley-av.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF A HOUSE on West Side, in desirable location on line of street-cars. Address Q 39, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, LOWER FLOOR, with bath. $22. Will sell cook-stove. Two rooms in rear of 384 West Lake-st. Inquire at 382 West Randolph-st., in store.

TO RENT—652 WEST VAN BURENst., near Ogden-av., three furnished rooms for light housekeeping.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed parlor floor, four rooms, for housekeeping, or with board. Call at 152 South Wood-st. or Room 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FRONT SUITE TO 3 GENTS or couple. 52 Warren-av.

TO RENT — NICELY-FURNISHED rooms with every convenience, with or without board. 317½ Fulton-st., West Side.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR OF FOUR rooms, three rooms on second floor, $12. Apply at 149 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—51 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.—Pleasant furnished heated rooms, with modern conveniences.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT, NICELY-furnished room; hot and cold water, heat, gas, etc. 250 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT — A FURNISHED FRONT room, with stove for two gents. 105 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ALCOVE room, southern exposure; hot and cold water in room; also hall bedroom; furnace heat; family private. 1362 Adams-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR housekeeping; also a hall bedroom, warmed, to an elderly gentleman. 457 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms, with furnace heat, gas, bath, and every convenience. 72 Ogden-av., facing Union Park; close to cars.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, private family, to gentlemen, $12, at 150 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—82 SOUTH GREEN-ST., near Madison, two nicely furnished front rooms, parlor and bedroom, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—A PARLOR FLOOR ALL furnished for housekeeping, in nice order; also a suite of rooms. Apply at 138 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, HOT and cold water, use of bathroom, with or without board. 132 Park-av.

TO RENT—TWO SOUTH FRONT FURnished rooms. 357 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A WARM ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen at 414½ West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—LARGE AND ONE MEdium, nicely-furnished, warmed rooms, each suitable for one or two persons. 17 South Curtis-st.

TO RENT—2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS on parlor floor and one small one on second floor, with or without board. 979 West Washington.

North Side.

TO RENT—AT 209 LA SALLE-AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms in private family; board if desired.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED large room, all modern conveniences, in private family. 242 East Superior-st.

TO RENT—NO. 306 EAST INDIANA-ST., pleasant furnished rooms, single or en suite.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR, SINGLE room, hot and cold water, furnace heat. Ohio-st., near Dearborn-av. V 34, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT 203 NORTH STATE-ST., furnished bedroom, with use of parlor and fire, $10 a month. Upper bell.

TO RENT—174 NORTH STATE, FRONT alcove, bath, fire, and gas.

TO RENT—WARM WELL FURNISHED front rooms, single or en suite; every convenience; gentlemen only. Restaurant, 230 North Clark-st

TO RENT—A NEWLY FURNISHED room for gentleman, private family, Illinois-st., near Rush. S 63, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NO. 228 LA SALLE-AV., ALcove, parlor, and other furnished rooms.

TO RENT—NICE LARGE ROOM FOR 3 gentlemen, with stove. Also 2 nice rooms for housekeeping, furnished. 146 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—AT 216 CASS-ST., HANDsomely-furnished rooms in private family; board if desired.

TO RENT—248 CHESTNUT-ST., FIRST door west of La Salle, a furnished south room suitable for two.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED rooms within a short distance of Court-House or Chamber of Commerce; neighborhood select. References. Address Q 85, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BY STRICTLY PRIVATE family on North Side, one or two rooms to one party; no other roomers. References required. Q 62, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOM ON NORTH SIDE, in private family, for single gentleman. Finest place in city for young man who desires something better than a boarding-house. Address S 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—280 EAST INDIANA-ST.—Nicely furnished middle room, southern exposure; water in room.

TO RENT—AT 229 CHESTNUT-ST., A furnished front room; very reasonable.

TO RENT—TO A FAMILY WITHOUT children, in a new brick house, three rooms in first-class order, with all conveniences, in rear on second floor, 111 East Chicago-av. Please inquire in front second floor.

TO RENT—A FLOOR OF FOUR ELEgant unfurnished rooms, with use of bath-room, with hot and cold water in rooms. 231 Chicago-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

North Side.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS in good location, with every convenience, in private house; terms moderate. Call at 45 Cass-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED SINgle room. 47 Rush-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED front room at 110 Seminary-av.

TO RENT—LARGE OCTAGON-FRONT room to one or two single gentlemen with good references, at 215 Ohio-st., near Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, a handsomely furnished east suite and alcove, with or without board. References. Apply at 200 Ohio-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgle or en suite; all modern conveniences; 220 East Ohio-st., near Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED front and back parlor, first floor, suitable for two or three gentlemen or gentleman and wife, for very light housekeeping; no children; rent $18 per month. 280½ North Wells-st.

TO RENT — A NICELY-FURNISHED front room for one or two gents or a married couple. 100 North Clark-st. New management.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—273 Huron-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURnished room for one or two gents; use of gas and bath. 247 Superior-st. Ring right-hand bell.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, PLEASANT, warm room; $10 per month. 139 North State-st.

TO RENT—2 FLOORS OF OCTAGON brick dwelling, west of Lincoln Park, $30; possession Feb 1. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms. Call at 49 Pine, between Indiana and Ohio.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS PARTLY furnished for light housekeeping. References exchanged. 45 North State-st.

TO RENT — ROOMS IN FLATS OR suites. No. 99 Wells-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM WITH all modern conveniences. Good references required. 445 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, 6-room flat, first floor. 336 Centre-st. Can be seen to-day.

TO RENT—AT 241 EAST ILLINOIS-ST., a nicely furnished front room suitable for gent and wife or 2 gents.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM ELEGANTLY furnished; private family. References required. 211 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED front room. 85 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL BEDrooms; also two rooms on same floor; all warmed. 50 Rush-st.

TO RENT—210 EAST ERIE-ST., NICELY furnished parlor and second story room; also single rooms; private family.

TO RENT — SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms, furnace heat and bath. 153 North state.

TO RENT—ONE NICELY-FURNISHED room, with all modern conveniences, at 151 La Salle-av., third flat.

TO RENT—LARGE WELL-FURNISHED south-front room; also side room. 97 Walton-place.

TO RENT—ALCOVE FRONT ROOM; also south room, well furnished. 330 Chicago-av.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS; FURnished. 215 Rush-st.

TO RENT—73 NORTH STATE-ST., A single, also a double furnished front room.

TO RENT—211 EAST ERIE-ST., FINEly furnished rooms, with use of water-closets and bath.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM. 197 Michigan-st., near State.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURnished front room, with all modern improvements, to gentlemen only; rent reasonable. 135 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURnished; bath-room adjoining. 334 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. 200 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—12 RUSH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping; also sleeping-rooms.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT FRONT basement rooms. 219. 325 Elm-st.

TO RENT—$60 NORTH CLARK-ST.—Furnished alcove and single room; very desirable; modern conveniences; also young lady roommate wanted.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH or without board. 339 East Indiana-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—TRANSIENT GUESTS CAN secure elegantly furnished rooms at $1 per day. Address S 86, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED front room for one or two gentlemen; modern conveniences. References exchanged. S 23, Tribune.

TO RENT—QUIET PLEASANT ROOM to quiet parties. R 28, Tribune office.

Suburban.

TO RENT—TILL THE 1ST OF MAY—Upper part of house, containing 3 rooms, furnished complete for housekeeping. Apply to C. D., Box 29, Rogers Park, Cook County, Ill.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.: 241 State-st., elegant store, corner Jackson.

Four brick stores on Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st.; suitable for retail business; will rent to good tenants at low rates.

49 La Salle-st., second and third floors, together or separate; good vaults; suitable for business or office purposes.

163 and 165 Fifth-av., third and fourth floors, together or separate; hydraulic elevator to be put in.

305½ South Desplaines-st., small store.

522 West Lake-st., fine brick store, plate-glass windows, corner Union Park-place.

781 West Van Buren-st., near Hoyne-av., small brick store; good retail location.

6765 State-st., store and dwelling, with barn in rear.

244 Van Buren-st., brick store, corner Franklin-st.

TO RENT—(ONLY) PART OF THE store of Kuh, Nathan & Fischer, 183 to 187 Fifth-av.—divided to suit—60x31 feet; includes heating by steam, elevator-attendant, and power. Mr hat, cap, and hosiery business will remove to that building in March. S. D. LUDDEN.

TO RENT—STORE, LIVING-ROOM, cellar, and all conveniences for housekeeping; $15 per month. 881 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND FIXTURES IN good repair. 781 West Madison-st. Inquire Room 27, 158 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORE, large and light, 301 Wabash-av.; also a fine light basement, 295 Wabash-av. B. P. HUTCHINSON.

TO RENT—LARGE CORNER STORE and light basement, 280 and 282 Wabash-av. J. E. OTIS, 70 Madison-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—STORES ON SOUTH WATER, State, Wabash-av., and Lake-st., from May 1. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 481.

TO RENT—BY TABEL & CLARK, Room 41 First National Bank Building, three store-rooms on West Madison-st.; also flats.

TO RENT—THE FINE NEW STORE, 25x80, 1019 West Madison-st.; fine location for clothing or other good business; fine plate-glass front. Address the owner or call at 220 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—STORE 7 NORTH CLARKst.; also basement, 5, 7, and 9, suitable for laundry or light manufacturing business. J. G. HAMILTON, 158 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 59 EAST KINzie-st., suitable for the grocery or clothing business. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—19 LAKE-ST., STORE AND second floor 24x110; steam, heat, elevator, shelving, vault, and office. D. L. PERRY, 16 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 195 Fifth-av., near Adams-st.; alter to suit tenant with long lease. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A FINE ROOM FOR SALOON or store, 68 South Canal-st., and in livery office, 70 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FROM JAN. 1, 1883, STORE Nos. 65 and 70 Wabash-av.; 3 stories and basement; 48x165 feet. W. H. WOOD, Agent, Room 11, 40 Dearborn-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—

A HANDSOME SUITE OF TWO OR THREE ROOMS ON THIRD FLOOR OF GRANNIS BLOCK.

JUST VACATED. ALSO ONE SINGLE ROOM. PRICE LOW TILL MAY 1 NEXT.

W. K. NIXON, 31 AND 32 GRANNIS BLOCK.

TO RENT—PART OF A FURNISHED room to physician or surgeon, situated on State-st., near Randolph. Address S 103, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICE, ROOM 15, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF OFFICE, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28. Heat, water, elevator, $12.50 per month. Apply from 12 to 1:30 p. m.

TO RENT—PART OF NICE OFFICE IN Montauk Block. Call at Room 35.

TO RENT—LARGE CORNER OFFICE on first floor No. 159 Washington-st., corner Fifth-av. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELIGIBLE OFFICE OR desk-room in First National Bank Building, 124 Dearborn-st. Address V 3, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO SPLENDID LARGE light front rooms on third floor 116 East Monroe-st. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—GOOD LIGHT LOFT 40X70, centrally located; rent to May 1 $35 per month; lease to May, 1884. HIGGINS & FURBER, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THREE LOFTS, 40X88 EACH, with elevator, 274 East Madison-st. Immediate possession or May 1, 1883. H. C. MOREY & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE FOUR LOFTS OF building southeast corner Wabash-av. and Randolph-st. Apply to F. KRAMER, with A. S. Gage & Co.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—

HOUSES AND FLATS.

254, 256, and 258 West Madison-st., new flats, cheap.

1011 and 1013 West Monroe-st., 4 new flats, now ready.

240 Campbell-av., a finely-furnished brick house, cheap.

170 West Washington-st., near corner Halsted, a fine new flat, 6 rooms.

625 West Twelfth-st., 2 new flats, 7 rooms each.

200 West Indiana-st., 6-room cottage.

Very new suites of 3 rooms each, 34 Osborne-st., $16.

382 Maxwell-st., 3 suites, 3 rooms each, $8.

256 South Halsted-st., 4 choice light rooms, $12.50.

A fine list of small flats and houses, 3 to 5 rooms each, $9 to $22 per month.

NEW STORES.

628 West Twelfth-st., 24x60, $22.

251, 253, and 255 West Madison-st., cheap.

36 South Halsted-st.

A fine basement corner Washington and Halsted.

Several fine offices over new drug-store on Halsted. Call and look over our list. We have something new in every day.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,

Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

North Side.

325 Dayton-st., 2-story frame, nice order, $20.

259 North Clark-st., store and flats, $60, $25.

235 Clybourn-place, 7-room cottage, $12.

West Side.

81 Cypress-st., 2-story brick, $25.

594 North Rober-st., corner Bryson, nice flat, $15.

742 West Lake-st., first floor and basement, $20.

South Side.

37 Twenty-fourth-st., 2-story, basement, and mansard brick, $30.

3239 Wabash-av., 12-room frame, $60.

4 Groveland-court, 2-story and basement brick, $30.

1 Groveland-court, first floor and basement, $15.

2261 Cottage Grove-av., store and rooms, $25.

Several nice houses in Evanston and South Englewood, cheap.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:

North Side.

1235 Fulton-st., 2-story brick, 10 rooms, kitchen and dining-room on parlor floor; accessible by steam and horse cars.

150 Park-av., 2-story frame, 10 rooms, near Lincoln-st.

South Side.

3239 State-st., cottage of 8 rooms.

West Side.

128 West Lake-st., 3 rooms, second story.

460 West Madison-st., suite of 2 rooms.

511 West Madison-st., suite of 2 rooms.

Moreland—Flats of 4 rooms each, $10 per month.

TO RENT—STORE, 804 WEST MADIson-st.

Flats and Houses—North Side.

221 Fremont-st., 2-story brick house.

238, 318, and 320 Bissell-st., 7-room flats.

Flats and Houses—West Side.

1461 Fulton-st., 5-room brick house.

937 and 964 West Madison-st., 7-room flats.

778 West Madison-st., corner Lincoln, 4 rooms.

474 West Taylor-st., cottage, and barn.

HENRY BIRKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CELLAR 87 MARKET-ST. Inquire of HENRY SIMONS, on premises

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY BRICK building corner Twenty-sixth-st. and Chicago, R. I. & P. R. R. and L. S. & M. S. R. R tracks; suitable for ice or ham house. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.:

LOFTS,

STORES,

HOUSES,

FLATS.

TO RENT—LARGE THIRD FLOOR and part of second floor of building 172 Madison-st. Inquire of LANGFELD & HEIDELBERGER, same address.

TO RENT—WELL-LIGHTED ROOMS with steam power: 60x34, 60x38, 20x36, and 20x46. RICHARDSON & FELBERG, 283-287 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—THE FINEST LITTLE THEatre in Chicago, with bar, scenery, and a private room; all complete; the best chance in Chicago for the right man. 70 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED PARlor for gentleman and wife; board for lady. Address R 12, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BASEMENT AT 134 NORTH Clark-st.; only $12.50 per month. D. W. STORRS, 84 Washington-st., Room 23.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TILL MAY 1, A small neatly furnished house or flat by small family; please give location. Address O 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, whole or in part, south of Madison-st., and west of La Salle-st., for jobbing of specialties in boots and shoes; must be low rent. Address for two days, B. R. & H., Windsor House.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS furnished alcove room (south front) near where board can be had by gent and wife; none but private family need answer; state terms per month, location, and how many in family. S 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM ABOUT 25x35, good light; long lease; with or without power; between La Salle-st. and Wabash-av., and Madison and Jackson-sts. Address S 90, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENtleman a nicely-furnished, warm room on the North Side, within 10 minutes' walk of Rush-st. bridge; private family preferred. References given. Address V 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT — FURNISHED for light housekeeping, two or three rooms, on North Side preferred, by respectable and responsible party. Address S 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED room for light housekeeping by a married lady without children; private family preferred. Address S 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG man, furnished room, West Side; state price and location; not to exceed $10. Address V 61, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OR rooming apartments to sublet; would buy out a good tenant. Address T 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WHAT WILL you take for your lease and furniture? I must get settled this week. Address Q 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FLOORS about 40x80, within a radius of four miles from Court-House, for manufacturing; anything will do provided there are four walls to it and roof. with sufficient light and room to put engines and boilers. Basement-room outside of building. Address Q 18, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — PARLOR floor on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Twenty-second-sts.; reliable parties. ADLER & CLARK, Room 61 First National Bank Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A MARried couple, two or three furnished rooms in good locality. Reference exchanged. Address R 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY 2 YOUNG man, a nicely furnished room, heated, within two blocks of 222 East Ohio-st.; must be east of Clark. References exchanged. Q 15, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — FURNISHED room; seattleman and wife; private family; state price. Address R 79, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — TWO FURnished or unfurnished rooms within eight squares of Hahneman Medical College. Address MEDICUS, Hahneman Medical College, 2813 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, a nicely furnished front room, with board for lady only, in a private family (not a flat), where there are no other boarders or roomers. M 36, Tribune.

WANTED — TO RENT — A MERCHANT wishes a room on the North Side, nicely furnished, with grate fire, in a private house. S 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 3 UNFURnished rooms for light housekeeping, within walking distance of Court-House. S3, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF handsomely furnished rooms with all modern improvements, in central location and near some first-class restaurant, by gentleman and wife. S 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY YOUNG man and wife, two well furnished rooms for light housekeeping; location West Side, east of Ashland-av. Address S 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICELY FURnished room in vicinity of Thirty-first-st. and Indiana-av. Address, with particulars, S 88, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 CONNECTing furnished rooms. S 45, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT—DESIRABLE flat or dwelling-house in good location: North or South Side; will rent now or May 1. S 32, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICE UNFURnished room, by young man, well educated and who will give best of references, in good house at low rent. Address as can probably stay a year or two. Address V 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT OF 3 TO 5 rooms; North Side, near Lincoln Park; state location and price. Q 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO ROOMS furnished for light housekeeping; North Side preferred. Address, with particulars, Q 25, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—16 TO 24 ROOM house for strictly first-class boarding; North or South Side; furnished or unfurnished. W. D. MORTON JR. & CO., 157 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEman and wife, furnished rooms south of Twenty-second-st. for light housekeeping. Apply by letter to D. A. F., 329 State-st., Room 22.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENtleman, a small but comfortable room on South Side. State full particulars. GO 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT — FURNISHED room near Union Park; about $10 per month. References. O N 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLAT OR floor of rooms completely furnished for housekeeping, for family of three adults, within walking distance of business centre pre

REAL ESTATE.

The Year Is as Yet Too Young for Many Definit Transactions.

Negotiations, Inquiries, and Offers Reported to Be Unusually Numerous.

Prices Stiff—Chicago Property Good Security—Transfers—Buildings.

"I doubt if you will find very much in the shape of news regarding the market," said a prominent real-estate dealer to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, "because the year is too young yet for anything very definit. You will hear of no end of negotiations all over the city and in the suburbs, but won't learn of many actual transfers. You can safely say one thing, though, and that is, that in no previous year at this time was there ever more inquiry for property or more offers to purchase. And you can say, too, that prices were never stiffer than at this time. But the week has been entirely off, both as to weather and location in the calendar. The bad weather has made it next to impossible for us to get around and show property, and then purchasers are not in any particular stew. They show an unquestionable inclination to buy, but they feel that they have the spring before them and that there is no need of hurrying about investing. But the outlook never was better for an enormous trade. There won't be a boom. Chicago people are getting a trifle too practical for booms in anything, notwithstanding their almost uncontrollable desire to speculate and be humbugged; but then so many of us have had our fingers scorched so often that we are quite willing to deal squarely with the substantial part of the market. Prices are going to be good—better than last year—there is an incalculable amount of capital seeking investment. And here let me say that capitalists all over the country are unanimous in the opinion that no security is offered superior to Chicago real estate for any man's money. The city has long passed its experimental period, and property within its limits will never be worth less than now, and there is every reason to believe that it will steadily increase."

M. J. Smith and others sold to E. W. Converse a lot on Clinton street near Fulton, 74x150 feet, for $16,500.

Carrie Cuthbert purchased of Thomas C. Hill a lot on Prairie avenue, north of Thirty-seventh street, 45x124, for $42,500.

A lot on Canal street, 140 feet north of Madison street, east front, was sold by David Bradley to A. S. Sherman for $20,000.

C. B. Chamberlain sold to H. L. Turner and others a lot at the corner of Idaho and Grenshaw streets, 198 by 125 feet, and 225 by 125 feet adjoining on Western avenue, for $18,000.

A lot 33 by 177 feet on Prairie avenue, near Sixteenth street, was sold by B. F. and E. J. Wheeler to W. G. Hibbard for $10,612.

George W. Higgins sold to E. D. Ellis a lot on West Van Buren street, near Centre avenue, 75 by 176 feet, for $10,250.

A lot in Woodland Park, near Cottage Grove avenue, was sold by Sarah M. Tyler to Adelaide E. Howes, for $11,620.

Ruddy Brothers, who for some time have been the lessees of the Mountain House, at the corner of Wells and Michigan streets, have purchased the building, which is upon leased ground of John Jonnston Jr. for $40,000. It is understood that they will make some improvements in the structure.

Messrs. A. J. Cooper and Thomas E. Patterson have sold to George Payson for James Kelly and J. C. Parker eighty acres in the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 27, near the Garfield site, for $500 an acre, or $40,000 cash. The same parties have also sold a lot 140x177 feet on Wabash avenue, northeast corner of Fortieth street, for $75 per foot; also a lot on Canal street, forty-four feet south of Van Buren, for $350 per foot.

Henry Evers sold for E. B. Cagg No. 393 South Clark street to Mary E. Hanley, of Boston, for $18,000 cash. He also purchased of Malcom McNeil the vacant twenty-five feet front adjoining on the north for the same party for $20,000 cash or $800 per foot.

J. C. Magill & Co. have made the following sales: The house and 50-foot lot at No. 482 West Adams street, for $8,500; the two-story frame house and 25-foot lot at No. 1094 West Harrison street, for $3,300; the two-story and basement brick, octagon front, at No. 1084 West Harrison street, for $5,500; this sale was made in connection with John W. Marsh, Esq.; the frame cottage and 33-foot lot at No. 105 Park avenue, for $6,000, and the adjoining property, No. 107, a two-story frame house and 25-foot lot, for $5,000; the latter sale was made with the assistance of Messrs Mason Brothers); the two-story brick building at No. 738 West Van Buren street, with 25-foot lot running through to Avon place, for $5,000; cottage and 25-foot lot No. 165 Western avenue, for $2,500; with the assistance of Messrs. Baird & Bradley, the two-story and basement brick No. 525 Oakley avenue, for $3,350; the frame cottage, with 25 foot lot, No. 601 Park avenue, for $1,600; the frame cottage, with 25 feet, No. 2920 Prairie avenue, for $4,800, and a half story frame of similar character, and 24 feet, No. 970 Washington boulevard, for $2,700; 25 feet on Washington boulevard, near Central Park, for $1,625, and 25 feet in same locality for $3,675; also a lot on Clarke street, near the boulevard, at $25 per foot; and 53 feet on West Lake street, near Francisco avenue, for $1,600.

BUILDING NOTES.

Edbrooke & Burnham, the architects, have planned a large building for Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind. It will be a hall for scientific purposes, and will cost $50,000. The work of building will be done by the Brothers of the Holy Cross. There is a very fine scientific collection to put in the hall, and few scientists are more widely known than Father Edward. The same architects have also planned an addition to the wing of the present college building built by them two years ago. The enlargement will cost $20,000. Last year they also built a wing. A splendid dome to rest over the centre of the university has also been prepared for on the plans of Edbrooke & Burnham. It will cost about $50,000, and will be of iron, brick, and stone, exteriorily covered with galvanized iron. The dome will be 100 feet from the college roof to the cross on the top, and will reach 182 feet from the ground. The diameter will be sixty feet, and the noble cupola will be painted within by the artist Gregori.

D. R. Pearsons has been buying several hundred feet of ground at Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-eighth street, adjoining the present barn of the South Side Railway Company. What his object is about this locality is unknown. The building of a manufactory of street-cars is talked of.

HYDE PARK.

The market during the last week has been quiet, the recorded sales aggregating but $14,000. There was a good demand for property outside of Hyde Park, but south of the city limits and within seven miles of the Court-House the total transactions amounted to over $80,000. There has been little or no let-up to the speculation in the Calumet region. While considerable property in that locality has changed hands at advanced prices during the week, dealers are mainly holding their purchases for the large increase in prices which are expected to come with the beginning of active work in the spring. A TRIBUNE reporter was assured yesterday, at the office of the United States Rolling-Stock Company, that the company intended to begin to build as soon as the weather would permit in the spring, and that a large number of workmen would push the works rapidly to completion. The TRIBUNE is expecting in the city tomorrow in company with his architect, Mr. Mowbray. There are again vague rumors in regard to that orchid-like scheme, the East Chicago project, with a prospect that the matter will be aired in the courts. As near as can be learned the company probably intends to let the matter run up to the eleventh hour and then pay the remainder of the purchase money. The property being in one block and under the control of one syndicate is thought to be too valuable, by reason of its location, to be let go, to say nothing of the $355,000 already paid. Forsythe.

LAKE VIEW.

Building operations were carried on during the last year on a larger scale than ever before. Mr. Wilson, the Town Clerk, has furnished the following digest of special interest: During the year 1882 he issued 266 building permits, the cost of the houses as stated by owners erecting them being $674,800. This, however, does not represent the total number of houses erected. The ordinance requiring a building permit was only necessary on streets on which the water-pipes were laid, and this was not changed until July for the largest portion of the building season had passed. It is estimated that the number of houses erected is double the number for which permits were taken out. In the cost of the buildings erected as stated above, there is not included the money paid out for three large schoolhouses, two churches, a large addition to the Deering Harvester Works, and a varnish factory. The number of water takers was increased 551. There was contracted for and nearly all built about three and one-half miles of sewer, at a cost of about $40,000. Thirty-seven plats of new subdivisions were approved and filed for record, and twenty-four permits were issued to connect houses with sewers.

The foundation walls for the depot at Graceland are all put in, and the work of completing the building will be pushed as fast as the weather will permit. The depot is to be large enough to furnish an office for the cemetery company. It is expected that cars will be running on the Chicago & Evanston Railroad as far as Graceland within a few weeks, and before 1st of March at the very latest.

CITY SANITATION.

Filth and Overcrowding.

The Tenement House and Factory Inspectors examined seventy-seven houses and forty-seven factories, seventy stores, and eleven miscellaneous buildings last week, and caused these improvements: Sewers constructed, 3; plumbing repaired, 7; drainage repaired, 4; vaults cleaned, 6; water-closet ventilated, 1; stairway built, 1; filthy premises cleaned, 5; machinery protected, 1.

Nos. 311 and 313 West Polk street, owned by Thomas O'Brien, of No. 203 Center avenue, and occupied by ten families of fifty-five persons, who live in forty-four rooms (the basement being used by the Knights of Labor bakery), was found in a bad condition, the plumbing being very defective (a nuisance the Inspector calls it) and the privies offensive. In the basement there is an open sewer, which receives no water or waste, from which a strong offensive current of sewer air pours into the workshop.

No. 21 West Kinzie street, owned by Lansing & Barrett, is in a very unsanitary condition. The two upper stories are used as a boarding-house, and the first floor as a cigar factory. The chimney passes through the workroom, and its supports are broken, making it dangerous to the employés, as the chimney is liable to fall at any moment. The sewer is broken where the soil-pipe enters it, and the waste-pipes do not connect with the sewer but empty their contents on the floor. The water-closets are in a very filthy condition.

No. 43 Burlington street, owned by Frank Fischer, a one-story and basement cottage with an addition, is overcrowded, there being three families of nine people in three rooms in the basement and two families of six persons in two rooms on the first floor.

No. 54 Burlington street, owned by John Mecha, is also overcrowded. In the basement where there is one room two people live; on the first floor three families of twelve persons live in four rooms, and on the second floor one family of eight persons live in two rooms.

The following tables show other

HOUSES WHICH ARE OVERCROWDED,

the occupants of all being Bohemians, who can afford to live more decently but will not do so on account of economy:

No.	Rooms.	Families.	Persons.
BURLINGTON STREET.			
9	7	7	37
14	4	2	11
16	4	4	18
17	8	5	25
18	6	4	14
19	4	4	17
31	9	6	21
32	11	3	16
33	4	3	13
35	9	6	22
36	4	3	17
37	8	7	28
39	10	4	16
41	6	3	12
48	6	3	12
58	13	7	31
SEWARD STREET.			
18	8	4	16
19	12	6	12
17½	12	4	16
18	5	4	16
19	13	6	34
20	5	5	16
77	15	7	33

All of these overcrowded buildings are one or two-story frames with low ceilings. Notices have been served on the owners to thin out the inmates.

Employment of Children in Violation of the Ordinance.

The Inspectors are looking after the boys and girls who are at work contrary to the ordinance which prohibits their employment for more than eight hours a day. Inspector McCormick, who looked over Palmer, Fuller & Co.'s sash and door manufactory, reports as follows: "Means of egress and safety fair; several stairways and fire-escapes. There are forty-seven boys in this factory under 15 years of age who work ten hours a day. Some of them, I was informed, have worked steadily for more than a year and a half, and have never attended school during that time. They are Bohemians, and live in the Sixth Ward, their parents, as a rule, having property; but, through cupidity, permit their children to grow up without the rudiments of education. One of the firm told me they would not object to a measure restricting or regulating the employment of boys." A notice was served on the firm to comply with the law.

An Inspector in conversing with the reporter stated that the rules in which most of the work was done by boys and girls were paper, wood, and tin boxes, canning goods, hosiery, stripping tobacco, and preparing smoking, chewing, and plug tobacco. All the heavy work is done by machinery. In stores they were employed to take money to the cashier, and their ages ran from 8 to 12. No provision was made except at Field's, and Mandel's, and other large stores, for them to sit down, and when they were tired they had to lean up against the counters. The proprietors of all stores where there were boys and girls ought to be compelled to provide places for them to sit down when not busy. The boys and girls in factories work from 7 to 6, with half an hour for dinner, while those in stores are there from the opening to the closing, whatever the hours may be, and they never leave, but eat their lunch within the walls, being allowed ten or fifteen minutes for the purpose.

CORN-INSPECTION.

The Grain-Receivers' Association Pays Commissioner Bogue a Visit.

The committee of the Grain-Receivers' Association waited yesterday upon George M. Bogue, resident Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, and stated that whilst they personally believed the inspection of the lower grades of corn was more liberal than heretofore, and in many instances not sufficiently strict, yet there had been within the last month in their opinion and in the opinion of the majority of the Grain-Receivers' Association a radical change in the standard of the grade No. 2, and they cited the records of the department as corroborating their views. The inspection of corn the first twelve days of this month as compared with that of the first twelve days of last month was as follows:

January—No grade, 3 per cent; December, 4 per cent.

January—Rejected, 22 per cent; December, 24 per cent.

January—New mixed, 57 per cent; December, 41 per cent.

January—New high mixed, 7 per cent; December, 4 per cent.

January—No. 2 corn, 11 per cent; December, 24 per cent.

January—High mixed, less than 1-10 per cent; December, 3 per cent.

The committee made no complaint of the inspection of corn from Iowa and Illinois, and they did not believe it was fit to grade No. 2, but they insisted that some of that from Nebraska and much of the Kansas corn was fairly entitled to such a classification. The corn of the latter State matured early, and the weather there has been unusually favorable for the corn, which was very fine and dry, and probably better than that from this State will be next fall and next summer. It passes inspection as No. 2 in every other market, and there was no reason

WHY CHICAGO SHOULD DISCRIMINATE AGAINST IT

or change its grade from No. 2.

The committee also stated to the Commissioner that they wanted no lowering of standards; what they desired was uniformity in the inspection, or rather in the standards. They believed that corn should be inspected from the same standard in January as it was in December, or in other preceding months of last year. They also referred to the market report of the Toledo Produce Exchange, which showed that of the corn arriving in Toledo 70.5 per cent inspected No. 2, whilst on the same day corn in Chicago 14½ per cent only inspected No. 2, and they made it all the more unfavorable by contrasting the Commissioner that corn arriving in Toledo was from sections where the corn was less dry than that from Kansas.

The following dispatch was received by the President of the Board of Trade:

JUNCTION CITY, Kas., Jan. 13.—*To J. B. Hobbs, President Board of Trade, Chicago:* Kansas has over 150,000,000 bushels corn which Chicago does not seem to want, her inspection making other markets preferable. Same class of corn which four weeks ago inspected No. 2 now, with weeks of zero weather, grades new mixed.

B. ROCKWELL & Co.

COMMISSIONER BOGUE

received the committee very cordially, and promised to investigate immediately the inspection of corn in this city. It was the impression of some of those present that the Commissioner was inclined to think the inspection had been rather too strict.

It is said that two grain men, one a prominent receiver, who at the recent meeting of the Grain Receivers' Association opposed sending a committee to the resident Commissioner to protest against the present inspection of corn called on Commissioner Bogue Friday. The prominent receiver told the Commissioner that he was entirely satisfied with the inspection of corn, but at the same time would like to have it understood that he did not think the Chief Inspector was a proper man to inspect wheat. It has leaked out that the prominent receiver is long on corn.

Mathews & Ball received five cars of

WHITE CORN FROM TENNESSEE,

which was inspected here as new-mixed, the Inspector ruling that it was too damp to pass No. 2. The Appeals Committee was called, and decided that the corn was dry enough but damaged, and therefore classified it new-mixed. The consignment is to be sent to New York. A lot of this same corn was, received here about a month ago, and readily graded No. 2. The receivers and others who examined samples of this last consignment say the corn was good No. 2, and one, a former Inspector, thought it might grade No. 2. The corn came from Tennessee down the Cumberland River in sacks, thence here in bulk by rail from Cairo.

LAW REFORM.

Ex-Attorney-General Edsall's Views as to How It Can Be Accomplished.

Gross Abuses Through Change of Venue and Continuances.

Proper Grounds for Reversal in a Criminal Case.

Ex-Attorney-General Edsall has taken an active interest in the effort which was begun many months ago to secure criminal law reform. As he has made the question a study, his views are entitled to weight. The General was visited yesterday by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE, with the following result:

"You may have noticed," began the reporter, "the communication published in THE TRIBUNE concerning the action of the State Bar Association upon the report of its Special Committee upon Criminal Law Reform. If you have no objection to stating your views, THE TRIBUNE desires to ascertain what you think about it."

"I have no criticism to make upon the action of the association," replied Gen. Edsall, "or of the course pursued by those of its members who were present at the close of its session, when the report of the committee appears to have been taken up and hurriedly disposed of. They appear to have adopted literally or in substance several of the recommendations of the committee, passed substitutes for some of them, and postponed the consideration of others. Perhaps it is as much as could have been expected in view of the fact that no member of the committee was present to explain or correct erroneous impressions which seem to have existed as to the tenor and purpose of the proposed amendments. The committee reported in favor of an amendment which would require the petitioner for change of venue on account of the alleged prejudice of the Judge to state in his petition the facts upon which he bases such charge of prejudice and the fear that he cannot have an impartial trial, etc. It was the opinion of the committee that if any real facts existed to justify such an application they could be distinctly stated. If, as is true in nine cases out of ten,

NO SUCH FACTS EXIST,

the petitioner could not swear to distinct allegations of facts necessary to obtain the change of venue without incurring the risk of a successful prosecution for perjury. So long as he is permitted to obtain a change of venue on simple allegation of his fears he can be induced to make a sufficient petition respecting any Judge who has a reputation for faithfulness in the administration of the criminal law; and, however false his charge of prejudice may be, it is nearly impossible to convict him of perjury. His alleged fears exist only in his own mind, and cannot in the nature of things be disproved. If the recommendations of the committee should become the law comparatively few of these applications would be made. The association adopted a resolution which only requires the petitioner to state his fears, etc., but permits the Judge to grant or refuse the change, as he may be of opinion that he is or is not prejudiced. This would no doubt be an improvement upon the present law, which imperatively requires the change to be granted whenever a petition is made in the statutory form. As to whether the Prosecuting-Attorney should be allowed to file affidavits controverting the alleged facts stated as grounds for a change of venue, I regard as a matter of minor importance. In either case the question as to whether the change should be granted would have to be passed on by the court. The talk about trying such a question by jury is no doubt very amusing, but wholly irrelevant."

"How about the proposition to permit the State's Attorney

TO AVOID A CONTINUANCE

by admitting the statements in the affidavit as to what the absent witness would testify to, in the place of his testimony, and reserving to the prosecution the right to disprove such statements or impeach the witness with the same effect as if he was present and testified at the trial?"

"This would only apply to criminal trials, the same rule which now exists in the trial of civil cases. The nature of your question shows that in civil cases is unquestioned. The old rule was that to avoid such an application for continuance the opposit party was obliged to admit the absolute truth of what it was claimed would be proven by the absent witness, notwithstanding it was absolutely untrue, and evidence of unquestionable character was at hand to disprove the same. This is still the law of this State in criminal trials."

"But a constitutional question is raised."

"Oh, yes, of course. The objection, I understand, is that such a law would violate the provision of the bill of rights that the accused shall have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, etc. This simply means that he shall be entitled to

THE USUAL WRIT OF SUBPŒNA;

and if the witnesses refuse to obey the subpœna when served, that he may have the customary writ of attachment to compel their attendance. It does not require the State to secure the attendance of witnesses who are absent and beyond the reach of its process, or who for any reason are incapable of attending the trial, nor to postpone the trial until their attendance can be procured. If persons accused of crime possessed any such constitutional right, no criminal ever need be brought to trial so long as he is willing to make an affidavit stating that some non-resident person would, if present at the trial, swear to some statement which, if true, could not be reconciled with his guilt. The proposition to allow the prisoner to read in evidence his affidavit of what he claims the absent witness would testify to is in favor of a favor extended to him in addition to all that are required by this provision of the Constitution. He is not thereby denied his constitutional right to the usual 'process' to compel the attendance of his witnesses; but when such process proves unavailing such a law would give him the additional right to have what he claims would be their testimony placed before the jury with like effect as if the witnesses were present and testified as alleged."

"Is there any other subject upon which the committee reported that was not acted upon by the association upon which you would favor THE TRIBUNE with your views?"

"I haven't the time, and do not care to go over all the proposed amendments. There is one, however, which is very short but comprehensive, the substance of which is this: No error, informality, or defect in the indictment, trial, judgment, or other proceedings should be ground for reversal in a criminal case which did not involve the substantial

RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED UPON THE MERITS.

If a statute to this effect was passed and enforced by the courts it would prevent a large portion of reversals of convictions in criminal cases which now take place.

"But this seems to have been regarded by some of the association as a proposition to authorize the amendment of indictments, and was opposed upon the constitutional ground that so long as indictments must be found by a grand jury no other body or officer can amend the same. The first business the Legislature will have to consider upon the subject of

EVOLUTION,

and its bearing upon

REVELATION and THEOLOGY.

Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c.

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Private classes and private instruction a specialty. New classes now forming. Instruction strictly first class. If you wish to learn fine waltzing, La Russe, and all the latest dances rapid and a correct avoid large classes, take private instruction at this academy. Pupils taken at any time. Call from 11 to 1 o'clock.

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The Splendors of Switzerland.

STODDARD LECTURE, Saturday Next.

FOR SALE.

Two Season Opera Tickets for the six nights; very choice seats adjoining, midway in orchestra. Party unexpectedly absent next week. Address H 67, Tribune office.

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Not to forget their Auction Sale

On Wednesday, Jan. 17.

We shall close out several desirable lines of seasonable goods.

REGULAR TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS

TUESDAY, JAN. 16, 9:30 A. M.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Thursday, Jan. 18, at 9:30,

WEEKLY TRADE SALE OF

CROCKERY.

100 Casks Desirable Goods in Porcelain, C. C., Rock, Yellow, and Decorated Ware.

Also Lamps, Glassware, Cutlery, &c.

Goods packed for Country Merchants.

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GENERAL AUCTIONEERS

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REGULAR SALES DAYS AT STORE,

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

$10,000 Worth of Clothing and Assorted Clothes and Tailors' Trimmings

WILL BE SOLD

MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 15,

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

AT 461 WEST CHICAGO-AV.

SETH F. HANCHETT, Sheriff.

By FRED LEIBRANDT, Deputy.

HIRSCH!

THE JOBBER.

10 DAYS LIMIT PRICE-LIST:

Gold-Band Dinner Tea Set, 44 pcs	$6.75
Nickel-Plated Student Lamps	3.95
Parlor Lamps, "Hand-Painted"	95
Japanese Tea Sets	1.25
Glass Sets, 6 pcs	39
Toilet Sets, "Elegant"	75
Cups and Saucers, handled	5c pair

Plated Ware, Table Cutlery & Lamps

At prices that will suit you.

H. HIRSCH, the Jobber,

100 E. Randolph-st.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

JOHN A. HAMLIN.....Manager

This (Sunday) evening, the beautiful and accomplished artiste, MISS

MAUDE GRANGER,

And an exceptionally strong dramatic company, in J. K. TILLOTSON'S Charming American Society Drama, THE

PLANTER'S WIFE.

Last time this season.

Monday, Jan. 15, the Celebrated Viennese Soubrette, JOSEPHINE GAILLMEYER, supported by the New York Thalia Theatre Company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

EXTRA.

This Sunday afternoon Jan. 14, at 3 o'clock, Prof. H. D. GARRISON will deliver an ILLUSTRATED LECTURE on the subject of

EVOLUTION,

And its bearing upon

REVELATION and THEOLOGY.

Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c.

BILLIARDS.

The Forthcoming Balk-Line Tournament.

Arrangements are well under way for the big billiard tournament to be given by the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company in Central Music-Hall, beginning with March 26, and continuing two weeks. Word has been received from Vignaux indicating his probable acceptance of the large cash offer—in round numbers $5,000—made as an inducement to the celebrated French expert to first cross the water and then cross cues with the leading American players. So far it is determined to adopt the balk-line game, and it should be by all means a continuous and not an intersecting balk-line. The latter has been proposed, but on reflection it will be found that with intersecting lines the corners will be the source of a nuisance which had best be avoided. Let the line be eight inches from and never touching the cushions, so that corner play will be subject to the same rule governing other points on the cushions. A conference to decide this and other details will be held this week in New York, and if the players and managers are wise they will adopt the continuous and not the intersecting lines. Slosson has been trying the continuous balk-line game at his room in New York, and his best run thus far was ninety, and the average twelve. He thinks runs of 150 to 200 will eventually be made, and that the average will often reach twenty.

Cormorant Fishing-in China.

London Graphic.

On our journey up the Canton River we had a good opportunity of witnessing the cormorant fishing, which has always seemed so ingenious a contrivance of the Chinese. At a sign from the head man each individual took two cormorants out of the large wicker cages in which they were kept, and these birds forthwith of their own accord hopped on to the gunwales of their masters' boat, and there remained, making a most horrible croaking sound, possibly indicating hunger, and no doubt rendered unnaturally unmelodious by the piece of string tied round the neck of each bird to prevent it from swallowing the captured fish. The canoes were made each of three thin planks sewed together with rattan, and with a butt-end plank at bow and stern. They were propelled against the stream by means of a length of common bamboo used as a paddle. These made a great deal of splashing, and a succession of loud cries by the men served as an additional attraction to the fish. The birds forthwith dispersed themselves over the surface of the water, and at the same time nets were let out from the canoes to afford an additional chance of catching fish. The cormorants are perfectly trained, and, when after a dive they have secured a fish, come readily at the call of their masters, whom they seem to be able to recognize perfectly. No strings (except round the neck) are fastened to them, and even the lure used to bring back falcons seems to be unneeded with the cormorant. After a good capture of fish the birds are rewarded with the smaller fish, and with a portion of bean-curd.

Sometimes a cold will not yield to ordinary remedies, because of the severe inflammation of the delicate lining of the tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to the lungs. This condition produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter, or phlegm, finally exhausting the strength of the patient and developing very serious disease. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant seldom fails to remove these symptoms, by relieving the lungs of all obstructing matter and healing all soreness. Pleurisy, asthma, and bronchitis are likewise cured by this standard remedy, and the reputation it has maintained for so many years affords the best guaranty of its merit.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

TONIGHT!

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT

FOR ONE PERFORMANCE ONLY!

THE FAMOUS

HARRISONS!

ALICE AND LOUIS,

AND THEIR

Superb Dramatic Comp'y,

WILL PRODUCE FOR

THE FIRST TIME IN CHICAGO,

F. C. Bernard's Farcical Comedy,

OUR INFANTS,

IN

Two Screams and a Screech!

Tomorrow, Monday Eve, Jan. 15,

MAGGIE MITCHELL in PEARL OF SAVOY.

Sunday, Jan. 21—CATHERINE LEWIS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Randolph-st., opp. New Court-House.

One Week Only!

COMMENCING TOMORROW,

Monday Eve, Jan. 15,

MAGGIE MITCHELL,

Supported by her own talented Dramatic Company in the following cho ce

REPERTOIRE

Monday, Jan. 15,

PEARL OF SAVOY!

Tuesday and Saturday Evenings, Jan. 16 and 20,

JANE EYRE!

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 17,

LITTLE BABEFOOT!

Thursday and Friday Evenings, Jan. 18 and 19,

LITTLE SAVAGE!

Saturday Matinee, Jan. 20,

FANCHON!

SUNDAY, Jan. 21.—Grand Audran Festival, the Queen of Comic Opera, CATHERINE LEWIS, and a selected company of opera comique stars.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Opera Season.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA CO.

SIX NIGHTS ONLY AND ONE GRAND MATINEE.

TOMORROW, Jan. 15, Rossini's Opera,

WILLIAM TELL.

Arnoldo, Signor Mierswinski; Guglielmo Tell, Signor Galassi; Gessler, Signor Costa; Walter, Signor Monti; Jemmy, Miss Julia Jocly; Mathilde, Mme. Dotti. Incidental divertissement by Mme. Malvina Cavalazzi and the Grand Corps de Ballet.

Director of the music and conductor, Signor Arditi.

TUESDAY, Jan. 16, production of Rossini's opera,

SEMIRAMIDE.

Mme. Scalchi (her first appearance), Mme. Durat; Signori Clodio, Monti, and Mme. Adelina Patti.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, Meyerbeer's opera,

L'AFRICAINE.

Signor Ravelli, Galassi, Monti, Mlle. Dotti, and Mlle. Paolina Rossini.

THURSDAY, Jan. 18, Verdi's opera,

IL TROVATORE.

Signori Mierswinski, Ciampi-Celli, Costa, Mme. Scalchi, and Mme. Fursch-Madi (her first appearance).

After which the Ballet Divertissement entitled

LA SURPRISE.

in which Mme. Malvina Cavalazzi will appear.

FRIDAY, Jan. 19, Bellini's opera,

"I PURITANI."

Elvira, Mme. Albani (her first appearance).

Saturday, Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock, Verdi's opera,

LA TRAVIATA.

Violetta, Mme. Adelina Patti.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, Donizetti's Opera,

LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Prices for Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings:

Orchestra and orchestra circles, $2; first balcony (first 4 rows, $2.50; other rows, $2; first circle (reserved), $1; unreserved, 50c; general admission, $1.50. Reserved Seats on sale at Box Office of the Theatre.

NEILL BURGESS as JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE.

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The Pyramids, Old Thebes, Cairo, Alexandria.

STODDARD LECTURE next Saturday Evening.

Fashion Bouquet

$50 Gold Piece

After a great deal of very careful labor in reviewing, we are finally glad to announce that the FASHION BOUQUET word tastes, the award of the $50 gold piece offered by us for largest list of English words formed from the letters in the name of that odor has just been made in favor of Mr. Chas. L. Marsh, of No. 2 West Madison-st., he having exceeded those of all the 2,000 competitors in the number of legitimate words, with their derivatives, when put to the test of the latest editions of Webster's and Worcester's Dict'rs. On the morrow the copy of the same will go into the hands of the printer, and the printed one will show the entire list, not only of words accepted, but of those rejected as well, the latter being set in italics. As soon as completed we shall advertise a copy to every competitor.

Ask your druggist for FASHION BOUQUET.

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S. W. Cor. State and Madison-sts., CHICAGO.

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CLARK-ST., opposite Court-House.

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"The World's Greatest Mimic."

Two Weeks, Commencing,

MONDAY, Jan. 15,

Appearance of Vienna's Favorite Comedienne,

JOSEPHINE GALLMEYER!

In her novel repertoire, supported by the incomparable Comedy Company from

NEW YORK THALIA THEATRE.

(CARL HERRMANN, Manager.)

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MONDAY EVE. and SATURDAY MATINEE. Three Great Comedies, Through the Keyhole, A Charity Girl, Distinguished Guests.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY. Woman As She Should Not Be.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY. Castles in the Air.

SATURDAY EVENING. A Frivolous Person.

SUNDAY EVENING. The Seamstress.

THE WITTIEST OF THE WITTY.

SO-CALLED

THE JOLLY JOSIE!

She Laughs! Who?

GALLMEYER!

Everybody Laughs.

American and German.

WHO IS SHE?

Vienna's Pet Comedienne!

REGULAR PRICES—$1.50, 75, 75, 50 and 25 cts. Notwithstanding the enormous expense attending the engagement of this extraordinary Artiste, there will be

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES!

IN PREPARATION,

GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S Latest Comic Opera Success,

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Or, THE PRINCE AND THE PERI, now the reigning triumph in New York and Boston.

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THE

Stoddard Lectures!

Brilliant and Enthusiastic Audiences!

Monday, Jan. 15,

FRENCH CASTLES AND THEIR MEMORIES—Landmarks of the Dynasties of France.

Thursday, Jan. 18,

AND

Satur'y Matinee, Jan. 20,

THE SPLENDORS OF SWITZERLAND—A Triumph of Artistic Illustration.

Saturday Eve'g, Jan. 20,

EGYPT AND THE NILE—An Evening in the Orient.

Satur'y Matinee, Jan. 27,

THE LIGHTS OF LONDON.

Saturday Eve'g, Jan. 27,

SAUNTERINGS IN ITALY.

☞ The enormous sale of tickets for the course on Thursdays and Mondays has created the impression that no tickets are to be had. This is a mistake. The finest Lectures in Mr. Stoddard's repertoire are to be enjoyed on Saturdays, and first-rate seats are to be had at Box-Office.

Reserved Seats, Matinees, 25, 50, 75c.

Reserved Seats, Evenings, 25, 50, 75, $1.

Tickets for sale for all Lectures.

BURDETT & NORTH, Managers.

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The Fifth Entertainment of the

STAR LECTURE COURSE

Will be given Tuesday Evening, January 23, by the Original

SPANISH STUDENTS

ASSISTED BY

Mrs. O. T. KIMBALL, Soprano.

Mr. ARTHUR E. MILLER, Baritone.

Miss ALICE C. NEWTON, Reader.

Miss ANNAH L. HOWES, Pianist.

Reserved seats will be for sale Monday morning, Jan. 15, at 8:30; 75c, and $1.00, according to location. MRS. GEO. R. CARPENTER, Proprietor.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Halsted and West Madison Streets.

DAN'L SHELBY.....Proprietor and Manager

Extra Matinee today at 2. Tonight at 8.

HARRY MEREDITH

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Gorgeous Alpine Scenery.

Incidents and Accidents of Swiss Travel.

STODDARD MATINEE, Saturday, Jan. 20.

BATTERY D HALL,

Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1883.

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350 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Inaugurated by and held under the auspices of the Chicago Turngemeinde.

BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT!

GRAND PROCESSION!

BALL MASQUE!

MARDI-GRAS

With Entire New Costumes, especially made for this occasion, will take part in the programme.

Tickets, $5.00.

Before unmasking only guests completely masked will be allowed on the main dancing floor.

RESERVED SEATS For those who do not wish to appear in full masque can be procured without extra charge.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will be announced in this paper.

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Corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

J. H. HAVERLY.....Proprietor and Manager

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COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 15,

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Consolidated Mastodon Minstrels!

Haverly's European Mastodons. Now United Forever. Haverly's New Mastodons.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT—MR. HAVERLY has just purchased the entire

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BRITISH OPERATIC MINSTREL COMPANY,

And all its great features have been added to the MASTODONS, thus forming

A VAST TRIPLE CONSOLIDATION,

Appalling in Magnitude and of Superior Merit.

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RELIGIOUS.

Boston Preachers Debating the Question, What Shall Be the Doom of the Majority?

When and by Whom Was the Apocalypse Written?—Judge Waite's Investigation.

Biographical Sketch of D. N. Utter, the New Pastor of the Messiah Church.

How to Study the Bible—Some Startling Allegations About Deuteronomy and Daniel.

General Notes at Home and Abroad—Personal Mention—Sunday Musings.

Satisfied.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Never wish of heart and home
Should flow to me, a golden tide;
Or should I soar to births of fame,
And plaudits rich be wedded to my name,
My soul would not be satisfied—
Not satisfied!

If I possessed unbounded wealth,
With all its glitter and its pride;
Or if I held within my hand
The right to rule on every sea or land,
My soul would not be satisfied—
Not satisfied!

If I should seek unnumbered souls,
And win them to the Master's side;
If I should seek the countless poor
With needed gifts to ins at every door,
My soul would not be satisfied—
Not satisfied!

But oh! when sorrow, care, and sin
Are swallowed up in Death's dark tide;
And when, on high, as saved by grace,
I dwell with Christ, and see Him face to face,
My soul shall then be satisfied—
Yes, satisfied!

CHICAGO, December, 1882.

What Shall Be the Doom of the Majority?—Spirited Discussion Among Orthodox Theologians.

Boston Herald, Jan. 7.

Some of the professors of theology of the orthodox persuasion are having a peculiarly lively time of it nowadays over the question of the future doom of the majority of human souls, and the disposition which the controversy and would be likely to anticipate if it had unbounded confidence in the teachings of ancient and modern orthodoxy. The Rev. Dr. Ellis, it seems, cast the original firebrand into the tinder when he alleged that certain texts of Scripture certify that "the vast majority of the human race are to be the victims of endless wo." To this imputation the Rev. J. L. Withrow, D. D., the pastor of the Park Street Church, took a very decided opposition, maintaining that no evangelical creed in Christendom ever contained such a doom for the vast majority of the human race. The Rev. Samuel J. Barrows, the editor of the *Christian Register*, has now come out with an elaborate answer to the Park street pastor, and a good deal of point is given to his article on account of the interest awakened by the recent discussions concerning "Future Probation" and "Creed Revision." The motive of Dr. Withrow's argument, as already intimated, was to relieve orthodoxy from the charge of having believed and taught that "the vast majority of the human race are to be the victims of endless wo." The editor of the *Christian Register*, in taking the opposite view of the subject, seems to have furnished himself with such an abundance of authorities as to awaken considerable curiosity as to the possible rejoinder that may come from the great pastor of Park Street. Mr. Barrows' first point, which he considers in detail, is: "Is the damnation of the majority of mankind supported by the Scriptures?" The Scriptures, fairly interpreted, he says, do not teach this doctrine, but he does assert in bold italics that orthodoxy has influenced its interpretation into the Scriptures, and has constantly appealed to them in support of this doctrine. The eminent lexicographer and champion of the orthodox system, John Calvin, is freely quoted in support of this assertion. Calvin believed, and did not hesitate to assert, that the majority of mankind are eternally lost, and he did not fear to face the logical consequences of this belief. He professed to get his belief, and certainly thought in all honesty that he got it, from the Bible. He claimed that the Bible taught that God had elected a few to eternal glory, but that the rest, including the heathen, who constitute the vast majority of mankind, were reprobated to eternal damnation. He further asserted the damnation of the whole Jewish nation for its rejection of Christ, and held that no age is free from the criminality of wicked rebellion. A dozen or more printed extracts from Calvin's sermons are brought into requisition by the editor to convince Dr. Withrow of his repeated affirmations that the immense majority of mankind are lost. But this interpretation of the Scriptures, adds Dr. Barrows, has not been confined to Calvin, but has been held by many before and since. A little work by Dr. Louis de Moulin, late History Professor of Oxford is also quoted from to disprove the argument of Dr. Withrow. The title of the work—"Moral Reflections upon the Number of the Elect, Proving Plainly from Scripture Evidence that Not One in a Hundred Thousand (Nay, Probably Not One in a Million) from Adam Down to Our Times Shall Be Saved"—and cites plainly the doctrines of the work and the points established on its authority by Dr. Ormerod.

This interpretation of the Scriptures appears to have been held by the representative orthodox theologians ever since the infant days of orthodoxy. The Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, D. D., was one of the most eminent of his time. One of his maxims was: "Though you may read a variety of books, always aim to read the proper book at the proper time—that is, when investigating the subject on which they treat. Some of the most proper books to read at this time are those which Dr. Emmons wrote. The editor of the *Register* was fortunate enough to possess a set of the Works of Dr. Emmons, with an interesting memoir, by Edwards A. Park. It is not the work of a Latin father, but bears the imprint of the Congregational Board of Publication, 1842. In the second volume of the work Dr. Emmons has a sermon entitled "Sins Without Law Deserve Punishment," in which he gives Scripture evidence to show that the heathen (constituting the vast majority of mankind) shall finally perish. The drift of this discourse is to show that the heathen are without law, that they sin without law, and that they must perish without law. "The men of Sodom and Gomorrah," said old Dr. Emmons, "were heathen," and them, we are told, he has "set forth for an example, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire." David says: "The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God." And he prays for the destruction of the heathen: "Pour, therefore, O Lord God of hosts, the God of Israel, awake to visit all the heathen." And again he prays: "Pour out Thy wrath upon the heathen that have not known Thee, and upon the kingdoms that have not called upon Thy name."

Dr. Barrows, in further maintaining his position against Pastor Withrow, quotes from Richard Baxter's "choice flesh" as follows: "They are a small part of her mankind whom God hath from eternity predestinated to this rest for the glory of His mercy, and given to His Son to be by Him in a special manner redeemed. Another authority cited is the Rev. Jonathan Townsend, M. A., pastor of a church at Needham, who recently said: "And thus quick are we all hastening into eternity. Some to Heaven—a little company; but multitudes throng the way to Hell—a great multitude which no man can number." It is also competent to quote Jonathan Edwards on this point: "That there are comparatively but few good men in the world, even among them that have the most distinguishing and glorious advantages for it, which they are favored with that live under the Gospel, is evident from that saying of our Lord, from time to time in His mouth, 'Many are called, but few are chosen.' And if there are but few among those, how few, how very few indeed, are persons of this character be, compared with the whole world of mankind! The exceeding inconsiderable the number of true saints, compared with the whole world, appears by the representations often made of them as distinguished from the world." The Rev. Enoch Pond will be recognized as another eminent orthodox authority. In a course of missionary discourses given at Ware, Mass., and published in 1824, he says: "We have, therefore, in the text this fearful truth: The end of heathenism is eternal death. Or, in other words, the great body of those who live and die heathen must finally perish. Like all unpardoned sinners, they are condemned already, and are under sentence of eternal punishment. This sentence must be required without repentance and reformation. We find no intimations in the Scriptures that God will forgive any, even the heathen, without repentance, but everywhere the plainest intimations to the contrary. The conclusion, therefore, is irresistible that the great body of the heathen are not delivered from the wages of sin, but are descending, in fearful multitudes, down to the chambers of eternal death. It is submitted, my brethren, after what has been said whether the proposition, announced at the commencement of this discourse, has not been immovably established—that the end of heathenism is eternal death; or, that the great body of those who live and die heathen must 'go away into everlasting punishment.'" Dr. Pond adduces numerous passages of Scripture in which the heathen are represented as exposed to perish forever. In view of all this evidence, Interrogates Dr. Barrows, was it "an absolute and abominable misrepresentation of the evangelical belief" for Dr. Ellis to say that certain texts of Scripture are "alleged as certifying that the vast majority of mankind are to be the victims of endless wo?"

This, the editor of the *Christian Register* maintains, is logically implied and clearly expressed in the creeds of that branch of the evangelical church to which Dr. Withrow belongs, and concerning whose opinions he is naturally sensitive —Calvinistic Orthodoxy. "Its beliefs are to be judged by its standards," says Dr. Withrow. What do those standards teach? They teach a doctrine which Dr. Withrow, we are positive, is humane enough to repudiate—the damnation of useless infants, the vast majority of those born into the world. Then Dr. Barrows goes on to say: "If we were to charge Orthodoxy with currently teaching this doctrine today in its churches and schools, we should misrepresent it. The common and general sentiment of evangelical Christians has outgrown it; reason and love have conquered dogma. Years ago Dr. Lyman Beecher said that he had never seen nor heard of any book which contained the sentiment, nor a man, minister or layman, who taught it. Calvinism had mercifully softened; and, as long as Dr. Beecher did not appeal to the standards, and did not read any of the Calvinistic confessions, he could maintain his denial and his indignation on this subject. But Dr. Withrow insists that we appeal to the standards; and in appealing to them we maintain that they are responsible for the obvious and logical deductions to be made from them. Dr. Charles Hodge, like Dr. Beecher, denied that Calvinism in his time taught infant damnation; but he could not rub the doctrine out of its creeds. In his review of Dr. Hodge's 'Systematic Theology' that eminent Lutheran scholar and divine Dr. C. P. Krauth has presented an overwhelming amount of testimony concerning "Infant Baptism and Infant Salvation in the Calvinistic System." Calvinistic creeds and Calvinistic fathers have been placed on the witness stand. After reading it we cannot escape his conclusion, that 'Calvin's theory involves the certain damnation of the majority of the infants of the race, and does not claim that there is a distinct evidence, even in the most hopeful case, that any particular child is saved.'"

THE SYNOD OF DORT.

At the Synod of Dort, 1619-'22, this question of infant damnation came up. The position or Calvinism is unmistakable, that only elect infants are saved. Against this view the Arminians protested, and their "Apology" shows the view against which Episcopius and others remonstrated:

"Why shall it be thought absurd or wicked to say that God not only wills of His good pleasure to destroy, but also to devote to the inner torments of hell, the utmost part of the human race, many myriads of infants torn from their mothers' breasts? for these are the horrid inferences which the school of Calvin rears on those foundations, which consequently he removestrants look upon with their whole soul full of aversion and abhorrence."

The Arminians say again:

"We especially desire to know from this venerable synod whether it acknowledges as its own doctrine, and the doctrine of the church particularly, what is asserted concerning the creation of the greater part of mankind for destruction, the reprobation of infants."

The Swiss theologians at Dort say:

"That there is an election and reprobation of infants no less than of adults we cannot deny in the face of God, who loves and hates unborn children."

From the Zurich Consensus between Calvin and the Zurich ministers:

"We zealously teach that God does not promiscuously exercise His power on all who receive the sacraments, but only on the elect. He enlightens unto the faith none but those whom in Christ foreordained unto life."

From the above it is evident that, according to Calvinists, non-elect infants cannot be saved by baptism.

DOCTRINE OF THE DOOM STILL TAUGHT.

Having shown that this doctrine has been alleged by Orthodoxy to be the teaching of the Scriptures, and that it has been taught in the Orthodox standards, continues Dr. Barrows, it would seem to follow, as a matter of course, that the doctrine has been taught by evangelical denominations. Calvinism has abandoned long ago the doctrine of infant damnation, though the piteous cries of damned children still echo from the pages of its creeds. It no longer deduces that doctrine from Scripture teaching. But it has never surrendered the doctrine that the vast majority of mankind are doomed to eternal misery. The doctrine still abounds in Orthodox literature, is still preached in Orthodox pulpits, taught in Orthodox Sunday-schools. We maintain it would be perfectly valid in this connection to quote from the sanguinary productions of the American Tract Society or the fervent exhortations of the American Board. The executive committee of that board: "Six hundred millions of deathless souls on the brink of perdition" and their ingenious calculation that "within the last thirty years a whole generation of 600,000,000 have gone down to eternal death" shows that, unlike Dr. Withrow, the American board is not averse to trying its arithmetic "on that hidden secret." But there is another method of finding fairly what a denomination teaches besides creeds, as we have done, to its missionary bodies; it is to appeal to its denominational teachers, to the men that conduct its theological schools and train its ministers. Orthodoxy, we repeat, must be judged not only by its standards, but by its standard-bearers. We have referred before to Dr. Emmons. In the course of his long pastorate (over 100 years) he trained for the ministry. He was interested, too, in the formation of Andover Seminary. "Perhaps no theological instructor in the land," says Dr. Park, "has come so near as Emmons to spread ing his pupils through an entire century."

DR. ENOCH POND'S TEACHING.

Let us take another orthodox theological school, says Dr. Barrows, that at Bangor, Me., and turn to the teachings of its venerable and respectable President, the Rev. Enoch Pond, D. D., who died within the last year. In an article on "The Future of the Heathen," in the *Christian Review*, Dr. Pond writes with the terrible earnestness of one who accepts the logical consequences of the doctrine, and whose spirit of benevolence is stirred to the depths for the relief of the damned: "The conclusion, therefore, remains unshaken, notwithstanding all the objections which may be urged against it, that the end of heathenism is eternal death, and that the great body of the adult heathen are to be lost for ever. And if infants are saved the world over will lose their souls forever. . . . And now what a dreadful conclusion is this! Let us pause and ponder it, and not be in haste to dismiss it from our minds. Not less than 600,000,000 of the present inhabitants of our globe are heathens. Three-fourths of this number are adult heathens. Each one of these is an immortal creature, destined to outlive the stars, destined to exist forever."

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The Results of Judge Waite's Investigation—The Apocalypse, or Revelation of John—When and by Whom Was It Written?

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—[To the Editor.]—The authenticity of this book as a work of the Apostle John was strongly contested for several centuries after its first appearance. Eusebius was unwilling to concede its genuineness and gave an elaborate argument against it, which he attributed to Dionysius of Alexandria. The Book of Revelation was omitted from the Peshito New Testament and from the versions of Gregory Nazianzen and of Cyril of Jerusalem, and was condemned by the Council of Laodicea, A. D. 365. The condemnation of this council was the more emphatic, as it included representatives of the very churches to which the book was addressed.

The canonicity of the Apocalypse was never firmly established in the East. As late as 1562, when the Patriarch of Antioch sent a copy of the Syriac Testament into Europe to be printed the Revelation was among the books which were found to have been omitted. But it had been referred to by Justin Martyr as the work of the Apostle, and upon this and some other early testimonies in its favor it obtained a firm foothold in the Western churches, and finally a place in the canon.

Among the moderns who have either doubted or absolutely denied it have been Erasmus, Luther, Zwingli, Michaelis, Ewald, Bleek, Neander, Credner, and De Wette. Luther was quite decided in his opposition, holding it to be "neither apostolic nor prophetic." "Even were it a blessed thing to believe what is contained in it," says he, "no man knows what that is." [Preface to the Revelation, 1522.] Ewald, Bleek, and Credner assign it to John the Presbyter. [A. D. 130.]

The date ascribed to it in our current Bibles is A. D. 96. This is supported by a tradition that toward the close of the reign of Domitian, John the Apostle was banished to the Isle of Patmos, at which place the revelation purports to have been received. But this tradition, when closely examined, is found to have no uniform authority in its support. While, according to Irenæus and others, the Emperor in whose reign John was banished was Domitian; according to Epipanius, it was Claudius; according to Dorotheus, Bishop of Tyre, it was Trajan; while according to Theophylact and the Syriac version of the Apocalypse, it was Nero. This diversity as to the time suggests as probable that the tradition was gotten up to support the authenticity of the book. The great age also of the Apostle, if he was living at that time, renders it very improbable, though not absolutely impossible, that he should have then written such a work.

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It is possible that Justin Martyr, though he wrote not long after Cerinthus, was misled, finding the work then ascribed to John the Apostle. There was in those days not much of careful discrimination. Much less was there any close critical investigation as to the authorship of writings found circulating in the church. The fact that Irenæus and Jerome assert that John the Apostle wrote against Cerinthus might militate against this theory, if any confidence could be placed in those statements. But it is well known that Cerinthus lived in the second quarter of the second century. How, then, could the Apostle John have written against him? It is not unreasonable to suppose that these assertions are made for the very purpose of showing that Cerinthus' false doctrine was of the books ascribed to John. The statement of the fathers that Cerinthus held to the literal descent of Jesus, as the Son of Joseph and Mary, and rejected the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, is not against his authorship of the Revelation, because he also believed, with Marcion, that at the baptism of Jesus, Christ descended upon him in the form of a dove, and that he was thenceforward Christ. At the time, then, the reign of Christ on earth for a thousand years was a popular as well as an orthodox doctrine, and there is evidence that upon that question Cerinthus is stirred to the depths for the relief of the damned: "The conclusion, therefore, remains unshaken, notwithstanding all the objections which may be urged against it, that the end of heathenism is eternal death, and that the great body of the adult heathen are to be lost for ever. And if infants are saved the world over will lose their souls forever. . . . And now what a dreadful conclusion is this! Let us pause and ponder it, and not be in haste to dismiss it from our minds. Not less than 600,000,000 of the present inhabitants of our globe are heathens. Three-fourths of this number are adult heathens. Each one of these is an immortal creature, destined to outlive the stars, destined to exist forever."

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The whole book is a rhapsody. "No man knows," as Luther says, "what is contained in it." It has been a favorit practice of the Protestants to apply the words of the fifth verse of the same chapter—"Mystery, Babylon the Great, the mother of harlots" [Revision, 'the mother of the harlots'], etc.—to the Roman Catholic Church. But even this is now being given up. "As the Church of Rome grew more corrupt," says Dr. Davidson, "its opponents more applied the descriptions of the book to it. The Pope was identified with Antichrist, and Rome Papal with the great whore of Babylon. Since the Reformation Protestants have generally found the Papacy and its destruction in the book. Even Davidson does so in his 'Discourses on Prophecy.' We need not say that the allusion is baseless." [" Introduction to the Study of the New Testament," by Samuel Davidson, D. D., London, 1868, vol. 1, page 371.] And yet while thus abandoning all attempts to interpret some of the most salient passages, he makes the allusion to the seven Kings furnish the data for determining the time when the work was written.

Who was the author? Perhaps as plausible a theory as any is that it was Cerinthus. He flourished a little before the middle of the second century, and is known to have written an Apocalypse. That work is now lost. The Alogi of the second century ascribed our Apocalypse to Cerinthus. Caius, of Rome, according to Eusebius, made the same statement, but Cerinthus, "by means of revelations which he pretended to have been written by a great apostle, falsely introduces wonderful things to us, as if they were shown him by angels," etc.—[Eusebius' Eccl. Hist., book iii., chap. 28.]

It is possible that Justin Martyr, though he wrote not long after Cerinthus, was misled, finding the work then ascribed to John the Apostle. There was in those days not much of careful discrimination. Much less was there any close critical investigation as to the authorship of writings found circulating in the church. The fact that Irenæus and Jerome assert that John the Apostle wrote against Cerinthus might militate against this theory, if any confidence could be placed in those statements. But it is well known that Cerinthus lived in the second quarter of the second century. How, then, could the Apostle John have written against him? It is not unreasonable to suppose that these assertions are made for the very purpose of showing that Cerinthus' false doctrine was of the books ascribed to John. The statement of the fathers that Cerinthus held to the literal descent of Jesus, as the Son of Joseph and Mary, and rejected the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, is not against his authorship of the Revelation, because he also believed, with Marcion, that at the baptism of Jesus, Christ descended upon him in the form of a dove, and that he was thenceforward Christ. At the time, then, the reign of Christ on earth for a thousand years was a popular as well as an orthodox doctrine, and there is evidence that upon that question Cerinthus is stirred to the depths for the relief of the damned: "The conclusion, therefore, remains unshaken, notwithstanding all the objections which may be urged against it, that the end of heathenism is eternal death, and that the great body of the adult heathen are to be lost for ever. And if infants are saved the world over will lose their souls forever. . . . And now what a dreadful conclusion is this! Let us pause and ponder it, and not be in haste to dismiss it from our minds. Not less than 600,000,000 of the present inhabitants of our globe are heathens. Three-fourths of this number are adult heathens. Each one of these is an immortal creature, destined to outlive the stars, destined to exist forever."

It is only a few weeks since Dr. Park, at the great missionary meeting at Portland, and in a subsequent discourse, took substantially the same position as Dr. Pond, and asserted that the missionary nerve would be cut if a probation after death were allowed to the heathen. Among other eminent theologians who have expressed kindred sentiments and preached a like doctrine very recently, Dr. Barrows mentions Dr. W. G. T. Shidd, an eminent professor in the Orthodox Theological Seminary in New York, and Prof. Charles Hedge, editor of the "Princeton Review." Commenting on the proofs which he has produced, the editor of the *Christian Register* says: "Through all the years in which, under the shelter of biblical, papal, and synodical authority, this doctrine has been taught, there have been men who have lifted a brave voice against it from the time of Origen down to Murray, Chapin, Bellows, and Stanley. But they have always been in the minority, and have either been cast out of organized orthodoxy or labeled as suspects. When Curio, in 1552, maintained that 'the number of the saved, in which he includes virtuous heathen, will far exceed that of the lost,' this doctrine was deemed so dangerous that the Senate of Basel refused to allow him to publish the work, and the first edition was printed surreptitiously."

DR. BARROWS' CONVERSION.

"It may not be wholly out of place for the writer to add his own experience," says Dr. Barrows in conclusion. "With humiliation, he must confess, and, with all charity for those from whom he now differs, that he once held this doctrine himself. He was taught, on uniting with the Christian church, that it was infallibly revealed in the Scriptures. He recalls the sense of humble gratitude he experienced when he felt that God had called him from before the foundations of the world to be an heir of glory, while millions of others better entitled to this distinction, and the vast majority of the race, were left to perish. He recalls, too, the terrible conflict which this conviction had to encounter with his sentiments of justice and benevolence; his struggles with creeds, texts, and 'divine decrees,' and finally he determined to 'let God be true, though every man a liar.' A superstitious reverence for the Bible and its infallibility have been exchanged for a more rational view of its nature, and a still higher appreciation of its inspired portions."

The Rev. D. N. Utter—A Sketch of the Life of the New Pastor of the Church of the Messiah.

This latest accession to the ranks of the Unitarian ministers of Chicago was born on the 21st of March, 1844, at North Vernon, Ind., in a log cabin hastily constructed under religious excitement. The echoes of Fourierism and the Brook Farm movement heard in the preaching of Alexander Campbell and his followers, awakened in that part of Indiana a desire on the part of some of the pioneers to form a pure Christian community, where all would live together, as the first disciples of Christ did, "having all things in common."

Mr. Utter's parents, young and zealous, put their all into this venture, and as each family had to build its own house, this cabin was the result of their first work. Of course the community failed within a year, and the birth-place was left before the babe was 3 years old. The father was not only a farmer, but also a civil engineer, and helped to build the first railroad in the West, that running from Madison to Indianapolis. He afterward settled in Morgan County, not far from the Indiana metropolis, from where they afterward removed to Ohio in 1853. David was now nearly 10 years of age, and the next ten years of his life were spent at common farm labor, except the three or four midwinter months, when he could go to school "after the cows were foddered."

One summer while the horses we nooning he mastered "vulgar fractions and decimals." The book used to go with him into the field, but he seems to be prouder of the fact that he never was called lazy or a shirk. At 18 he was a schoolmaster and a dobater in the country lyceums that gathered in the country schoolhouses round about. At 21 he was a preacher for the Disciples. He left the farm and preached his way through the Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis, graduating in 1867. He was then sent by a home missionary society to preach in the vicinity of Troy, N. Y., and was successful in adding to the little church "such as should be saved." But the growing mind overleaped the theological fences, and, yielding to skeptical tendencies, he threw up his position and connected himself with Hiram College (now made famous by the name of Garfield) as its financial agent; but still the burden of preaching followed him, and people would not give unless he preached; and so this position was resigned, and he returned to teaching.

While at Hiram he found among some waste papers a Unitarian Year-Book, and gained from it his first knowledge of the denomination, and soon after interviewing the *Christian Register* and A. U. A. tracts, he discovered he was a Unitarian. So, in 1869, he went to Boston, tarried a little while at the Hepworth School, and then entered the Cambridge Divinity School, graduating in 1871. The same year he was ordained as successor to Dr. Cameron Ruffrey in Belfast, Me. Here he married the old pastor's daughter. In 1875 he was sent by the A. U. A. to Olympia, Washington Territory, to take charge of a little church there and to do missionary work in the towns upon Puget Sound. Here he soon organized a circuit of 200 miles in length, with six or seven preaching places. He started the publication of the *Unitarian Advocate*, an eight-paged quarto, monthly, that lived from January, 1877, to March, 1880. At Olympia he built a neat little church, helped shape the educational work of the town, did institute work with the teachers, lobbied a school law through the Legislature, and helped keep the Portland church going while Thomas Eliot, the overworked pastor, sought rest in Europe.

Olympia was a decreasing town, and finding that there was no growth there, in the spring of 1880 he gravitated eastward and put himself at the head of a forlorn hope at Kansas City, whence he has been called to this city.

A Glance at One of Prof. Swing's Friday Evening Talks to His Congregation.

Every Friday evening the members of Prof. Swing's congregation hold services in Fairbank Hall. The cozy little auditorium is, as a rule, well filled at these meetings. It is a rare thing for the leader of the service to occupy more than twenty-five minutes in his remarks, and it is certainly to his credit that he never sermonizes on a week-day night. His lecture is a familiar talk, and but for the somewhat theatrical surroundings the meeting resembles a pleasant after-dinner recital.

Friday night the attendance was good, despite the counter attractions of Emily Faithfull and Mrs. Langtry. A good lady who came early remarked to her companion:

"We shall have time to run round and see Miss Faithfull after Prof. Swing gets through"; and they did.

The platform from which Prof. Swing speaks at the Friday night assemblages contains a small reading-desk, a cane-seated chair, a Weber grand piano, and a piano-stool in large as a cart-wheel, covered with red plush. The scenery forming the stage setting was of modest drab tint, and everything connected with the stage of the little theatre was toned down as though in conformity with the character of an Friday night service. After a piano voluntary very neatly executed by a lady, a gentleman stepped to the side of the piano and led in the singing of a good old-fashioned hymn. All joined, and with the hearty ring of Sankey flavor suggestive of a Virginia bush meeting "befo' de War." Then the familiar notes of "Jesus Paid it All" sounded out strong and clear. Yet again the congregation sang, this time the selection being a more elaborate one.

"The 385th, on the previous page," said Prof. Swing, and this time a hymnal favorit of our grandfathers' days awoke the echoes and caused the chandelier to quiver. It was a singing congregation, and their leader evidently knew it, and felt proud of it.

The invocation was to "The Father of Our Spirits," and it was an extremely plain, direct and touching prayer, of such catholicity of scope as to betray at once the breadth of moral and mental power and faith of the man who spoke. "Men who are today leaving the leaders," "are sinning against the light of their minds, against the light of Thy word, against the light of history." The schools and the literature were remembered, and in earnest words the speaker besought the Almighty Father for those things which we most do need.

The young man who had led the singing rendered Sankey's "Almost Persuaded." It is not too much to say that his voice is far better than Sankey's, and his manner of handling this hymn is truer to the intended significance of the words. The listeners felt, however, which only the divine character of the exercises prevented them from demanding. Professing and performing Christians will be repaid for attendance upon one of these Fri

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"LOVE AMONG THE ROSES."

For The Chicago Tribune.

"I'm so weary of the sunlight!"
Sighed the Rose:
"All the cruel world is turning
On me eyes whose eager yearning
Frights repose,
And my blushes, growing deeper,
Stain my petals, till the creeper
On the south wall rocks with laughter
At my woes—
Scoffing that I loathe their praises,
Turned with all the charming phrases
Language knows—
Longing for the dewy darkness
Where the star-worm faintly glows,

"And the night; for then my lover,
Through the day a careless rover,
Seeks his nest,
And, unseen by eyes that censure,
Trembling joyously, I venture,
To his breast—
Swaying 'neath his tender kisses,
Swooning in Elysian blisses,
Till the moon and stars go drooping
Down the vague and misty West.

"What is all the praise of others,"
Blushed the Rose,
"To the last word of my lover's?"
Foolish Rose!
Know you not, when Roses wither,
Love goes wand'ring hither, thither!
Are, she knows;
But her heart, with love all burning,
And the lore of wisdom spurning,
Fondly blows
To the Night-Wind all the sweetness
That from day she fain would close—
Silly Rose!

"But I love; and what were loving
Were it not receiving, giving?"
Cried the Rose.
"How the kisses of my lover
Round the bours, and, bov'ring over
My repose,
Flit my dreams when nodding lowly
On my stem, while day creeps slowly,
No one knows!"
Foolish Rose!

Yet, if love of love be worthy,
It is never less than this:
All it has, and that too little:
Love is never less than this.

MARY DELANO CLIFTON.

Old Ben Not a Fool.

N. Y. Trib.: A few days ago Gov. Butler, of Massachusetts, was talking with the editor of a paper that had persistently and bitterly opposed him. Said the ex-widow: "Sir, we have met on many a bloody field, but I believe you never called me a fool in your paper, did you?" "No, General, I never did." "All right, then; if you never called me a fool I don't care about the rest."

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Active and Steady—Exchange Firm.

Stocks Rather Quiet—The Distribution of Railroad Building.

The Produce Markets Active and Very Irregular—Provisions Strong, with Shorts Filling.

Corn Buoyant for January, but Otherwise Weak—Other Cereals Relatively Dull and Steadier.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was again reported active on Saturday. Rates of interest to home borrowers were strong at 7@8 per cent. Little change in the movement of currency was reported, the receipts continuing in excess of the shipments to the interior.

The following were the daily aggregate of clearings by Chicago banks during last week:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 9,014,192.92	$ 883,398.95
Tuesday	7,373,356.56	983,252.66
Wednesday	7,312,329.93	926,005.39
Thursday	7,571,781.72	834,055.13
Friday	8,367,224.46	1,071,068.30
Saturday	7,035,204.07	817,244.63
Total	$47,242,591.66	$5,370,678.07
Correspond'g week last year.	44,910,400.40	4,138,377.51

Eastern exchange was quoted firm at 50@75 premium per $1,000, with probably most of the sales at 60.

Foreign exchange was quiet and firm.

The Drovers' National Bank, of the Union Stock-Yards, adjoining this city, is authorized to begin business; capital, $300,000.

The latest proposition in local financial circles is to occupy the present Chamber of Commerce as a Stock Board on the removal of the Board of Trade. There would seem to be room for a material extension of present trading in stocks and bonds in this city.

The New York stock market was rather quiet Saturday, and decidedly weak in the early part of the day, with a minor rally later on a favorable bank statement. The supply of money seemed to be abundant.

Vanderbilt's object in furnishing money for the extension of Reading from Harrisburg to Pittsburg is understood to be a wish to compete for Western traffic with the coal fields. The reports of cutting in coal prices are not regarded as important, but a reduced production is expected to be agreed upon the coming week.

It is said that Wabash and Hannibal will have a joint track to Chicago.

A rumor that Pennsylvania is about to absorb Lehigh is denied by friends of the latter road.

Commission houses in New York report an increased number of telegraphic inquiries about stocks, and seem to look for more activity this week. Some of them look for a rise under a better demand.

Money is recently reported to be easier in London, fears of gold shipments to this country having been dispelled.

The recent railroad building has been to a great extent in the older Northern States, which were previously best supplied with railroads. Stock jobbing operations and extravagant competition engendered by pooling arrangements are given by the *Public* as the cause. The ratio of area to mileage in each State is worthy of notice. Texas must have 60,000 miles more of railroad in operation before it is as well supplied as either Massachusetts or New Jersey. Maine, Michigan, and Wisconsin are the only Northern States east of the Mississippi River that have less than a mile of railroad to ten square miles of territory, and they have more than that ratio to the area now occupied by settlement. Not one of the Southern States below the Potomac and Ohio line has as much as one mile of railroad to ten square miles of area. All the Northern States east of the Mississippi River, with 418,495 square miles of area, have 53,067 miles of railroad. All the Southern States east of the same river, with 435,000 square miles of area, have only 17,419 miles of railroad. In the Northern section the average is one mile of road to 7.9 square miles; in the Southern one mile to 25.1 square miles. Last year the Northern section built 3,469 miles and the southern 1,311 miles. The Missouri belt, lying west of the Mississippi River, has built 2,283 miles the last year, with an area of 330,880 square miles. It has more railroad in operation than the whole Southern section east of the Mississippi River and one-third more miles of road in proportion to area. The belt embracing Dakota and Texas has added in one year 11 per cent to its entire mileage, but still has about one-half more square miles to each mile of road than the Southern section. If this one belt is ever as thickly supplied with railroads as Massachusetts it will have about 135,000 miles in operation. The Eastern States of the South have a surprisingly large ratio of inhabitants to miles of railroad—nearly 40 per cent more than the Eastern States of the North. The Southern section fails to support more railroads, not for want of population, but because its industries are not sufficiently diversified.

The cash receipts from the Horn Silver Mine in December were $248,895. The bullion receipts at New York in 1882 through express companies were $17,836,883.

The Wall Street News says the Denver & Rio Grande consolidated mortgage deed authorizes the company to issue consolidated bonds to the extent of $25,500 per mile on newly constructed and completed road, and $2,500 per mile for improvements and additions to all its railway constructed, completed, and in operation. This may be construed as giving the right to issue $15,000 per mile on 963 miles of new road and $2,500 per mile on 337 miles of original road, or a total of $15,287,500, while the company has actually issued $17,148,820, being an excess of $1,861,000.

Eleven mines of Leadville paid in dividends during the last year $2,583,900, as is shown in the following table, which gives the total amount paid by each of these eleven properties since they first commenced shipping ore:

Name of company.	During 1882.	Total to date.
Slumgullion	$ 15,000	$ 25,000
Iron Silver	600,000	2,000,000
Robert E. Lee	500,000	2,000,000
Evening Star	600,000	1,525,000
Morning Star	300,000	1,050,000
La Plata M. & S. Co	250,000	670,000
Hemlock M. & S. Co	30,000	180,000
Catalpa Mining Co	30,000	210,000
Leadville Consolidated	200,000	700,000
Chrysolite	250,000	3,250,000
Matchless	250,000	1,800,000

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the askingprice is given:

Chicago Nat'l Bank	128	Chicago City & Ry.	103½
Hide & Leather	125½	Chicago City Ry. 5s	103
Hibernian B'k'g Co	115	Chicago City Ry. 6s	105½
Ill. Trust & Sav'g Bk	160	Cook County 7s, 1885	110
Merchants' Nat. Bank	300	Cook County 7s, 1895	120
Merchants' L. & T. Co	150	Cook County 6s	100
Nat. Bank of America	140	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	102
Nat. Bank of Illinois	140	N. Chi. City Ry 6s	105½
Northwest'n Nat'l Bk	330	Do 6s, 5-20, 1900	104½
Union Nat. Bank	126	South Park 6s	103
Union Trust Co	275	South Park 7s	110
Chicago City 7s, 1883	102	West Park 7s, 1890	110
Chicago City 7s, 1885	103	West Town 8s, 1886	102½
Chicago City 7s, 1886	107	Minnesota State 4½s	103½
Chicago City 7s, 1893	117	Mut. U. Tel. Co. 6s	77½
Chicago City 7s, 1895	117	C. & C. C. & D. C. coup.	80
Chicago City 7s, 1896	121	Do preferred	79½
Chicago City 7s, 1898	123	Chamber of Com'ce	82
Chicago City 7s, 1902	125	Chi. Gas L. & Coke Co.	56½
Chicago City 7s, 1903	127	Ill. State Indus. Ex.	67½
Chicago City 6s, 1883	101½	N. Chicago City Ry	33½
Chicago City 6s, 1886	112½	Traders' Insur. Co	130
Chicago City 6s, 1895	115½	Union Iron & S. Co	103
Chicago City 6½s, 1900	108½	W. Div. City Ry	320

Sales on the Stock Board were:

1000 CM&StPCP&W	91¾	5000 CB&QRR10d	85¾
9000 Chic Cy Ry 6s	103½	2000 W&LE PRRC10s	80½
1000	103¾	100 M P Tel Co	89
400 B & M Nos	82	100 N Pac R R	48¾
200 CANWRR—Sp'l	98½	100 N Y C & S L R R	14½
2000 bills	97¾	100	14⅝
10 AT&SFRR	93¾	100	14⅞
10	93¾	2000 M U Tel Co	73½
10 CB&QRR	118½	100 P F W & C R R	128½
100 do	118¾	10 do	84½
100 Mich Cent R R	96	100 NYC&StLRR5	10
100 do	97¼		

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—[Special.]—The following table shows the quotations and transactions on the Stock Exchange for the day:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last Jn.12	Last Jn.13
Alton & T. H.	200	51¾	51¾	51¾	51½	
Do pfd	100	93	93	93	95	
Canada Southern	1,850	67¾	68¾	67¾	68¾	67¾
Central Pacific	1,661	97¾	97¾	96¾	97¾	96¾
Central Iowa	200	25	25	25	25	25
Chicago & Alton	100	130½	130½	130½	130½	130½
Do pfd	900	134	134	134	134	134
C. C. & I. C.					45	44½
Denver & Rio G.					45	44½
Del. & Hudson	1,000	124	124	123¾	123¾	123¾
D., L. & W.		127	127½	126	126½	127¼
Erie		40	40	40	40	40¼
Do pfd		87	87	87	87	87
East Tenn. & Ga.	100	10	10	10	10	10
Do 1st pfd	100	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½
Ft. Wayne & Chi.	400	138	138	138	138	138
Ill. & St. Joe pfd	100	82	82	82	82	83
Houston & Tex	100	78	78	78	78	78
Harlem	20	196	196	196	196	
L. S. & W	500	35¾	36	35¾	35¾	35
Illinois Central	400	144¾	145	144¾	144¾	144¾
Jersey Central	3,850	70½	71	70¾	70¾	70¾
Kansas & Texas	4,100	37¾	38¼	37¾	38	38
L. E. & Western	50	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Lake Shore	3,000	113	113½	112¾	113	112¾
Long Island	600	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
Louis. & Nash	5,625	55	55¾	54¾	55	55
Lo., N. A. & C	100	64½	64½	64½	64½	
Man. Ist pfd		95	95	95	95	
Mem. & Chas	4,300	29	29¾	28¾	29¾	29¾
Met. El. Bonds		99	99	99	99	
Met. Elevated	200	101	101	101	101	
Mich. Central	1,410	97½	98¼	97½	98¼	98¼
M. & St. L. pfd	100	98	98	98	98	98
Mobile & Ohio	100	12	12	12	12	
Missouri Pacific	3,600	103¾	104¾	103	103¾	104¾
Nash. & Chat	2,500	60	60¾	59¾	60¾	60¾
N. Y. Central	5,600	126¾	127¼	126¾	127	126¾
N. Y., L. E. & W.	1,100	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¾	34¾
Do pfd	1,800	67¾	68¾	67¾	68¾	68¾
Northern Pacific	1,800	55¾	56¾	55¾	56¾	56¾
Do pfd	1,300	83¾	84¾	83¾	84¾	84¾
Northwestern	8,050	130¾	131¾	130¾	131¾	131¾
Do pfd	417	147	147	146	146½	145
N. Y. Elev		101	101	101	101	
Ohio Central	300	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Ohio & Miss	50	34	34	34	34	33¾
Oil & Western	50	50	50	50	50	50
O. Trans-Con	1,800	35¾	36¼	35¾	35¾	35
Pacific Mail	200	42	42	41¾	41¾	41¾
Pittsburg	300	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
Peoria, D. & E.	300	27	27	27	27	27
Reading	4,000	55¾	56¾	55	55¾	55¾
Rich. & Dan	1,700	39	39	38¾	38¾	38¾
Roch. & Pitts	2,000	21¾	21¾	20¾	21¾	21
Rock Island	1,500	124¾	125¼	124¾	125¼	124¾
St. L. & S.F.1st pf.	100	97	97	97	97	
Do pfd	200	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84
St. Paul	22,815	102	102½	101¾	102¼	101¾
Do pfd	100	122	122	122	122	121¾
St. Paul & D	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	39¾
St. Paul & O	2,000	107	107	106¾	107	106¾
Do pfd	700	111	111¾	111	111¾	111¾
St. Paul, M. & M.	200	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾	142
Texas Pacific	6,100	40	40¾	39¾	40¼	40
Union Pacific	13,100	103¾	104¾	103	103¾	103¾
Wabash	7,800	34¾	35¾	34¾	35¾	34¾
Do pfd	2,100	54¾	55¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Western Union	5,800	82	82¾	81	82¾	82¾

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, increase	$ 472,000	Deposits, increase	$5,693,900
Specie, increase	2,333,000	Circulation, dec	10,900
Legal tend'rs, inc	2,186,300	Reserve, increase	3,233,475

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

6s	103¾	4s	119¾
6s, extended	113¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	129
4½s	113¾		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Can. Pac. firsts	113½	U. P. land grants	109¼
Erie seconds	107½	U. P. sinking funds	110
Lehigh & Wilkes cfd	107½	Tex. Pac. land grants	57¾
U. P. firsts	118¾	Tex. Pac., R. G.	64¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	134	United States	63
American	91	Fargo	125

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	73¾	Tennessee 6s, new	41
Missouri 6s	101	Virginia 6s	35
St. Joseph	103¾	Virginia 6s, consols	50¾
Tennessee 6s, old	41	Virginia 6s, def'd	12¾

The following is a complete record of bond transactions and sales of bank and express stocks in the New York Stock Exchange:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 U S 3s reg	103¾	4000 M & O 2d deb	42
10000 U S 4½s reg	119¾	1000 Met ist	99¾
2000 Ark 7s L H & F S	38	25000 do	99¾
3000 do	38¾	4000 Met 2d	95
5000 do	39	2000 M & St Pist L & D div	94½
5000 Ga 6s 1886	105¾	1000 M K & T con 7s	108½
5000 La con	93¾	3000 M L S & W ist	103
6000 N C ap tax 3d ct	10	1000 M U Tel Co	73½
500 N C & St L ist	101	1000 do	73¾
2000 do	101	2000 N Y Elev ist	109¾
500 do	101¾	3000 N Y C & St L ist	97¾
5000 C & O 1st series B	105¾	10000 do	97¾
1000 C B & I 7s 1907	123½	5000 No Pac 1st coup	103½
5000 do regd	123¾	3000 N W S F 1s coup	101½
2000 C & I C inc	47¾	6000 Pac of Mo 1st	109¾
1000 C & E I ist	104	1000 P & F W & C 1st	128
5000 do	107¾	4000 R & D deb	59¾
1000 do	107¾	4000 do	59¾
1000 L & I & S 6s	73	21000 do	59¾
6000 Erie 7s con gold	123¾	3000 R W & O inc	47¾
1000 E Tenn Div 5s	97¾	1000 do	47¾
1000 Ft W & Den 1st	71¾	2000 St L & I M 1st	110¾
2000 do	71¾	1000 St P M & M 1st Def	103¾
4000 do	71¾	3000 T P 1st & G Div	84¾
1000 G W 2d	10	2000 do	84¾
1000 H & H 1st R Div 6s	103¾	4000 do	84¾
2000 Hou & T C 1st	107¾	2000 do	84¾
1000 Ill C R R Div 6s	104	2000 do	84¾
4000 Ind B & W con inc	42	17000 do	84¾
1000 L S reg 1st	125	6000 do	84¾
1000 Man Alg 1st pf D	91¼	3000 St L & I M 1st m	110¾
1000 do	91¾	1000 do 3d mtg	106
2000 Lac & D Div	86	1000 do	105¾
1000 Minn & St L 1st	119¾	1000 do	105¾
150 9 Mob & O 1st def	83	1000 SL&CAN rear 7s	108
1000 do 2d deb	45¾	16000 Tex P Riv D	84¾
2000 do 3d deb	30	1000 do	84¾
5000 N S & W 1st	98½	2000 U Pac s f	119¾

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

93 Alabama cl A	83	1000 No Pac 1st coup	102¾
10000 N C spl tax 3d ct	9	5000 do	102
10000 S C 6s non-fund	7¾	10000 Ohio So 1st	81
1000 Col cons	94¾	10000 Ohio So inc	39¾
5000 Can So 1st gtd	99¾	21000 do	39
5000 C B & Q 5s D	87	4000 R & D deb	60
5000 CRI&P 6s 1917	103¾	1000 do	59¾
5000 Ft W & Den 1st	72	1000 R & Pitts inc	45
7000 H & T Cit 2d m I	122	1000 R W & O inc	47¾
1000 I S cons 2d	100	2000 do	47¾
10000 M K & T 2d	58¾	2000 SL&CAN GM D	108¾
2000 do	58¾	2000 St L & S F 2d cl B	93¾
6000 Mo Pac 3d	102¾	do class C	93¾
5000 Metro 1st	98	12000 Tex Pac Ric	84¾
2000 N Y C & St L	97¾	15000 do	84¾
5000 N J Cent inc	80	20 Park Bank	103

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Governments were irregular.

Railroad bonds were generally higher.

State securities were dull.

Stocks were dull and irregular, but in final sales were generally ¼ to 1¼ higher than at the close yesterday. As compared with, last Saturday a majority of the stocks are about 1 higher. Denver, North Pacific, and Lackawanna sold at about the same prices as last Saturday, but none of the stocks on the active list are lower than a week ago. Considering the extreme dullness of the market during the past week prices have been remarkably well maintained, and even a moderate increase of buying orders would cause an advance. The most active stocks in the last hour were Lackawanna, which was weak, and St. Paul, which was strong. Union Pacific, Louisville & Nashville, and Denver were moderately active.

The gross earnings of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road, including the International & Great Northern, increased $252,430 for December, 1882, compared with the corresponding month of last year, and the net earnings increased $206,220 for the same period.

The gross earnings of the Texas Pacific increased $239,086 for December, 1882, and the net earnings increased $193,714.

Transactions were 205,000, including

Canada Southern	2,000	New York Central	6,000
Chicago & Newsawana	3,000	Northern Pacific	10,000
Denver	17,000	Reading	4,000
Erie	6,500	St. Paul	22,000
Lake Erie & Texas	1,000	St. Paul & Omaha	1,000
Lake Shore	22,000	Texas Pacific	7,000
Louisville & Nashvil	9,000	Union Pacific	15,000
Michigan Central	1,600	Wabash	8,000
Missouri Pacific	4,000	Western Union	6,000
Memphis & Charles'n	5,000	Rochester & P	2,000
Northwest	1,000	Nashville & Chat	4,000
New Jersey Central	4,000		

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Money, 3; prime mercantile paper, 5@6; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, firm; 481½; sterling exchange, demand, 485¼.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—[Special.]—The following were the sales of stocks on the Boston Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last
First board—					
A. & Pac. stocks	2	102	102	102	102
Am. Bell Tel'phone	85	102	102	102	102
Atchison	45	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Eastern	100	40	40	40	40
Fitchburg	100	116	116	115	115
Flint & P. M. pfd	200	91	91	91	91
Little Rock	10	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
N. H. & O	60	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
M. H. & O. pfd	100	124½	124½	124½	124½
Mex. Tel	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Pullman	25	124	124	124	124
Ia. Falls & S. C	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Second board—					
Atchison	100	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Am. Bell Tel	15	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Eastern	200	42	42	42	42
Mex. Tel	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

10000 Atch 7s 1st mtg	121	3000 Eastern R R 6s	109½
9000 R & M in N'mon 8s	110	5000 do	109¾
1000 H B&Q 4s W Div 80%	93¾	5000 do	109¾
3000 Des J. & N 7s	114	2000 do	110
12000 Mex Cent 7s	73	2000 N Y C & St L	107¾
10000 do	73¼	4000 New M & S P 7s	113¾

SECOND BOARD.

1000 Atch 5s	112	10000 Mex Cent 7s	73
5000 C B & Q 4s	95¾	4000 N Y & N E 6s	105
2000 L R & F 8 7s	103	1000 Sonora 1st 7s	105

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—[Special.]—The market closed steady and dull. The following were the closing prices of the principal stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	60	60¾
Reading	55¾	56
Lehigh Valley	50¾	51
Northern Pacific	57	57¾
Northern Pacific, preferred	85¾	86
Lehigh Nav	36	36¾
R. R. & W	15¾	16
Compromise Mining	27¾	28¾

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 13—5 p. m.—New 5s, extended, 105½.

American railway securities—Illinois Central, 49¾; Pennsylvania Central, 62; New York Central, 131; Erie, 41¾; Reading, 28¾.

Amount of bullion gone in, £6,000.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Rentes, 79f 82c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—Sight exchange on New York, par; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 483½.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Mining stocks were active and generally weak; Sierra Grande declined from 295 to 250; Belle Isle from 125 to 100; Hukill from 35 to 22; Robinson sold at 135; Big Pittsburg, 25 to 29; Grand Prize, 30; Sutro Tunnel, 21 to 23; sales of the day, 101,660 shares; total for the week, 609,145; total bullion receipts at New York for the week from the mines, $306,240; Pipe-Line certificates very dull, 88¾ to 89¼, closing at the latter figure.

Caribou	18¾	Quicksilver pfd	36
Central Arizona	1¾	Robinson	1
Crown Point	1¾	Silver Cliff	1¾
Homestake	18	South Pacific	9
Little Pittsburg	1	Standard	6¼
Ophir	1¾	Sutro	1¾
Quicksilver	8		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining	2¼	Silver Islet	6
Calumet & Hecla	245	Flint & P. M. pref	90
Franklin	15	Osceola	32
Newsboy	2¾	Huron	1¾
Quincy	82½		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpheus	1	Martin White	2¾
Bechtel	3-32	Mexican	2¾
Belcher	3-32	Northern Belle	9¾
Best & Belcher	3¾	Ophir	1¾
Bodie	1¼	Overman	5-16
Bullion	29-32	Potosi	1¾
Challenge	1¾	Sierra Nevada	3¾
Con. Virginia	1¾	Silver King	1¾
Crown Point	15-16	Union Consolidated	2¾
Exchequer	5-16	Yellow Jacket	3¼
Gould & Curry	1¾	Navajo	1¾
Grand Prize	15-16	Albion	1¾
Hale & Norcross	1¾		

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were active on Saturday, and again very irregular. There was an excitement in January corn, which caused some other markets to sell higher in sympathy, while some departments dragged badly, and some corn futures were lower.

Provisions were active and irresuiarly stronger. Pork advanced 15c, but closed only a shade above the latest prices of Friday. Lard advanced 10@12½c, and closed at an average improvement of 2½c; and meats were some firmer, chiefly on sales to consumers. Liverpool was said to be 3d higher, being, however, just the same as two days previously; and the local hog market was quoted stronger, with only a moderate supply. Probably the excitement in January corn had something to do with stiffening the market. There was a brisk demand by shorts, both East and West, New York orders to buy being rather numerous, and the market tended downward when it was found that corn futures were relatively weak. There was not much demand for middles, but other meats were firmer, both hams and shoulders being nearly ¾c per lb higher. The hog packing of this city since the close of October is estimated at 1,754,000 head, against 1,884,000 to same time in 1882 and 2,084,000 to do in 1881.

Wheat was dull and relatively weak. The attendance was lessened by the excitement in corn, and outside orders were probably reduced owing to the same fact. The market was firmer early, the chief strength being in February, which advanced ½@¾c. Then the market sank to ⅝c below the latest prices of Friday, and partly recovered, but closed ⅜c lower on May and March, while the near futures closed nearly the same as on Friday afternoon. Our receipts were small, and Liverpool and London were quoted firm, but our reported shipments were very light. There was little demand for the current offerings of car-lots, but the fact of light supply kept them steady in price, while the trading in futures showed no strength. The people who judge by figures said the market ought to be strong, with a very blue outlook in Western Europe for the next crop, but buyers did not rally in support of the theory and it failed, at least for the time being.

Corn was active and very much unsettled. January and spot No. 2 jumped up 4½c, and closed 3½c above the latest price of Friday. Other deliveries sold up ⅝@¾c, but fell back, and May only closed at an improvement of ½c, while the intermediate futures closed ⅝c lower than on Friday afternoon. The British markets were called steady, and our receipts showed a moderate increase, while there was a report that about 500,000 bu is under orders to come here from St. Louis, all of which is expected to grade No. 2. There was a sharp demand to fill January shorts, as is evident by the advance in price, but it was freely met by the leading longs, and the tailers also unloaded about all they held, leading to the belief that there is not much more to be cleaned up for January, and that the St. Louis corn will arrive on a weak market. There was more offered for next month than was wanted, and it weakened all the more as it was supposed to have been unduly rushed up the previous day. The longs for this month were understood to be among the heaviest sellers for next. The low grades were in very good demand, but buyers would not pay a mill more than the previous day, the result being a widening of the discount on new mixed to 15c, and on rejected to 16½@17c.

Oats were active and irregular, the market following to a great extent the fluctuations in corn, only in a lesser degree. Prices advanced ⅛@⅝c, February showing the most strength, but toward the close the market became a little easier, the latest transactions showing a gain of ⅛@¼c on the day. Spot No. 2 sold ⅛@⅜c higher, closing at 36c, or an advance of ¾c. June delivery sold at 37¼c, and July at 36¼@36⅝c. Samples a trifle slow at about Friday's prices.

Rye was quiet, with sales of spot at Friday's figures, February at one time selling ¼c higher and closing at Friday's call price, and May at 67¾c, closing at 67⅛c bid. Samples were active and steady.

Barley was quiet, with store lots not offered. For No. 3 spot 51¼c was bid, and No. 2 was quotable at 80c. Futures were entirely nominal. Samples were slow at about Friday's prices.

Dry goods were not active; still in a quiet way a liberal volume of business was accomplished. Clothing and boot and shoe jobbers report continued quiet, with prices about steady. Groceries were quoted steady under a good seasonable demand. In the market for dried fruits there was moderate activity at generally firm prices. Canned goods and fish were dull. Dairy products were quoted as before. Coal was active and firm. Pig-iron remains dull.

Green fruits continued in fair demand, without change in prices. Eggs were easier at 28c per doz for fresh. Hides grease, and tallow quiet and steady. There is a fair winter demand for building materials at last week's quotations. Potatoes continue firm at 68@72c per bu by the car-lot on track. Wool quiet and unchanged. In seeds, clover and timothy seed were firm, the former being quotable at $7.75